"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; continued cool; gentle west to north winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,197. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

ARMISTICE TERMS GIVEN TO AUSTRIAN ARMY; TURKEY SURRENDERS FORTS AND WARSHIPS; AMERICAN ARMY IN NEW DRIVE CAPTURES 3,000; 85 ARE KILLED IN B. R. T. RUSH-HOUR WRECK

SCORES KILLED OR MAIMED IN BRIGHTON TUNNEL WRECK

First Car Crashes Into Tunnel Pier and Other Cars Grind It to Splinters.

INJURED MAY REACH 100

Dispatcher, as Strike Motorman, Sends Crowded Train to Doom at 70 Miles an Hour.

TO ARREST B. R. T. OFFICIALS

Rescue Hindered by Jam of Debris in Narrow Tunnel — Hardly a Soul Escapes from First Car.

A Brighton Beach train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, made up of five wooden cars of the oldest type in use, which was speeding with a rush-hour crowd to make up lost time on its way from Park Row to Coney Island, jumped the track shortly before 7 o'clock last evening on a sharp curve approaching the tunnel at Malbone Street, in Brooklyn, and plunged into a concrete partition between the north and south bound tracks.

Nearly every man, woman, and child in the first car was killed, and most of those in the second were killed or badly injured. Rescue work in the wreckage, jammed into the narrow tunnel, was extremely difficult, and the counting of the dead proceeded slowly. At 11 o'clock eighty-five bodies had been taken from the wreckage, and the police announced that no more bodies were in the tunnel. The names of many of the injured were not obtained, but the police estimated that at least 100 had been injured.

District Attorney Lewis announced at midnight that the train was being run by a train dispatcher. This man had been pressed into service in the rush hour because of the strike of motormen, which began in the early morning. At 2 o'clock this morning, as a result of the wreck, the motormen called off the strike, leaving the adjustment of their grievances to the Public Service Commission. The District Attorney ordered all the officials of the B. R. T. who could have been responsible and members of the train crew put under arrest. He said the B. R. T. officials had withheld the name of the man who operated the train.

Mayor Hylan arrived at the Snyder Avenue Police Station shortly after midnight and consulted with District Attorney Lewis and Commissioner Enright as to what steps should be taken in ordering the arrest of the officials of the B. ing the arrest of the officials of the B. R. T.

Just before one o'clock this morning, the missing motorman, Anthony Lewis, who is 29 years old, was arrested at his home, 160 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, by Detectives McCord and Conroy, and brought to the Snyder Avenue station, where he was immediately taken into a room to be questioned by the District Attorney, Mayor Hylan and the Police Commissioner.

After Motorman ewis had been escorted to the Snyder Avenue Station and questioned, it was stated that his story indicated criminal negligence in hiring him to run the train. Mayor Hylan said:

"This man confessed that he had never run a train over that Brighton Beach line before. He also admitted that, when running around that curve, he was making a speed of thirty miles an hour."

A post on the curve warns motormen not to go faster than six miles an hour in this part of the road. When he was asked at the examination why he had taken a job for which he was unfitted, Motorman Lewis replied:

"A man has to earn a living." He said that the only experience he had had in running a motor was in switching about a year ago, but that he had been taking instruction for two days on the B. R. T. before running the train yesterday.

On the way to Flatbush the motorman said he had no intention of running away. He said he remembered nothing until he found himself at home, following the accident. He does not know how he managed to get out of the wreck, nor how he got home. He says he has an indistinct recollection of having boarded a trolley car but cannot remember what car it was. He was seated in a chair, pale as death, when the detectives reached his home. He was very nervous and seemed to be on the verge of a collapse.

After a conference with District Attorney Lewis at the Snyder Avenue Police Station, Mayor Hylan said:

"I have ordered Police Commissioner Enright to station policemen in every

Continued on Page Six.

85 BODIES COUNTED; LIST OF THE VICTIMS

Here is a partial list of those killed in the wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line yesterday, with the names of the injured taken to hospitals:

The Dead.

ANNERN, ADA, address unknown.
AREANA, CHARLES, 186 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn.
BARCHING, EUGENE, 42 Henry St., Brooklyn.
BERKOWITZ, HERMAN, address unknown.
BROECH, BENJAMIN, 11 Caldwell Av., Brooklyn.
BRUNSWICK, DAVID, address unknown.
COOPER, MARGARET, Detroit, Mich.
ENGGREN, JOH NW., 37 West 10th St., Brooklyn.
FRIEDMAN, Miss ANNA, 20, 237 Ogden Av., Jersey City.
GILBERT, MICHAEL, 1,519 E. 18th St., Brooklyn.
GILFEATHER, THOMAS F., 388 East 49th St., Brooklyn.
GILLEN, HARRY, 1,634 East 13th St., Brooklyn.
HALTORY, THEODORE, 384 East 18th Street, Brooklyn.
HENN, DAVID B., 132 Nassau St., Manhattan.
HOHN, GEORGE W., 66 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.
HOLMES, GEORGE W., 35, 661 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.
HOPKINS, LOUIS, 2130 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, ———, no address.
KAMISKA, IRA, 876 East 14th St., Brooklyn.
KINSIE, BENJAMIN, 79 Hansen Av., Brooklyn.
LARSEN, HENRY A., 713 Avenue N, Brooklyn.
LEE, FREDERICK W., 212 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.
LOMBARD, HENRY, 2,274 72d St., Brooklyn.
LORRING, FREDERICK J., 1,225 East 5th St., Brooklyn.
McCORMACK, MISS GRACE, 1,404 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn.
McMILLAN, BARNET, address unknown.
MALANAND, ABRAHAM, 602 East 16th Street, Brooklyn.
MALONEY, LILLIAN, —— Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.
MAYERS, JOSEPH A., 214 Midwood Street, Brooklyn.
MINTAN, FRED, 898 East 18th St., Brooklyn.
NAGEL, RICHARD, 2124 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn.
PAYNE, RAYMOND, 1,212 Av. H, Brooklyn.
PHORN, MAE, 9 Sparce St., Manhattan.
PIERCE, WALTER T., 244 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn.
POLZE, GERARD, 2,439 East 14th St., Brooklyn.
PORTER, EDWARD, Chamber of Commerce Building, Brooklyn.
PROUT, GROVER T., 275 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.
ROTHE, SAMUEL C., 311 East 19th St., Brooklyn.
RUBIN, M. H., 675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
RYAN, MICHAEL, 2,163 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
SCHAEFFER, HAROLD, 280 Farragut Road, Brooklyn.
SCHRIDEN, JOHN, 420 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn.
SHEVITT, MISS SYD, 224 West 25th St., Manhattan.
STERN, ADOLPH, 141 Central Av., Passaic, N. J.
STEVENS, W. E., 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan.
TALMEDO, ALEXANDER M., 439 East 19th St., Brooklyn.
THORN, C. C., 2,023 Caton Av., Brooklyn.
TILLSINGTON, Mrs., 214 Webster Av., Brooklyn.
TOLOE, GRANERS, 2,439 East 14th St., Brooklyn.
TOWNSAN, RACHAEL, 1,716 Caton Av., Brooklyn.
VANCINZO, LOUIS, 483 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.
VENZA, JOHN A., 497 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.
WALKER, MARION, 1,670 E. 10th St., Brooklyn.
WEED, H. W., address unknown.

The Injured.

BAIRD, MARION, 2,542 East 15th St., Brooklyn.
BARNOTT, MRS. JOHN, 45, 1,559 East 12th St., Brooklyn.
BROWN, WILLIAM, 2,641 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.
BUSSI, FRANK, 402 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.
BOTCHICHO, LEWIS, 354 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
BORDER, Miss ——, 1,505 Neck Road, Brooklyn.
CARTHILE, JOSEPH, 1,069 39th St., Brooklyn.
CLEARY, MARY, 327 Parkville Av., Brooklyn.
CLINDEY, SUSIE, 1,764 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.
COLUMBIA, ROSE, 1,935 East 9th St., Brooklyn.
CONRAD, HERBERT, 234 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn.
DAIRSE, ACTOR, 102 Norman Av., Brooklyn.
DEUCHER, VERA, 170 Eldridge St., Brooklyn.
EVANS, KIRK, 674 West 175th St.
FANNON, EDITH, 824 Avenue P, Brooklyn.
GRENNAN, MARGARET, (18,) 1,911 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn.
HALL, MARTHA, 2,715 East 23d St., Brooklyn.
HARLEY, HELEN, Brown St., Sheepshead Bay.
HAYS, NORA, 287 East 7th St., Brooklyn.
HORNE, GEORGE, 2,105 East 7th St., Brooklyn.
IRWIN, IRENE, 129 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn.
JUTE, FRANK, 643 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
LASSAN, LILLIAN, (19,) 713 Avenue M, Brooklyn.
LEE, FREDA, (35,) 619 West 14th St., Brooklyn.
LEE, HENRY A., 971 Utica Av., Brooklyn.
LERNER, MATILDA, 1,114 East 7th St., Brooklyn.
MARTENSE, GARRY, 1,501 Avenue U, Brooklyn.
McDONALD, MATILDA, 2,527 East 16th St., Brooklyn.
MESSIRE, JOSEPHINE, 1,023 Carswell Av., Brooklyn.

Continued on Page Six.

HEAVY BLOW BY PERSHING

Our Men Push Forward 4 Miles in New Drive East of Argonne.

A DOZEN TOWNS ARE FREED

American Artillery Preparation Was the Greatest Yet Attempted by Our Forces.

FRENCH HELP ON LEFT

Gouraud's Men Aid in Great Pinching Operation, Sweeping Over the Aisne.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Nov. 1.—The First American Army attacked this morning on a front of over fifteen miles north of Verdun, with its right flank on the Meuse. We have driven a wedge into the heart of the German position, our advance reaching nearly four miles at some points. Three thousand prisoners have been counted, and many machine guns.

We have taken Landres-St. Georges, St. Georges, Remonville, Bayonville, Chenéry, Cléry-le-Grand, and Landreville.

The German resistance, weak at first, stiffened in the course of the day, until there was very heavy fighting late this afternoon. The German artillery was weaker than had been expected.

Our infantry attacked in a cold mist at 5:30 A. M. This fog proved a big assistance to them.

Furious fighting developed toward dusk about Champignuelles on our left and Andevanne on our right, where the Germans are making a stubborn and expensive stand against our advance. We have used tanks in the vicinity of both places. We have reached Imecourt, taking more than 1,000 prisoners there.

When night fell the infantry had made a good advance into the Bois de Barricourt.

Included in the booty is a considerable number of German 77s and Austrian 88s. One division reports taking twenty 77s.

The German prisoners said they had expected an American attack but recently had supposed it would be postponed pending the results of the armistice negotiations.

More than 1,000 airplanes which we had ready were unable to do a great deal of work because of the heavy weather.

Our Biggest Artillery Battle.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—The First American Army smashed forward for material gains along the entire front today. In conjunction with the French army on its left the Americans resumed in force the operations begun Sept. 26.

Preceded by the heaviest artillery preparation yet used by the Americans, the infantry went over the top at 5:30 o'clock this morning all along the line. By 8 o'clock the troops had taken Champigneulle, St. Georges, Landres-et-St. Georges, and the Ladhuy Farm and 2,500 prisoners.

Opposition was offered at the ouset. This was carried out by brisk machine gun fire for from twenty to thirty minutes, when it eased off and enabled the troops to advance without serious fighting.

Later stiff opposition developed in the Bois des Loges and continued for some time, but before noon all the objectives along the entire front had been gained.

The advance of the Americans increases materially the feasibility of firing at the Mezières, Sedan, Montmedy, and Longuyon railroad communications, and now that they are so much nearer direct hits con be expected with regularity.

The Americans never before had so much artillery in action as today. Although the artillery preparation was of only two hours' duration, the concentrated rain of missiles fairly smothered the Germans.

The enemy had in line this morning between the Meuse and the Bourgogne

Continued on Page Five.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Wants Germany's Colonies Handed Over to America

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Spectator, in an article discussing the disposition of the German colonies, opposes the idea of placing them under international control, because, the newspaper says, internationalism was tried in the Congo with results which none could desire to see repeated.

The Spectator suggests that the people of Great Britain and her colonies would be delighted to see the United States take over and protect as large a part of Germany's former colonies as the United States could be induced to accept.

HAIG TAKES GRIP ON VALENCIENNES

British Seize the Southern Approaches, Capturing 3,000 Prisoners.

BIG GAINS IN BELGIUM

Allies Advance Five Miles on the Scheldt, Nearing Ghent from Two Sides.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Today's attack in Flanders was rewarded by an advance of more than five miles on a ten-mile front. It brought the Allies to the Scheldt from Berchem to Gavere, ten miles south of Ghent. This advance probably will enable the Belgians to push the enemy over the Canal de la Derivation de la Lys to the Termeuzle Canal.

South of Valenciennes the attack resulted in an advance of two miles on a four-mile front and the capture of Aulnoy and Preseau. This brings the British to the southern edge of Valenciennes, which is flooded.

In the attack south of Valenciennes this morning English and Canadian troops captured between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy, according to the official report received from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

During the month of October the British forces fighting in France captured 49,000 prisoners and 925 guns.

The local attack in Flanders yesterday made by the British and French between the Scheldt and Lys Rivers proved most successful. The front of attack was about twelve miles, and the German positions were penetrated to a depth of between three and four miles.

The allied forces are now in possession of all the high ground between the two rivers, and their line runs close to the Scheldt.

Following is the text of the British night bulletin:

At dawn this morning English and Canadian troops attacked on a front of about six miles south of Valenciennes. After sharp fighting, in which exceptionally heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, we forced a passage of the Rhonelle.

We have captured the villages of Maresches and Aulnoy and have reached the line of the railway in the southern outskirts of Valenciennes. Strong opposition was met with, particularly north of Maresches and the village of Aulnoy. There were determined counterattacks by the enemy on the high ground west of the Preseau-Valenciennes road.

In spite of these attacks we maintained our positions on the ridge. This evening further counterattacks developed northeast and north of Aulnoy. In the course of these operations we captured between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners.

In the month of October the British forces in France captured over 49,000 German prisoners, including 1,200 officers. In the same period we captured 925 guns, including many heavy cannon, 7,000 machine guns, and 670 trench mortars.

In the area of the enemy's retreat enormous stocks of munitions, material, and stores have fallen into our hands, including several locomotives, quantities of rolling stock, many wagons, a few tanks, and hundreds of tons of wire. Several thousand tons of road metal, hundreds of miles of telephone cable, and a great number of

Continued on Page Three.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS

Dardanelles and Bosporus to be Delivered to Allies.

ARMY TO BE DEMOBILIZED

Interned Armenians Freed—Their Country to be Occupied in Case of Disorder.

TERRITORIAL TERMS LATER

Cecil Predicts Liberation of Oppressed—Clearing of the Dardanelles Begins.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey follow:

First—The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus forts.

Second—The positions of all minefields, torpedo tubes, and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

Third—All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

Fourth—All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

Fifth—Immediate demobilization of the Turkish Army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order; the number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies, after consultation with the Turkish Government.

Sixth—The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

Seventh—The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

Eighth—Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

Ninth—Allied occupation of the Taurus Tunnel system.

Tenth—Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

Eleventh—A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation.

Twelfth—Wireless, telegraph, and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish Government messages to be excepted.

Thirteenth—Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military, or commercial material.

Fourteenth—Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil fuel, and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials is to be exported.

Fifteenth—The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies to and communication with

Continued on Page Two.

ELECTION NIGHT AT THE PLAZA.
Election returns will be displayed in Restaurants. Dancing.—Advt.

Delbrueck on Mission to the Kaiser, Probably to Present Abdication Document

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—The rumors of Emperor William's abdication are at least premature, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says in Thursday's issue. It adds, however, that the abdication question was discussed at the latest meetings of the War Cabinet, and it is stated that former Vice Chancellor Delbrueck has left for the front on an important mission for Chancellor Maximilian.

It is generally supposed, the newspaper says, that Dr. Delbrueck will present the Emperor with an abdication document.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The views expressed at the German War Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, says the Weser Gazette, "substantially strengthened the decision to meet President Wilson's demands regarding the monarchical autocracy."

The Collapse of Autocracy

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—Herbert H. Asquith, former Prime Minister, in a speech here tonight, alluded to the most striking change taking place in Europe—"the collapse, complete and irreversible, of autocracy."

"At the outbreak of the war," said Mr. Asquith, "the greater part of Europe and a large part of Asia paid allegiance to three Emperors. Where are these Emperors today? One whom we should remember was our good and faithful ally. He has been deposed and murdered by his people. The Austrian Emperor, to all intents and purposes, is a waif, a stray. The third, at that time the most formidable figure of all, now is said to be hovering on the verge of abdication.

"These are thrones which, whatever may be the terms of peace, cannot be rebuilt. We may say with confidence that the war has buried beyond hope of resurrection autocracy and its satellite—militarism."

MILITARY TERMS FOR GERMANY

Armistice to be Based, However, on the President's Peace Points.

COUNCIL RESUMES SESSION

Belief in Washington That Berlin Will Accept Terms, No Matter How Drastic.

Agree on the Terms to Curb Sea Power of Central Empires

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Versailles conference finally agreed late yesterday on the armistice terms governing the maritime powers of the Central Empires.

The proposals contain six points, which are believed to throw every safeguard around the German fleet.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—Representatives of the allied nations began their deliberations at the Supreme War Council soon after noon today.

General Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the United States, was the first delegate to reach the Trianon Palace Hotel, arriving at 1:50 P. M. He was followed soon by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Col. E. M. House, President Wilson, personal representative, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister.

The armistice terms to be submitted to Germany will be confined strictly to military requirements, except that it will be brought out clearly that they are conditioned generally upon President Wilson's principles, with some definiteness.

Today's deliberations in connection with the armistice proposition were participated in by Belgian and Japanese representatives, the day's meeting having to do with Germany. When Austrian affairs were discussed yesterday Serbian and Greek representatives were in attendance, because of their particular interest in Austrian matters.

Delegates at a Long Table.

The session was held in the large chamber on the main floor of the Trianon Palace, with windows overlooking the garden. The hall has little ornamentation beyond a marble clock and candelabra upon a mantel topped with massive mirrors. Immediately in front of this extends a wide mahogany table the entire length of the room, with the members facing one another on two sides.

The entire aspect is one of business, the meeting being devoid of formalities. Each member has before him a large blotting pad with all desk requisites.

Colonel House sits on the left side

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANY EXPECTS KAISER TO QUIT

Abdication Considered a Matter of Days in Reichstag and Financial Circles.

HE AVOIDS BERLIN PUBLIC

Opinion Said to be Overwhelmingly Hostile—The Vorwaerts Openly Assails Him.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Private advices from Germany declare the abdication of the Kaiser to be a matter of days. I learn that in the Reichstag and financial circles it is regarded as certain that he will go. Despite what is happening elsewhere, what the Kaiser will do is the question of moment in Berlin.

His Majesty, it appears, had been in Berlin for several weeks, and Berlin scarcely knew it. He avoided all appearances in public, and at last slipped off to Imperial Headquarters again at dead of night. People who come from Germany tell me public opinion is overwhelmingly against him and that anti-Kaiser sentiments, couched in bitter, even violent, terms are very common at meetings and demonstrations.

The Vorwärts celebrates the tenth anniversary of the appearance of the famous Daily Telegraph interview by printing a really remarkable article entitled "What Will the Kaiser Do?"

"It would be absurd," the Socialist journal declares, "to be silent in the columns of a newspaper regarding a matter about which the market places and streets are full. A couple of days ago a report spread everywhere that the Kaiser and Crown Prince had renounced the throne. When this report was not confirmed it was merely regarded as being premature.

"One can indeed speak of the silent movement in all classes of the German people. In this matter there are hardly any important differences of opinion in the country. The Kaiser has many political enemies in the Empire and in the past few years that enmity has grown, particularly among the parties of the Right. They believe the Kaiser is not sufficiently military, sufficiently Prussian, sufficiently Pan German. They retain monarchical belief; only this particular monarch has failed them.

The Vorwärts then points out how greatly the Kaiser would have benefited had the Socialists' advice years ago been listened to. Had parliamentary government been introduced, say, ten years ago, there would either have been no war, or responsibility for the war would have been on the peo-

Continued on Page Two.

"2 FOR 25c.—That's the price today for the gold-brown, vase-shaped —." See top of page 7.—Advt.

DIAZ ANSWERS FOE'S PLEA

Revolution Is Spreading in Austria as Armistice Is Discussed.

SOCIALISTS RULE IN VIENNA

Council of New German-Austrian State to Make Peace "in Accord" with Berlin.

NAVY GIVEN TO SOUTH SLAVS

Emperor Said to Have Taken This Action—His Early Abdication Is Expected.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—General Diaz was unofficially reported today to have informed the Austrian commander of the terms of the desired armistice.

No official news has come of these terms, but it is supposed that, as in the case of Turkey and Bulgaria, the armistice has been treated as a purely military matter. It would, in such case, be negotiated by General Diaz with the Austrians on the field of battle and referred by him to Versailles for confirmation. Thence it would be transmitted for acceptance or the reverse by the defeated belligerents.

While these negotiations are proceeding the revolutionary movement is sweeping through Austria. With the reported setting up of a "republic" in Vienna, the Socialist National Council claims to have the entire power of the Government in its hands, and a new Cabinet has been set up with Adler as Foreign Secretary.

Various reports of a revolution in Budapest have been received.

Early news of the abdication of Emperor Charles would not be surprising. One report says he has fled from his capital and taken refuge in Godollo Castle, where a few days ago, says another dispatch, all the Archdukes, fearing a revolutionary outbreak, had sought sanctuary.

Archduke Eugene, according to a German newspaper, attempted to get up a military dictatorship, but it ended in failure.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, which Austria annexed a few years ago, have incorporated themselves with the Kingdom of Serbia.

Terms Sent from Versailles?

LONDON, Nov. 1.—That General Diaz, the Italian commander, handed the armistice terms to the Austrian commander today was stated by The Evening Star this afternoon. The terms of the armistice, the newspaper adds, will be published tomorrow.

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome stated that the terms of the allied nations for an armistice for Austria-Hungary were in the hands of General Diaz.

L'Information of Paris hears that in asking General Diaz for an immediate armistice the Italian commander agreed that under such an arrangement Venetia would be evacuated without damage to the cultivated areas.

The text of the Austro-Hungarian communication reads, the dispatch says:

"If hostilities are suspended the evacuation of the Venetian Plain, now in a good state of cultivation, would be accomplished without any damage whatever to the country. For this reason the Italian Supreme Command is asked to take the necessary dispositions with a view to the immediate suspension of hostilities."

Chaos Grows in Empire.

Increasing political and military chaos in Austria-Hungary and a continuation of the disruptive movements in many parts of the empire are indicated by dispatches from many points on the Continent.

A Vienna dispatch, received in Paris by way of Basle, says that the newspapers in Vienna have published a letter addressed to Secretary Lansing on Oct. 18 (?) by Professor Heinrich Lammasch, the Austrian Premier;

Professor Joseph Redlich, member of the Reichsrat, and Councillor Meinl.

The letter requested that time be given the Germans in Austria to make necessary internal reforms without manifestation of rancor against them, which would only result in delaying the establishment of peace, says the dispatch.

And all the turmoil the status of the Emperor is not entirely clear. A dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that before leaving Vienna the Emperor personally gave orders that all conflict with the population should be avoided, and instructed the authorities to yield without resistance to the new power.

A Basle dispatch, dated today states, however, that the Vienna newspapers of this morning denied the report that the Emperor had left the capital.

The dispatch added that an imperial ordinance authorized all officers in the country to place themselves in the service of the armies constituted by the newly formed governments and to permit the soldiers under their command to do likewise.

Meanwhile, according to a dispatch from Vienna reaching Amsterdam, the German-Austrian State Council has issued a proclamation announcing that it has assumed the Government of German-Austria and that it will conclude peace in accord with the German Empire.

Vienna Events Moved Rapidly.

Another Vienna dispatch that reaches Amsterdam says that the German-Bohemian Deputies of the Reichsrat, after proclaiming the establishment of the State of German Bohemia, entered into negotiations with the Berlin Government with a view to joining German Austria to Germany.

Vienna was quiet until 7 o'clock last evening, after which there were new demonstrations in front of the Ministry of War, according to a Vienna dispatch to Basle, quoting the semi-official news agency, which customarily is used for making Court announcements.

Details of events preceding the accession of the new authorities in Vienna are given in a dispatch from that city to the Berliner Tageblatt and forwarded to Copenhagen. The dispatch, apparently sent on Wednesday, reads:

"The National Assembly met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A vast crowd had gathered before the Diet and frantically cheered the red flag, which was displayed by laborers from the suburbs of Vienna.

"Socialist members of the Diet were cheered when they addressed the crowd in favor of a republic. Mayor Weisskirchner tried vainly to get a hearing, but he was greeted with hisses.

"Meanwhile the National Assembly had accepted a Constitution in which no place was left for the Crown. The National Assembly has the legislative power, while the State Council and the State Government share the executive power. It was planned to name a new government Wednesday night.

"Victor Adler, a Socialist leader, is the probable choice for State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Socialist Leuter is the most prominent candidate for Secretary of War, while the Progressive Ofner is mentioned for Minister of Justice.

"At 8 o'clock in the evening a deputation of officers and soldiers visited the National Council and demanded the formation of a soldiers' council to conduct the demobilization of the army and abolish provisionally the military garrisons.

"Groups passed through the streets in the night compelling officers to remove their cockades. Even old Generals were not exempt. Youths invaded cafés on a similar mission."

A later dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt states that the new German-Austrian Cabinet consistes of Victor Adler, Socialist, as Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, Minister of War; Dr. Mabaja, Social-Democrat, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

According to other advices from Vienna, Premier Lammasch said at a meeting that the Government would regard itself as trustee for the newly formed States, which naturally would be represented at the peace conference, and that the Foreign Ministry was ready to aid them in establishing relations with neutral States.

He added that the adaptation of the army to the changed conditions must await the cessation of hostilities. He also announced far-reaching political amnesty.

To Form Independent Army.

Before Tuesday's sitting of the German-Austrian National Assembly, says a dispatch from Vienna to Amsterdam, a great crowd gathered outside the Landhaus, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made from the balcony and German national songs were sung.

Replying to a deputation, which advocated the formation of a national army to maintain order, President Dinghofer of the Assembly declared that the formation of an independent German-Austrian army was proceeding.

Germany, according to an announcement made in the Weser Gazette, has recognized the General National Council at Prague and has ordered Consul Gebhattel to make the necessary declaration in behalf of the Berlin Government.

The Weser Gazette also says that all passenger and merchandise traffic between Austria and Germany stopped on Wednesday.

HANDS AUSTRIAN NAVY OVER TO SOUTH SLAVS

Imperial Proclamation Said to Have Been Issued—Danube Flotilla to Hungary.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A German wireless dispatch picked up by the British Admiralty tonight says that, according to an imperial proclamation the Austro-Hungarian Navy has been handed over to the South Slav National Council, sitting in Agram.

In the decree the Austro-Hungarian authorities make an express reserve about the actual ownership of the fleet, but say that until the international question is settled there is no objection to the employment of national emblems by the side of the war flag after the transfer to the Council.

In a transfer of the Danube flotilla to the Hungarian Government, the flotilla commander is instructed to release non-Hungarian members of the crews.

Earlier unofficial advices reaching the Central News Agency stated that the Austrian fleet at Pola had surrendered to the Southern Slav Council.

Copenhagen has a report from Hungary that sailors at Pola had mutinied and seized the warships there.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—Croatians, who completely occupy the naval base of Fiume, on the Adriatic, have proclaimed their union with Italy, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlingske Tidende.

CZECHS STOP TRAINS CROSSING NEW STATE

No Food or Material Allowed to Pass to Austria or Germany —All Railways Taken Over.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—The organization of the new Czechoslovak State in Austria is proceeding in an orderly manner, according to reports from Prague, received by way of Berlin. The National Council has appointed new railway, telegraph, and postal officials. No special acts of violence against Germans have been reported.

The new State has seized all the rolling stock on the railways and has taken possession of the lines as far as Bodenbach, near the frontier of Saxony. The Czechish cars bear the inscription, "Free Czechish-Socialist Republic."

The German soldiers are being disarmed. All trains carrying food or material for Austria or Germany have been stopped and the exportation of coal has been forbidden.

Under the heading, "A Republic on the March," the Berliner Tageblatt gives details of events of Wednesday in Vienna.

The demonstrations began in the forenoon with a meeting of students, which was joined by working men, in front of the Parliament Building. President Dinghofer of the National Council in a speech declared that the national government would take over the whole administration the following day.

"But without the Hapsburgs," shouted the crowd.

An officer in uniform then called on the soldiers and officers to remove the imperial cockades. His appeal was obeyed with enthusiasm. The imperial standard, flying before the Parliament Building, was then hauled down upon the order of President Gross of the Austrian lower house.

Announcement of the successful revolution in Budapest was made in a message sent by Count Michael Karolyi, as head of the Hungarian Independent Party, to the Berliner Tageblatt. This read:

"Revolution in Budapest and National Council took over Government. Military and police acknowledge National Council completely. Inhabitants rejoicing.

(Signed) "KAROLYI,
"President National Council."

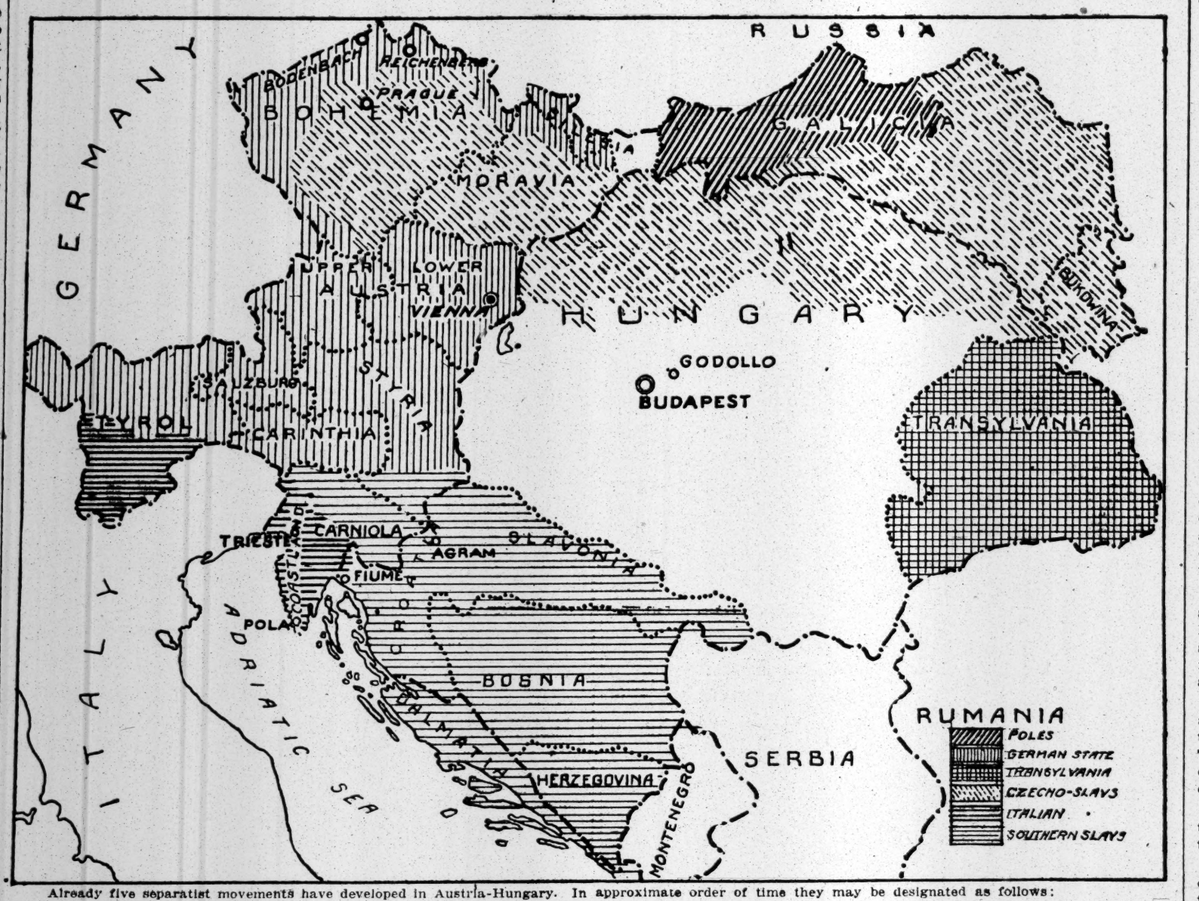
DEMAND RETURN OF ALSACE.

Delegates Reject German Concessions as Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Delegates of thirteen commissions representing the Alsace-Lorrainers in Switzerland declared in formal resolutions adopted at a recent meeting at Berne that the populations of those provinces "do not wish now, any more than they did forty-five years ago, to belong to the German Confederation and, making use of the right of free disposal, they demand the pure and simple rejoining of Alsace-Lorraine to France."

The resolutions, which have been received in Washington by cable, denounce as inadequate the new reform measures which the German Government has instituted in Alsace-Lorraine, asserting that even the more liberal among the members of the new ministry are not worthy of confidence.

How the Austrian Empire Is Breaking Up



Already five separatist movements have developed in Austria-Hungary. In approximate order of time they may be designated as follows:

(1) Czecho-Slovakia, comprising a large portion of the northern area of the empire. Prague has already been selected as the capital.

(2) Southern Slav State, consisting of most of the southwestern part of the empire, excepting that occupied by Italians. Bosnia and Herzogivina, it is suggested, will join Serbia.

(3) Hungary—the Magyar state—including by no means all of old Hungary. Under Karolyi independence has been declared by a national council at Budapest.

(4) German Austria, comprising the central part of old Austria, with Vienna as its capital. It is reported that a republic has been proclaimed, and the new National Council has stated its purpose to make peace "in accord with Germany."

(5) German Bohemia. Members of the Reichsrat from regions comprising the northern and western fringe of Bohemia, (which is virtually all Czech otherwise,) have proclaimed independence for this district and selected Reichenberg for the capital.

Aside from these five groupings of large areas of Austria-Hungary on racial lines, there are three other regions which in any normal readjustment would naturally be split off from the empire. These are the districts in the northeast inhabited by Poles, which would doubtless form part of an independent Polish State; Transylvania, which on a racial basis should be added to Rumania, and the Italian districts in the southwest, which are doubtless to be added to King Victor Emmanuel's realm.

MILITARY TERMS FOR GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

next to Premier Orlando of Italy, with Premier Clemenceau directly opposite.

A stenographer at a desk in a corner takes notes of the official proceedings. The uniforms of the Generals and Admirals participating give a touch of color to the scene, but the prevailing tone is one of a civilian gathering, as the larger part of the membership is made up of Premiers and other high civilian officials.

The deliberations proceed with complete privacy. Guards along the Boulevard of the Queen kept the crowds from approaching the iron gate leading to the palace.

The Prime Ministers of the allied countries for several days have been doing the principal part of their work in the small back parlor of the apartment occupied by Colonel House. The large windows of the parlor overlook a little garden. The rugs and upholstery are old rose in color. All in all, the parlor is tranquil and peaceful looking, singularly inexpressive of the magnitude of the world interests being decided there.

A small American telephone exchange has been put into the apartment by the army Signal Corps, and an American telephone girl manipulates the plugs, reading between times a novel of Western American life. The telephone wires run from the various army headquarters and also from the Foreign Offices in London and Rome. The whole impression is a blend of the Old World and the New.

ARMISTICE TO MEAN COMPLETE SURRENDER

Germany Is to be Treated as Conquered Nation and Must Submit or Face Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Although official confirmation is lacking, there is some reason to believe that the allied governments, acting through their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles, have agreed upon the terms of the armistice which Germany must accept in order to obtain a cessation of hostilities.

No announcement of the details of these terms is to be made, it was indicated, until they have been definitely accepted or rejected by Germany. It would not be surprising to those in well-informed circles, however, if the announcement came soon. Confidence is felt in these same circles that the German Government will accept the stringent conditions which the Allies impose, and accept them quickly.

In other words, those in a position to know the situation believe that the end of the war is in sight. Fighting cannot be resumed if the armistice is arranged. Acceptance of the terms of the victorious nations will mean absolute surrender on the part of the autocratic ring at Berlin and those they represent. In a military way Germany will be rendered impotent by compliance with the conditions which she must recognize under penalty of a peace at the point of the sword should she refuse. Refusal will mean that German territory will be invaded, and the whole country overrun by the victorious armies.

Armies Want to Fight On.

The failure of the armistice proceedings would be hailed with delight by large sections of the British, French, and American armies, among whose officers and men there is no faith in Germany's efforts to obtain a cessation of hostilities. From what is known of the attitude of these soldiers who have borne the brunt of battle and have seen the wanton destruction practiced on France and Belgium, the opinion prevails among them very generally that Prussian militarism will not be killed and future wars prevented unless the lesson is taught through abject defeat on the field of battle.

As war weary as these fighters are and filled as they are with the desire to see the conflict end and permit them to return to ways of peace, they apparently believe that Germany must get a taste of the same medicine that she administered in the devastated portions of France and Belgium before she is reduced to the point of understanding that she can never hope to realize her ambition to conquer the world.

But events all point to an early peace. Complete surrender by the German Government will be accepted by the Allies. It is felt here that Germany realizes this and that she realizes also the danger of any effort to parley with her adversaries over the conditions which the Supreme War Council has agreed to impose. Parley means delay, which is dangerous to Germany from both military and internal political standpoints, for a prolongation of the war is certain to bring her into a worse condition than she now finds herself, bad as that is. Deserted by her partners, she can hope for no favorable outcome of a continuation of the fighting, and the allied Governments know that Hindenburg informed the German ruling group several weeks ago that the German armies were unable to keep up the contest.

For these reasons the expectation in Washington is that Germany will accept the terms of the armistice. These terms, according to the understanding here, admit of no debate. They must be accepted or rejected in their entirety. A quick ending of hostilities is as much as Germany may hope for, and she can gain that only by an undelayed favorable response to the statement of conditions imposed by the victorious nations.

How the terms of the armistice have been or will be transmitted to the German Government is not disclosed here, but it was indicated today that they would be transmitted by Marshal Foch.

Treated as Conquered Nation.

It had been supposed that since Germany appealed to President Wilson through a neutral Government, the same means would be employed in conducting all the preliminaries to the armistice. But this is a minor matter in comparison to the great issues involved. The fact remains, however, that Marshal Foch will conduct all the arrangements for physical compliance with the armistice conditions, and this will emphasize that the Allies regard Germany as a nation conquered by the sword.

What the conditions for the armistice are will remain a State secret until the formal announcement is made, probably after Berlin has given a definite answer. The allied Governments have agreed that there shall be no disclosure until then. It is rather generally understood, however, that compliance with the terms by the German Government will rob that Government of any chance of resuming hostilities. Germany will be placed in such a condition that the subsequent peace conference will resolve itself into a discussion among the victorious nations as to what the settlements shall be without consulting Germany on the subject. When the victors have reached their agreements Germany will be informed as to the punishments imposed upon her and will be without power to offer any resistance.

There is much speculation as to the terms of the armistice, some of it based on actual knowledge of what is in the minds of the men engaged in the conference at Versailles. Several of the drastic conditions that figure in the speculation may have no basis in fact, but it seems to be clear that the conclusion of the armistice will end Germany's military power and reduce her to such a state of physical impotency that she will be obliged to accept perforce any and all peace conditions that the Allies may choose to impose.

To Occupy German Territory.

The armistice program is believed to include the withdrawal of German forces from all occupied territory, the evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, which will mean that these two provinces will never be returned to Germany; the sequestration of part of Germany's navy; the surrender of all munitions of war and other military stores now in the territory to be evacuated; the occupation by allied forces of some of the Rhine forts and, most important of all from a moral, political and military viewpoint, agreement that allied armies may occupy German territory where they would be in a position to cross the Rhine and march on to Berlin should Germany fail in any way to live up to the conditions exacted by the Allies. These, it is believed, will be some of the terms that Germany must accept in order to save herself from actual invasion.

One of the most interesting questions involved is what disposition the Allied Governments will make concerning the many German prisoners of war. No doubt exists that the conclusion of the armistice will be followed by the immediate repatriation of all the prisoners held by Germany. But it is not likely that the Allies will consent to release the German soldiers that they now hold. One suggestion advanced is that these prisoners shall be compelled to assist in the great task of the physical and industrial regeneration of France, Belgium and Serbia or, if any are released, their places taken by an equal number of Germans furnished by their Government.

Wilson in Touch with Council.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson today continued the frequent exchanges of communications with Colonel E. M. House which have been proceeding steadily since the special representative of the American Government reached France, a week ago, with Admiral Benson, ranking officer of the navy. Late in the day the President walked over to the State, War and Navy Building from the White House for a conference with Secretary Baker.

Thus far no inkling has been given here as to the proceedings of the Supreme War Council, which is to arrange the terms of an armistice for Germany and Austria or of the exchanges which took place at Paris between representatives of the Entente nations and Colonel House before the Council's sessions began. Colonel House has been keeping the President in close touch with events, and it was assumed that Mr. Wilson's visit to the War Secretary had to do with some phase of the discussions.

There was no confirmation in Washington today of reports from Europe that General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, had received from the Supreme War Council the terms of an armistice he was authorized to offer to the Austrian commander in the field. However, in many quarters the report, if not correct, was regarded as being only slightly in advance of the facts.

Such official information as the State Department had today from what had once been the vast dual empire indicated that very little remained of that structure owing to the separation of the Hungarians, Bohemians, and Jugoslavs from the parent State. Even in that remnant of a once-mighty empire grave disorders were reported, and its total collapse was believed to be imminent.

The reported attempt of the newly formed Germanic State of Austria to cast its lot with Germany in the peace negotiations and applications for an armistice is expected to be dealt with by the Versailles War Council, for at this stage it is regarded as a purely military problem. But even if it takes on a political character, officials said there is ample precedent for treating it in the arrangement of an armistice. A direct precedent is found in the protocol of August 12, 1898, which terminated hostilities between the United States and Spain, and which established the basis of the final peace treaty at Paris by requiring Spain to relinquish Cuba, to cede Porto Rico and Guam to the United States, and to leave the disposition of the Philippines to the Peace Conference.

A recuperative diet is influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk is very digestible.—Advt.

TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

Sixteenth—The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause 6. (5?)

Seventeenth—The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

Eighteenth—The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

Nineteenth—All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

Twentieth—Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipments, arms, and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish Army which is demobilized under Clause 5.

Twenty-first—An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies, in order to safeguard allied interests; this representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

Twenty-second—Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age to be considered.

Twenty-third—An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relation with the Central Powers.

Twenty-fourth—In case of disorder in the six Armenian milayets, the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

Twenty-fifth—Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

ARMENIANS PROTECTED, CECIL DECLARES

Can't Conceive of Their Being Left to Turks—Allies Sweeping Mined Strait.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, denied most emphatically this afternoon an allegation made by The Manchester Guardian that in addition to the armistice a secret agreement had been signed with Turkey by which "we have guaranteed Turkish sovereignty over Armenia, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia in some form or other." Lord Robert said:

"There is no secret undertaking, engagement, or bargain of any sort or kind, as far as the British Government is concerned. Nothing concerning territorial arrangement has been settled at all. I cannot conceive of any solution that would leave these nationalities under the shadow of Turkish oppression."

He was particularly emphatic in his allusions to the Armenians, and pointed out that two clauses of the armistice terms especially provided for their protection, and the Allies had reserved the right to occupy their vilayets in case of disorder.

"The armistice terms," he went on, "amount to unconditional surrender, and especially important is our right to occupy the Taurus tunnel system."

Lord Robert added that nothing in the armistice would hamper the Allies in making such disposition of European Turkey as they wished at the peace conference.

The fact that the armistice gives the Allies actual possession of the Bosporus forts is of supreme importance. It means that the situation in regard to Russia is materially changed. The loyal elements in the Don country and elsewhere can now be helped.

The chief point insisted upon in official circles is the complete character of the control obtained over Turkey. The conditions amount substantially to unconditional surrender. While there is no specific mention of the occupation of Constantinople, it is within the power of the Allies to send troops there should the occasion arise. As a matter of fact, the forts outside the capital are to be immediately occupied, so that the approaches to the capital are safeguarded.

Again, it is extremely significant that the interned Armenians as well as all allied prisoners of war are to be handed over. This, it is believed, was one of the conditions which the Turks least liked.

It is accompanied by a proviso that the Allies shall occupy the six vilayets of Armenia in case of disorder. This is obviously a police measure, for the Turk is traditionally capable of wreaking vengeance on his hereditary victim in the middle of the armistice. Again, the appearance of an armed guard in these districts notifies the beginning of a new régime and the end of the old one.

The armistice has political implications, such as the liberation from Turkish rule of Christian nationalities in accordance with the British Premier's speech on Jan. 5. Hence Turkish suzerainty is largely challenged. Moreover, the occupation of the Taurus tunnel system is a military measure destined to protect the Armenians.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—Lord Robert Cecil said today that the armistice with Turkey had been signed by Great Britain in behalf of all the Allies.

A large fleet of the latest types of British minesweepers today began the tedious task of clearing the Dardanelles of mines and other obstructions. This work, together with other safeguards which the Allies consider necessary before the allied fleet enters the tortuous waterway leading past Constantinople and through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, will take several days, in the opinion of the British Admiralty.

A fortnight ago the allied fleet tested the efficiency of the forts inside the Dardanelles by dropping a few shells on them. The reply of the Turks was quick and fairly accurate, showing that the fortifications are still probably in good shape.

The fifty-mile passage through the waterway is a veritable sea of mines and other obstructions. In addition the minesweepers will be hindered by the swift currents, which are stronger at this season of the year than at any other.

The allied fleet, it is believed, is sure to come to grips with the old Russian fleet in the Black Sea, if the war continues a few weeks longer. There is every reason to believe that the Germans have put this fleet in good order. It consists of seven pre-dreadnoughts, two cruisers, and twelve submarines, beside at least twenty-six other types of warcraft. The enemy has the advantage of three good bases in the Black Sea—Odessa, Sebastopol, and Nikolaiev—but it is likely that they are short of ammunition. At Nikolaiev four cruisers are being built. One of them is nearly completed.

EXPEDITION MENACES GERMANY'S BACK DOOR

Fleet Massed at Dardanelles for Move Up the Danube, Barnes Announces.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An allied attack on Germany from the east was foreshadowed by George Nicoll Barnes, member of the British War Cabinet, in a speech last evening at the American Officers' Club in London.

The armistice with Turkey might have been signed earlier, said Mr. Barnes, "but we held the Turks on a string." He explained that the Allies were committed to a free Arab State, with Aleppo as the capital, and there was no hurry to get the Turks out of the war until Aleppo was captured. Other places as necessary to the Arabs as Aleppo must also be surrendered.

The British have been assembling ships at the mouth of the Dardanelles for some time, and Mr. Barnes said he understood that the vessels already had started through the straits. He concluded:

"There is now nothing to prevent the fleet from going into the Black Sea and up the Danube to Germany's back door, and if the Germans are going to defend their territory they must divide their remaining forces between the western front and the back door, at which we shall soon be knocking."

KING CONGRATULATES VICTORS OVER TURKS

Sends England's Thanks to Marshall and Allenby and Decorates the Latter.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (British Wireless Service.)—King George has sent this telegram to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia:

"I am delighted to hear that you have finished the campaign in Mesopotamia by the capture of the entire Turkish force on the Tigris, with its commender. In congratulating you and all ranks on this success, I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the part played by the Mesopotamian expeditionary force in the complete capitulation of the Turkish Army."

To General E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, the King sent this message:

"I wish to express my admiration for the spirit and endurance of the troops under your command, who, regardless of fatigue and hardships, have so pressed the retreating Turkish columns as to overcome all resistance. Their efforts have been deservedly rewarded by the complete surrender of the Turkish forces.

"His is a glorious and memorable achievement, and on behalf of your grateful fellow-countrymen I thank you and all ranks of the Egyptian expeditionary force.

"In recognition of your eminent services I have much pleasure in promoting you to be a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

BIG BRITISH ARMIES FREED.

Shift of Forces in Orient for New Attack on Germany Forecast.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The capitulation of Turkey, although anticipated, has made, nevertheless, a profound impression in France. Newspapers consider it an event of supreme importance.

"The convention is of a purely military character," says the Matin, "and in no way affects the peace which will eventually be signed with the Turkish Empire. What is interesting, however, is the immediate consequence of the armistice.

"First of all, the greater part of the British armies in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia will be released. The army of the Orient, which will soon be the army of the Save and the Danube, will be, perhaps, called upon to play a great rôle, for which its reinforcement by seasoned elements will be desirable at an early date. When the Dardanelles are opened, the allied fleet will restore direct communication with Rumania, as it is hardly probable that the Goeben, the Breslau and the Russian fleet sold to Germany by the Bolsheviki will offer resistance. The allies will then hold the Mediterranean outlets of Ukrainia and Greater Russia."

Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, writes:

"How much longer can isolated Germany withstand the formidable recoil of the war she caused? The main fact is that now there is none, even Germany herself, who doubts that the hours are numbered. It remains for us to be prepared for her last convulsive effort without allowing the frightful spectacle to arouse any pity. Who would dare urge that the enormity of her crime should profit the criminal?"

Commenting on the Turkish collapse, the Echo de Paris says:

"The event was not unforeseen. It had been delayed by the presence of German forces in the Turkish capital and waters. They obliged us to display a threat of a land and sea offensive. We are happy to record that, in view of the incontestable superiority of our arms everywhere, the affair was settled without a battle. It is a most convincing testimony of the complete victory which will be ours in the near future."

OPENS CONTACT WITH RUSSIA.

Turkey's Surrender Promises Big Results, London Papers Say.

LONDON, Nov. 1, (British Wireless Service.)—Discussing the immediate results of Turkey's exit from the war, The Daily News today points to the probability that Constantinople will be occupied forthwith by the British forces in Bulgaria and that an allied fleet will enter the Black Sea as soon as the Dardanelles are swept of mines.

"That will have the effect," says the newspaper, "of freeing the Rumanian and South Russian coasts from the domination of the once Russian but now German Black Sea fleet. Since that fleet consists of two dreadnoughts and several other serviceable vessels and may be joined immediately by the Goeben, there is a possibility of a naval battle of some magnitude, but it may well suit the Allies to be content for the present with sending submarines through these straits.

"On land the actual disappearance of Turkey and the imminent disappearance of Austria as belligerents leave Germany isolated and ringed round with enemies. Formidable allied forces are released for diversion to new action on the frontiers of Saxony or Bavaria, or elsewhere. The case of Germany sinks from the desperate to the irretrievable."

One of the important results of the Turkish submission, The Evening Standard points out, will be the possibility of coming once more in close contact with Russia, "and the rendering of assistance to the classes under which that vast State may be reconstructed financially, economically, socially and politically.

"The corn of Southern Russia," continues the newspaper, "will be available. It will bring us in touch with the Rumanian armies. It will also release large military and naval forces for employment elsewhere if the Kaiser and his backers decide to continue the hopeless struggle.

"Coupled with the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it spells the complete isolation of the German Empire in the near future."

GERMANY EXPECTS KAISER TO QUIT

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ple's shoulders, and the Kaiser's position would have been unaffected.

"We Socialists were, therefore, without knowing it, and to speak openly, without wishing it, William's seconds and best advisers," it says. "Between the Kaiser and the Socialists there has been the sharpest and most bitter personal enmity. Unlike all other monarchs, William II. for years regarded it as his task to lead in the struggle against the Social Democracy. He recognized his failure later on, but it would be dishonest to assert he had succeeded in wiping out the inveterate hate of the working classes toward him. William II. and the broad masses of the German people have never understood each other."

The Vorwärts then recalls the demand which arose after the publication of The Daily Telegraph interview for parliamentary government in Germany.

"Ten years have passed," it goes on, "and today heavy clouds loom over Castle Bellevue, in which a man strives with himself in order to come to a decision. Ten years ago we Socialists came near to helping even him without knowing or wishing it. Now that is over and done with, and nothing can silence the whispering and murmuring among the people. What will the Kaiser do? When will he do it?"

MUST ACCEPT TERMS, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Article, Reputedly Inspired, Says It Is Better to Submit Than to be Destroyed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Nov. 1.—The Schwabische Tagwacht, in an inspired article headed "We Have Lost the War," says:

"The bitter words 'We are vanquished,' which, until now, should not have been uttered, are today on the lips of every one. Only the Pan German dare hide this terrible fact. If our troops still occupy territories of the enemy, they are unable to achieve victory or maintain themselves there for any considerable time.

"Three months of resistance would cost us the lives of 100,000 men and double that number of wounded. We have already lost so many men that whole provinces are depopulated, and we are unable to risk a continuance of the struggle.

"Peace will certainly cost us dear, but at least we shall be spared the forces that are necessary for economic revival, and at least it will be better to know that the people until now under German rule are ruled by foreigners than that they are under the earth. If we continue the war the enemy will invade Germany and the conditions imposed would be still worse than those which he would lay down today.

"The armistice conditions will soon arrive, and their publication will mean our acceptance. The people must be prepared for this."

REPORT WIDESPREAD PLOTS IN GERMANY

Newspapers Said to be Publishing Strong Appeals to the People to Refrain.

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Havas.)—Revolutionary plots in Berlin and Hamburg and in the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia have become so widespread that all the newspapers are publishing appeals to the people to refrain from participation in such acts against the Government.

This information is telegraphed from Zurich by the correspondent of Le Journal:

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Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-29

BRITISH GUNFIRE PARALYZES FOE

Germans Around Valenciennes Overwhelmed by a Great Devastating Barrage.

AMERICANS IN HOT FIGHT

Face Machine Guns with Rifles and Bayonets—Enemy Gasses Inhabited Villages.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 1.—Valenciennes was apparently closed in by Canadian troops this morning after heavy fighting and the enemy probably will abandon it within a few hours. It seems almost certain that it will be ours tonight or tomorrow morning.

All the thousands of civilians who still are living there and are waiting with desperate anxiety for our entry will then be rescued from days of terrors. They must have passed through terrible emotions, crowded down in cellars listening to the noise of gunfire around them and the tattoo of machine guns served by German soldiers in the rooms above them. This morning a tumult of gunfire louder than anything they had ever heard opened north and south of them and the battle came close to their streets.

When I went up among the Canadians today the sound of the shellfire was terrific, and Canadian officers tell me their troops attacked today under support of a more powerful concentration of guns than they had three days ago under German counterattacks.

There were a number of farms, farmsteads, and cottages, like Targette and Chemin Vert, to the left of the village of Aulnoy, just below the Valenciennes railway, in which the enemy had organized defenses.

Over these places our barrage fire rolled like a tide wiping them off the map of France, and at the same time our guns fired a number of smoke shells which made a dense white fog, obliterating all view of our advancing troops and putting the Germans in a haze so thick they could not see three paces about them.

Foe Baffled and Helpless.

Their machine gunners could not find their human targets and were helpless. The German infantry of the 6th Division were helpless. They were as baffled as if blankets had been flung about their heads. One German officer taken prisoner this morning with many others said his position was so hopeless in this fog that he told his company there was nothing to do but surrender, and led them forward, as the Canadians advanced, to hand them over at a small place called Le Vessie. At the southern edge of Valenciennes there was a German field gun in action firing at close range through this mist, but the Canadians closed around it and captured it.

The enemy's guns had put down a fierce line of fire before the attack started, or soon afterward, but their batteries were quickly silenced by the power of our artillery, and after that the Canadians were only faced by machine gun fire from positions in ruined buildings and in embanked ditches where the Germans held out to the last. The Canadian casualties were not heavy, I am told by their own officers, and they were perfectly successful in reaching their objectives along the railway, which is the southern boundary of Valenciennes.

While that attack was taking place another brigade of Canadians on the west side of the city, where the canal forms the boundary line, were pushing outposts across and establishing themselves on the other bank, so that they hold Valenciennes in as mighty a grip as Cambrai was held, and the enemy must get out.

At midday today he made one last effort to check us and a counterattack was delivered from the village of Saultain, on the eastern side, but orders were given for the artillery to deal with this, and I have no doubt it was shattered. The Germans have already lost many men on this southern side of the city, and the Canadians were surprised at the number of German dead lying about the Rhonelle River after the fighting of recent days.

For the survivors it is a hopeless business, for they know now that they are not only beaten in the field but in the world.

"We have been betrayed," said one of the German officers today, "and that is why we have lost the war."

He had a list of betrayals beginning with Italy and going on to Rumania, and then to Bulgaria, and now, worst of all from his point of view, Austria. They acknowledge that with Austria out of the war they will find it impossible to fight on alone, except in a losing fight to save their pride; so humiliation and despair have entered their souls, where once arrogance had a dwelling place and a sense of victory over all the world.

So it is today around Valenciennes, where all the neighboring country is beautiful in the light of a golden All Souls' Day, with a blue sky over colored woods through which an uproar of gunfire comes, and where, in villages very close to the fighting line, women and children liberated from German rule are walking with bouquets of Autumn flowers to put on the altars of their churches in memory of the dead to whom they owe their rescue.

Last night in front of our lines near Audenarde, where Scots and Welsh Fusiliers were approaching Elseghem, and south of them Lancashire Fusiliers and Durhams were close up to the Scheldt Canal at Meersche, the enemy set fire to many houses and farms and all the sky was lit up by a red glare so that the German soldiers might see the movements of our men. It added to the terror of the night to the women who stood with children clinging to them watching this scene of war which had engulfed them.

Our advance during these last two days has been steady and successful, and the enemy is retreating in front of our Scottish Rifles and King's Own Scottish Borderers and other troops south of Audenarde. With the French to the north of us, American troops are fighting and have done very gallant work through these villages and woods. They had a hard time, for the artillery in support of them has been unable to fire as effectively as usual owing to the anxiety of our gunners to avoid shelling civilians, so the Americans have had to advance against machine-gun fire with rifles and bayonets.

Allied Troops Side by Side.

Further across the French frontier toward the town of Audenarde in Belgium there is another battle in progress which began yesterday and is continuing today with Belgian, French, American and British troops attacking side by side. It is a battle among Flemish villages and farmsteads where the peasants are still living, helplessly entangled in nets of horror with German machine-gunners firing from their windows and allied troops trampling into their courtyards with naked bayonets, and the killing of men in their bedrooms and cellars.

Into the villages from which the enemy has been lately driven poison gas comes from a shellfire which is not very loud but makes a little hiss as each shell bursts and liberates its fumes. We stopped all use of gas because of these civilians, but the Germans are using it every day and in the Flemish villages many babies are dead and dying and our ambulances are carrying away women and girls gasping for breath and blinded by this foul weapon of war.

Our men give these village people gas masks taken from German prisoners now safe behind the lines and teach them how to use them, but it is of no avail because it needs long training and discipline to keep on gas masks any length of time.

They were fighting hard yesterday in a wood called Spitalbosch, which the enemy strongly defended behind barricades dug in great roots of trees. It was like the fighting the American troops had in the Argonne, and very difficult and perilous, but these men have gone forward with fine courage and have routed the enemy out from many of his lairs in this woodland, and by their good service have helped the progress of the French on their left, at this moment striking from Audenarde; and the country north of it breaks through the German line south of Ghent and will lead surely enough to the liberation of that Belgian city, which is yearning for the luck of Bruges.

Meanwhile our soldiers, like their French and American comrades and all the world, believe that the war is reaching its end, and that the last battle will soon be fought, and they wait with splendid hope for the news that peace is theirs with the victory for which they have struggled and suffered so long.

BRITISH BOMB TOWNS IN THE RHINE REGION

Karlsruhe, Bonn, Baden, and Treves Attacked—Heidelberg, Too, Berlin Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Independent Air Force on Wednesday night dropped bombs on the railroads at Baden, the chemical factories at Karlsruhe, and the blast furnaces at Burbach, in Germany, according to an official announcement.

An official report issued tonight on the operations of the Independent Air Force says:

On Thursday we attacked the railway station at Bonn, in the centre of the town, the railways at Frescaty and Treves, and the aerodrome at Buhl. All our machines returned.

It is officially admitted in the German capital, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam, that serious damage has been done in the City of Heidelberg, in Baden, by an allied air raid. There were some casualties.

GERMANS OUT OF BELGRADE

Berlin Announces Withdrawal to North Side of Danube.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—German troops which had been operating in Northern Serbia have been withdrawn to the north bank of the River Danube in the region of Belgrade, the German War Office announced today. The text of this part of the official statement reads:

On both sides of Belgrade and Semendria the German troops have been withdrawn to the north bank of the Danube. The crossing of the Danube was successfully accomplished without interference on the part of the enemy.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The following concerning operations in Serbia was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern Theatre, Oct. 31.—In spite of the difficulties of the ground and the interruption of railways and roads, the Serbian armies are pursuing without respite the fleeing Austro-German forces. The Serbian vanguards have advanced over 160 kilometers in eight days.

The First Serbian Army, supported by French and Serbian cavalry, is approaching Semendria and has reached the outer defenses of Belgrade. The Second Serbian Army has occupied Pojega, forty kilometers from the Bosnian frontier.

AMNESTY IN FINLAND.

10,000 Revolutionaries to be Released from Prison.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1.—The Finnish Administrator on Thursday announced officially the granting of amnesty to about 10,000 revolutionaries, according to advices received here from Helsingfors.

All persons sentenced to four years' imprisonment or less will be released.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most important action of yesterday was that of the Franco-American forces along the Aisne west of the Argonne. In particular is this true of the most western flank of the attacking troops. For some time the French have been held behind the Aisne, which has given them considerable trouble in crossing. The Aisne is the only protection to the salient between the Oise and the Serre, and has enabled the Germans to guard this elbow and prevent the necessity of straightening it out. The advance of yesterday has cleared a large part of the Aisne and has brought an added threat to the Metz-Valenciennes railroad, the main lifeline of the German army of the south.

It is obvious that the more congested the Germans are between Verdun and the sea the greater trouble they are going to have with supplies. The more difficult it is going to be also to effect a withdrawal successfully, whether we speak in terms of men or material. By pushing up through the Champagne and Argonne countries the German army is being doubled back on itself, and, regardless of capitulation, must as a military necessity commence to think about pulling back its right flank.

The great barriers that both our men and the French have been contending with are the Argonne and the Forest of Bourgogne, immediately to the north of it. These are the last obstacles of any degree of formidability between the present lines and the Ardennes. When the Ardennes are reached the attack will have to take a different course, as it is not probable that any attempt would be made to force them. When the Ardennes are reached, however, some adjustment of the line in the north will have to be made.

The British anticipated this somewhat yesterday by two attacks, one south of Valenciennes and the other in Belgium. That south of Valenciennes drew a pocket tightly about this town, and will force the Germans to release their hold on a considerable part of the Scheldt River in the immediate vicinity of the city. This is an essential requisite to a further advance. The Germans are anchored behind the river, and have stabilized their lines on this section of the front. They have clung on for weeks to their positions, which were so strong naturally that it would have been a waste of life to have attacked them.

The weak point in this line, however, is at Valenciennes. Just below the city the German line is forced to leave the river, by virtue of an abrupt bend which the river takes to the westward. From the point where the line crosses the river to the Forest of Normal the country, though rolling, is open and without any natural barrier to an advance toward the west. An advance here, which, as has been stated, is the front attacked by the British yesterday, will clear the situation materially, and if the marsh belts about Conde can be cleared the entire Belgian flank will be open to attack.

In the north the German line is being forced back upon the Scheldt. This, however, was to be anticipated. It is not a serious matter with the Germans. In fact, it rather improves their situation than otherwise, as there was no object in making a great effort to stand in front of the river when this barrier could be interposed between them and the British.

On the Italian front the Austrian flight is being continued. The situation there has, however, passed beyond the strictly military stage and is mostly political. Austria seems to be on the verge of breaking up. Bolshevism is threatening and a condition of complete chaos is on the verge of seizing the country. The terms of an armistice have been given Austria by General Diaz, so that it is probable that a week more will see the end of all Austrian opposition.

The surrender of Turkey according to the accepted armistice amounts to complete and unconditional surrender. The opening of the Dardanelles is for the present the most important condition. This will cause the destruction or capture of the Russian fleet which was turned over by the Bolsheviki to the Germans, the probability being that the German crews will desert the ships and escape rather than risk a sea fight against a vastly superior force.

The most important aspect, however, is the entrance into the Danube that is thus afforded. The river is navigable and can be used as a further means of ingress into Austria and an approach to Germany. The entire problem with Germany is to get behind her forces on the Rhine. The German Army is still a powerful force, and its surrender, which is the most rapid means of ending the war, can readily be forced if a means is provided for striking at her from several points east of the Rhine defenses. This must be the guiding principle behind an Austrian peace.

HAIG TAKES GRIP ON VALENCIENNES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

engineer material dumps were also taken.

The text of the day report follows:

In successful enterprises carried out by small parties of our troops in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy yesterday we captured a number of prisoners.

An operation undertaken by us this morning south of Valenciennes is reported to be making good progress. Oct. 31 by the group of armies in Flanders was continued with success during the course of the day. To the south the Second British Army threw the enemy into disorder on the Scheldt up to the height of Melden, capturing the strongly held villages of Anseghem, Tieghien, Caster, and Elsegem. The Second British Army had counted at the end of Oct. 31, the first day of the battle, 9,000 prisoners and three guns.

To the centre, the Franco-American armies in Belgium have captured the heights of Apremont, between the Lys and the Scheidt, and have advanced up to the latter river at Deneldeen on a front of sixteen kilometers, making in the two days of battle an advance of from eight to sixteen kilometers.

Nineteen villages have been reconquered by the Franco-Americans, particularly the important centres of Deynze, Nazareth, Cruyshauten, and Ville-Audenarde. The Franco-Americans had counted up to the night of Oct. 31 1,000 prisoners, and had captured two complete batteries.

To the north, the Belgian Army has

10,000 Prisoners Taken in Belgium.

Today's bulletin from Belgian headquarters says:

The offensive operation begun on carried out with success operations of detail on the canal de la derivation de la Lys. The French tanks have efficaciously supported the infantry.

The Belgian populations freed from the German yoke have received with indescribable enthusiasm the liberating armies and have decorated their houses with flags.

Tournai at Tip of New Salient.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN BELGIUM, Nov. 1, (Reuters.)—As a result of the operations of General Plumer's army in conjunction with the Belgian forces there has been a great extension of the allied front northward along the Scheldt River. The obstinately defended town of Tournai is beginning to figure as the apex of a large salient.

The appearance of American troops in this fighting must be the source of great discomfiture to the Germans, reminding them in a most effective way of the rapidly increasing strength of the American Armies, and Marshal Foch's ability to throw their weight in this part of the western front without relaxing the major operations steadily developing under the direction of General Pershing.

The British troops rapidly attained their first objective. As a rule the enemy fought stubbornly, but not desperately, and was not long in surrendering when in a tight corner. Light tanks did invaluable work in dealing with camouflaged machine gun nests. So quickly did the attack go in some places that the enemy's motor ambulances and mechanical transports were captured before they could be cranked up.

The British are engaged in typical field warfare. The line of attack is developing into a series of local combats in which cyclist patrols are participating and doing excellent service with their machine guns.

The Germans attempted some counterattacks, but these were nowhere successful.

Bottling the Foe in Valenciennes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—Valenciennes was bottled up today as the result of a lightning blow by the British at both sides of the city. Only immediate retirement from the place or something in the nature of a miracle can save the German troops, who at noon had only a narrow gateway open to them for retreat toward the east.

Meantime the French and British and Americans from the Pacific Coast and Ohio along the Deynze-Avelghem front in Belgium continued successfully the advance begun yesterday morning. The heavy enemy resistance encountered in this sector yesterday died out during the night.

The main attack at Valenciennes was south of the city, just above Famars. The Canadians, who engineered the drive, were supported by one of the heaviest artillery bombardments of the war. The gunfire was terrific, and this made the going easy for the overseas infantry which followed.

The idea of the Canadians in using their great barrage was to crush the resistance as quickly as possible, so as to save allied lives. The bombardment had the desired effect, for the opposition offered by the enemy was not strong, and Canadians pushed rapidly through to their objectives, which gave them the whole of the railway line running south from Valenciennes.

At the same time the Canadians attacked with other British troops and drove forward north of the city and forced a crossing on the Scheldt. Audenarde was gravely threatened today.

The fighting yesterday was of a different nature. The German artillery maintained a heavy fire throughout the day, and German machine-gunners, scattered in great numbers throughout the sector, fought stubbornly, until they were killed or compelled to surrender. The main resistance came from these sources.

The battle waged more or less over open ground, among hamlets and farmhouses which still are inhabited by Belgian civilians. Enemy machine-gunners were stationed in practically every house, and the civilians, who had no protection but their homes, cowered indoors while the fierce fighting swirled about them.

Americans in Hard Fighting.

The Americans had a hard day, but they did their bit well. One unit of Americans from California, Oregon, Washington, and other points in the West was in the Waereghem sector in front of Spitaals and the Besschem Wood, while another element from Ohio was west of Cruyshautem. Spitaals and the Besschem Wood furnished one of the toughest bits of fighting along the line.

The forest was a network of barbed wire, and the whole place was infested with machine gun nests. In order to take the wood the Americans were forced to depend largely on outflanking, although some of them fought their way through it.

When they began their attack before dawn the Germans set fire to all the houses close to the front line, lighting up the country. This not only confused the Americans, but it put them more or less at the mercy of the German machine gunners, who were as thick as flies.

Among the wounded the correspondent saw today was Major W. O. Garrison of Lodi, Cal., who led the battalion which flanked the wood on the north.

The Americans struck especially heavy shell fire in their sector, as well as machine gun posts. They fought their way forward, however, and finally cleared the wood, the enemy leaving a great number of dead Germans at their posts.

The joy of the Belgian people released in this drive was touching. Some of them were almost hysterical in their happiness when they saw the allied troops advancing. Notwithstanding the great danger to themselves they did all that was possible for the allied wounded. American surgeons were in great danger in caring for the wounded on account of the shell fire.

The correspondent was told unofficially today that the American artillery fire yesterday was perhaps lighter than it should have been, but this was due to the fear that the barrage would cause casualties among the civilians. The Allies are doing all in their power to spare the lives of the inhabitants. With this end in view the British have stopped the use of gas.

ADMITS FLANDERS LOSSES.

Berlin Reports Penetration of German Lines by Allied Attacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—German positions in Belgium, south of Deynze, near Zulte and Anseghem, were penetrated yesterday by the allied forces, according to the day official statement issued by the German General Staff.

The text of the early bulletin follows:

On both sides of Somerghem [on the Canal de la Derivation de la Lys, ten miles northwest of Ghent] we captured bridgeheads which had been temporarily lost. On the rest of the front we repulsed the enemy. The main attack was launched by the British and French between Deynze and the Scheldt.

Southwest of Deynze, near Zulte and Anseghem, the enemy penetrated our lines. South of Deynze we threw back the enemy, who was advancing across the Deynze-Cruyshautem road.

On both sides of Anseghem our rearguard brought the enemy to a standstill. Our troops north of the Courtrai-Audenarde Railway, who had repulsed the enemy, were withdrawn during the day in order to keep in touch with their neighbors on the heights on both sides of Nokerke.

The fighting ended in the evening north of the Deynze-Cruyshautem road and on the heights on the line Nokerke-Kerkhove, one to three kilometers east of our old outpost line. In the Scheldt lowlands the destruction of places by the enemy continues. The towns of Tournai, Valenciennes, and Peruweltz have been subjected to British fire.

There was lively artillery firing and reconnoitring on both sides of Le Quesnoy and Landrecies.

On the heights of the Aisne, northwest of Château-Porcien, the artillery duels increased enormously in strength. The enemy continued his strong attacks northwest of Herpy with fresh forces. They again broke down with the heaviest losses to the enemy.

On the east bank of the Meuse there was lively artillery firing throughout the day.

ITALIANS ACROSS THE LIVENZA RIVER

Speeding On in Effort to Round Up the Fleeing Austrians at the Tagliamento.

FOE'S MOUNTAIN LINE GOING

Masses of Prisoners, 700 Guns, and Booty Worth Billions of Lire Already Captured.

ROME, Nov. 1.—While the Austro-Hungarians are maintaining resistance from the Stelvio Pass (at the Swiss border) eastward to the Astico, they are weakening on the Asiago Plateau and are in full retreat along the rest of the front right down to the sea.

Feltre, in the mountain region about ten miles north of the old battle line, was entered last night by the Bologna Brigade. On the Venetian plain Italian cavalry divisions have destroyed the enemy resistance on the Livenza River. They have re-established crossings over the stream and are marching toward the River Tagliamento.

The number of prisoners taken by the allied forces is steadily increasing. More than 700 guns have been captured. Immense booty, amounting in value to billions of lire, has been taken.

Details of the operations as given in the official communication issued by the War Office today are appended:

The battle continues to expand. The enemy maintains intact his resistance from Stelvio to the Astico, but he is vacillating on the Asiago Plateau and in full retreat along the remainder of the front. He is protected more by interruptions in the roads than by his rear guards, who are irresistibly overwhelmed by our troops, enthusiastically occupied in the pursuit.

Our batteries, brought forward quickly, with captured enemy artillery, are intensely shelling the adversary, firing to the extreme extent of their range. Our cavalry divisions, having destroyed the enemy resistance on the Livenza and re-established crossings, are marching toward the Tagliamento.

Brenta Front Attacked.

The Sixth Army yesterday entered into action with a brilliant advance by the Ancona Brigade at the end of the Brenta Valley, and this morning it attacked the adversary along the whole front.

The Fourth Army is master of the Fonzaso valley. The Bologna Brigade entered Feltre last night.

The Twelfth Army, having gone through the Quero defile from the mountains, is joining up on the Piave course with the Eighth Army. The latter has descended the valley of the Piave to the south of Belluno, and has detachments engaged in the Fadalto valley, which our light columns are brilliantly encircling by way of Farra d'Alpago.

The right wing of the front of the Third Army has been prolonged toward the coast by a marine regiment, which has occupied all the intricate coastal zone, which the enemy in part flooded. A patrol of sailors has reached Caorlle.

The prisoners are continually increasing, and we have captured more than 700 guns. The booty taken is immense, its value being estimated in the billions. (of lire.)

An earlier official dispatch read as follows:

We advanced in the Brenta Valley, capturing two guns which had been shelling the City of Bassano.

On the Grappa, under the impetus of the Fourth Army's thrust, the enemy front has collapsed. It is impossible to estimate the prisoners coming down the mountain in flocks. All the hostile artillery here was captured. We have forced the gorge of Quero, have passed beyond the spur east of Monteresen and are advancing in the Piave Valley.

Overcoming the enemy rearguards at the Passo di St. Bulde, we are descending into the Piave Valley toward Belluno.

Parties are engaged in fighting in the hollow of Fadalto, which is still occupied by the enemy. Cavalry and cyclists, following the road to the foothills, are opening the way to Aviano.

The Third Army has reached the Livenza. Advanced guards have entered Motta di Livenza and Torre di Mosto. The capture of prisoners, guns, and booty is announced on all sides.

British at the Livenza River.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An official statement on the operations on the Italian front issued tonight says:

The 11th Italian Corps has reached the Livenza River at Motta di Livenza. The Tenth (British) Army holds the Livenza River from this place to north of Sacile. Further prisoners have been taken, but the number is not yet known. A thick fog interfered with work in the air.

The following earlier communication from the War Office told of the occupation of Sacile:

The battle is progressing successfully. British infantry and mounted troops have occupied Sacile. The troops of the Tenth Army have reached the line of the Livenza from that place as far south as Brugnera.

South of the Oderzo-Portogruarp Railway the Third Army is advancing rapidly. The enemy is falling back on the front of the Fourth Army in the Grappa sector. Many important tactical positions have been captured on this front.

I, (the Earl of Cavan, the British commander in Italy,) wish to place on record the great debt I owe to the Italian bridging units, without whose assistance the difficult operation of bridging the Piave might not have been accomplished. The number of prisoners captured by the Tenth Army since the commencement of operations now exceeds 13,000.

Must Answer for Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — Official Rome dispatches today describing the victorious sweep of Italian and allied armies that is demolishing the Austrian front, say the lines are moving forward in great leaps; that it no longer is possible to identify towns retaken or to count prisoners and guns captured, or Italians liberated. The latter include 60,000 who were held by the enemy to work on defences.

With the Austrians everywhere in flight and the Italian armies on two wings about to unite, it is said to be impossible to foresee where the few enemy divisions that escape will stop running. Great numbers of airplanes are preceding the troops and operating their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns.

Pordrone has been taken on the way to Udine, where Italian headquarters were established before the great defeat of Caporetto and the Austrian invasion.

Every bridge in the path of the advancing Allies has been the scene of fighting. One railroad bridge near Conegliano was lost and retaken thirty times.

In the storming of Monte Cismon, which gives to the Allies command of the valleys of the Brenta and Cismon—and domination of the Brenta virtually means possession of the Trentino—an Austrian battery of six guns which had been shelling the City of Bassano was captured. The morning before it was taken fifty persons were killed in Bassano.

The Tenth Army, operating from Oderzo to Motta di Livenza, is carrying out a flanking movement with the intention of cutting off the Austrian Fifth Army. The Austrians are trying to cross the Livenza but are being assailed on three sides. On the north is the Tenth Army, in front of them is the Duke of Aosta's Third Army and from the Adriatic marines bombard the enemy with cannon mounted on pontoons.

It is believed that there will be large captures of cannon in the mountain zone as it is thought the Austrians will not be able to withdraw them quickly enough.

Italians found in freed zones are in a terrible state. They lack everything because the enemy during a year of occupation destroyed, burned, sacked, and carried off everything.

30 FIGHTS FOR A BRIDGE.

Desperate Resistance Offered by the Austrians in Some Places.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS EAST OF THE PIAVE, Oct. 31.—At many points east of the Piave there are so many Austrian prisoners that they block the roads over which they are being marched to the rear.

The Venetian plain immediately east of the Piave is a scene of desolation. Houses and villages have been ruined by shell fire.

When the advancing Italians reached Sacile they were received as saviors, and the women and children of the town fell on their knees before them. During a regent influenza epidemic in the town the Austrians are said to have brutally rejected appeals from mothers for food for their sick children.

King Victor Emmanuel has been traveling incessantly from place to place, giving orders for succor for the exhausted populace.

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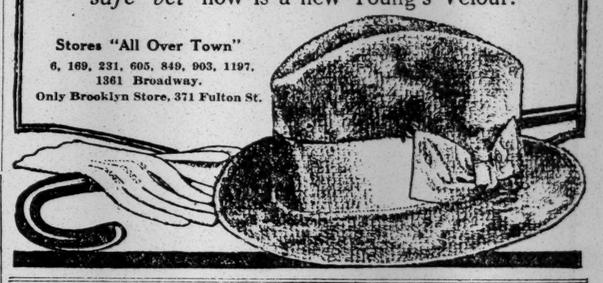

EX-PREMIER TISZA SLAIN BY SOLDIER

Hungarian Leader Is Shot Dead While Walking in the Street.

HAD INSPIRED MUCH HATE

Several Times Attacked Before In His Long Career—Called One Author of Great War.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1. — Count Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, has been killed by a soldier, according to a Budapest telegram today. The Count fell victim to a revolver shot while he was out walking.

Count Tisza was with his family when he was shot, a Budapest dispatch received by way of Berlin announces. A woman member of the group was wounded, it is added.

Count Stephen Tisza, typical as a Magyar magnate, was the best-hated man in Hungary. His political opponents of his own rank fought duels with him; those of inferior rank tried to assassinate him. One of the three whom he met on the "field of honor" in 1913, and wounded, was Count Michael Karolyi, now President of the Revolutionary National Council. The last unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him was on Oct. 16, when Lejtner, an official of the Food Department, drew a revolver on him but was prevented by the Count's chauffeur from using it.

Tisza was a powerful man, both physically and mentally; his patriotism, while limited to the magnate class, was ambitious. His one aim was to promote the greatness and glory of Hungary. Austria and even Germany he regarded as mere pawns in his game. He made use of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand by having him agitate the scheme of a triune Monarchy made up of Germans, Magyars, and Slavs in place of the Dual Monarchy, believing that the new government would be centralized at Budapest rather than at Vienna. The whole scheme of Balkan policy was his—to prevent the States there from growing strong or forming a league, for the benefit of Russia against Turkey.

He was Premier of Hungary in 1914 and was quick to see the opportunities offered by the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, at Sarajevo. It is said that he at once communicated privately with friends at the Wilhelmstrasse and the result was the famous conclave of the German Kaiser's military family at Poisdam in the first week in July, when plans were made for united German and Austro-Hungarian action in case Russia intervened to save Serbia.

Although Count Berchtold was then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, it is said that the ultimatum to Serbia, delivered by Baron Giesl von Gieslingen, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, on July 23 was largely Tisza's work.

Born in Budapest in 1861, Tisza had, since he entered politics as a clerk in the Ministry of the Interior in 1882, exercised a power far beyond his official offices. He was first Premier from 1903 to 1906, and then from 1913 to May 23, 1917.

Up to the time of his retirement last year he fought in Parliament for the Teutonic alliance and the continuance of the war until that alliance won. A year ago, however, he began to speak of the alliance as a burden and the war as being prolonged by Germany. He began to favor autonomy for the nationalities of Hungary.

At the end of September, 1918, when the probability of a separate peace of Austro-Hungary had become obvious, he was one of three Hungarian statesmen called to Vienna to advise the Emperor, the others being Counts Andrassy and Apponyi.

Both were his inveterate political foes, both had accused him of being the German Kaiser's agent. On the other hand Andrassy's admiration for England and Apponyi's for the United States were well known.

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475 NAMES IN NEW ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

24 Dead and 420 Wounded Listed In Pershing's Report of Casualties

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 475 names, bringing the total for the army up to 60,641. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total previously reported for that arm was 8,091.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 6 died of wounds, 1 died of accident, 17 died of disease, 113 severely wounded, 157 wounded degree undetermined, and 31 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported	Nov. 1.	Total.
Killed in action	10,589	..	10,589
Lost at sea	623	..	623
Died of wounds	3,687	6	3,993
Died of accident and other causes	1,178	1	1,179
Died of disease	3,539	17	3,556
Total	19,916	24	19,940
Wounded	34,024	420	34,444
Missing, including prisoners	6,226	31	6,257
Total	60,166	475	60,641

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED NOV. 1.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident and Other Causes.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WI) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer

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STOOP, IRVIN; L. H. Stoop, Whitefish.....(WS)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COX, CHARLES; V. Cox, Manchester.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

EDMONSTON, R. D.; R. Edmonston, Montvale—Sgt..(WL)
GROEL, WILLIAM; Mrs. H. Groel, 199 Lake St., Newark.....(WU)
KEATING, G. V.; Mrs. M. Keating, 1,433 Willwen St., Plainfield.....(WU)
KOBASINSKY, WILLIAM; S. Kobasinsky, 78 Washington Place, Passaic.....(WS)
MEDRELL, J.; Miss F. Medrell, Jersey Heights.....(WU)
SWEET, E. C.; Mrs. T. Sweet, 58 Richmond St., Newark.....(WU)
ZIMMERMAN, C. L.; Mrs. M. Zimmerman, 665 Ferry St., Newark.....(WU)

NORTH CAROLINA.

CORDELL, J. R.; P. Cordell, Clayton.....(WS)
GASTON, J. C.; D. Norman, Hendersonville.....(WS)
HERRING, SEARS; Mrs. S. Herring, Seven Springs..(DD)
JENNETTE, B. F.; C. C. Jennette, Middleton—Corp...(WL)
PHILLIPS, H. M.; Mrs. A. M. Phillips, Charlotte—Lt.(WS)
STRAUGHAN, H. H.; H. H. Straughan, Rowland....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

KEELER, A. R.; Mrs. H. Keeler, Fingal.....(WU)
KELLY, THOMAS; P. Kelly, Forbes.....(WS)

OHIO.

BANION, W. F.; Mrs. A. Banion, Springfield.....(WL)
BRUSH, C. E.; Mrs. A. Brush, Concord.....(WU)
COLE, S. J.; W. S. Cole, Cleveland—Lt.....(WU)
FINK, ANTON; Mrs. M. Fink, Cincinnati.....(WS)
HARTMAN, A. F.; Mrs. H. Hartman, Bucyrus—Sgt.(WL)
HINDERS, A. B.; J. H. Hinders, New Weston.....(WS)
KINNEY, N. P.; Mrs. L. Kinney, Columbus.....(WU)
MARTIN, G. O.; Mrs. N. Davis, Youngstown—Cook.(WU)
MATHEWS, W. A.; Mrs. G. Mathews, Toronto.....(WL)
MATTHEWS, C.; Miss N. Matthews, Cincinnati.....(DD)
NAPIER, C. G.; G. L. Napier, Franklinville.....(WU)
STRAKA, JOHN; Mrs. M. Straka, Toronto.....(MA)
TANNER, H. W.; Mrs. A. Porter, Findlay.....(WS)
ZALEWSKI, JULIUS; J. Zalewski, Cleveland.....(WU)

OKLAHOMA.

DUNKLIN, W. B.; Mrs. L. F. Dunklin, Spiro.....(WS)
FAUROT, W. W.; Mrs. L. S. Faurot, Waynoka—Corp.....(WL)
HILLBRANT, WARREN; Mrs. C. B. Hillbrant, Lamont.....(MA)
JACKSON, R. S.; Mrs. M. Jackson, Lawton.....(WL)
KELLEY, H. A.; Mrs. M. E. Kelley, Henrietta.....(MA)
SCHMIDT, JOHN; Mrs. E. Schmidt, Armstrong.....(WU)
SHEA, F. C.; Mrs. F. C. Shea, Beaver—Cook.....(WL)
TIPTON, C. K.; R. M. Tipton, Dryden.....(DD)
VADEN, MACK; Mrs. J. Vaden, Sand Springs.....(WS)
WADDLE, H. A.; Mrs. Waddle, Vici.....(WU)
WAKEFIELD, DUDLEY; Mrs. D. Wakefield, Fort Sill—Sgt.....(WU)
WILSON, J. S.; J. P. Wilson, Greenbrier.....(WU)

OREGON.

DOLAN, F. L.; S. J. Everley, Portland.....(WU)
GOLDSTAUB, MAX; Mrs. M. Goldstaub, Portland—Sgt.....(WS)
MONSEN, H. E.; Mrs. A. Monsen, Portland.....(WS)

PENNSYLVANIA.

AMOS, W. E.; Mrs. M. Heatley, Washington—Corp.(WU)
AUSTRA, J. E.; Mrs. M. Austra, Mahanoy City....(MA)
BAUER, B. W.; E. J. Bauer, Warren.....(MA)
BERGMANN, E. S.; Mrs. C. Bergmann, Honesdale—Corp.....(WU)
BERTCH, M. W.; Mrs. Bertch, Warren.....(MA)
BLACKA, HARRY; S. O. Blacka, Washington.....(WU)
BOWMAN, W. H.; Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Shenandoah.(WU)
BOYER, W. H.; B. F. Boyer, Schuylkill Haven....(WL)
BROWNMILLER, EDWARD; L. Brownmiller, Mahanoy City—Corp.....(WU)
DAVIS, G. E.; Mrs. E. Davis, Philadelphia—Corp....(WU)
DUNKLE, D. H.; Mrs. A. Dunkle, Kellettville.....(MA)
EBERSOLE, GEORGE; F. Ebersole, Penbrook—Corp.(WL)
ENTRESS, J. J.; J. F. Entress, Pittsburgh—Sgt....(WU)
FISHER, E. J.; Mrs. M. Fisher, Williamsport—Sgt.....(WL)
FLANAGAN, F. J.; E. J. Flanagan, Pottsville.....(WL)
FLANAGAN, O. L.; Mrs. J. Flanagan, Carbondale...(WL)
FUHRMAN, S. N.; Mrs. I. Fuhrman, Lebanon.....(MA)
GALVIN, F. C.; Mrs. M. Galvin, Kane.....(WL)
GETZ, R. J.; Mrs. M. Getz, Pittsburgh.....(WL)
GRADEN, G. S.; Mrs. M. I. Graden, Williamsport...(WL)
GRIM, J. W.; H. C. Grim, Reading.....(WS)
HALL, R. B.; B. F. Hall, Warren.....(WS)
HALLAM, J. G.; J. B. Hallam, Washington—Corp...(WU)
HAMPSON, S. L.; G. W. Hampson, McKeesport—Corp.....(WL)
HIPPENSTEEL, R. W.; J. R. Hippensteel, Carlisle.(WL)
HOOVER, E. R.; Mrs. L. A. Hoover, Harrisburg.....(MA)
KELLY, J. D.; Mrs. M. Mills, Philadelphia.....(WS)
KIRKPATRICK, D. M.; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Easton—Lt.....(WL)
KNOWLES, L. M.; Mrs. W. Knowles, Pottsville.....(WU)
KYLE, R. B.; Mrs. G. Fisher, Chambersburg—Sgt..(WS)
LARKIN, J. A.; Mrs. M. Larkin, Pittsburgh—Sgt....(WU)
LAUGHLIN, J. E.; B. S. Laughlin, McKees Rocks...(WS)
McANULTY, A. W.; G. McAnulty, Indiana.....(WL)
McCABE, T. P.; P. McCabe, Bala.....(WU)
MADARA, H. O.; E. G. Madara, Philadelphia—Sgt.(WU)
MAURER, E. J.; Mrs. S. Maurer, Bethlehem.....(DW)
MILLER, E. E.; A. J. Miller, Arendtsville—Corp....(WL)
MOYER, G. F.; Mrs. L. Moyer, Mahanoy City.....(WL)
O'DONNELL, R. A.; Mrs. A. C. O'Donnell, Pittsburgh.....(WS)
PARKER, J. N.; Mrs. E. Parker, Philadelphia—Sgt.(WS)
PAUL, P. G.; Mrs. A. Paul, Easton.....(WU)
PROSPERIA, D.; A. Prosperia, South Bethlehem....(MA)
RAUENZAHN, E. A.; A. F. Rauenzahn, Topton.....(MA)
RAYMORE, G.; Mrs. M. Raymore, Meadville.....(WS)
RUSSELL, S. L.; J. C. Russell, Bedford—Sgt.....(MA)
SCHAEFFER, C. W.; Mrs. F. Schaeffer, Middletown.(MA)
SHAPIRO, ISRAEL; S. Shapiro, Philadelphia.....(WU)
SMITH, E. Y.; Mrs. S. Pelletreau, West Philadelphia.(WU)
SOBESKY, A.; Mrs. A. Butnawizis, Philadelphia....(MA)
STALCOSKI, J.; Mrs. K. Stalcoski, Shamokin.....(WL)
TRESLER, R. F.; H. H. Tresler, Wattsburg.....(WL)
WALKER, R. D.; Mrs. P. E. Walker, Warren—Corp.(MA)
WEIDMAN, J. G.; Mrs. A. Weidman, Lancaster.....(WL)
WENGERT, D. D.; Mrs. D. S. Wengert, Bernville...(WS)
WESNER, F. A.; Mrs. J. Jacketty, Mahanoy City....(WU)
WILSON, C. C.; Mrs. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh.....(WU)
WILTROUT, J. D.; Mrs. J. E. Wiltrout, Kutztown..(MA)
WOLFE, J.; Mrs. C. Wolfe, Burnside—Corp.....(WU)
WOOD, C. A.; Mrs. L. N. Wood, Mechanicsburg—Corp.....(WL)
YASITIS, J.; A. Lawuils, William Penn, Shaft.....(WS)
YONHAS, C.; Mrs. A. Venoach, Carmbock.....(WS)
YOUNG, J.; N. Young, Williamsport—Wagn.....(WL)
ZERRES, J. F.; W. Zerres, Titusville.....(WU)
ZIMMER, W. L.; Mrs. B. F. Zimmer, Philadelphia—Corp.....(WL)

RHODE ISLAND.

ROSS, MICHAEL; Mrs. N. Ross, Simmondsville.....(WS)
SHEEHAN, T. E.; E. Sheehan, Providence—Corp....(WU)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JAMISON, JOSEPH; S. Jamison, Neeses.....(DD)
MYRICK, J. C.; W. R. Copeland, Denmark.....(WU)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REIMANN, C. C.; C. Reimann, Midland.....(WU)
ZAWORSKY, E. A.; Mrs. A. J. Zaworsky, Groton..(WS)

TENNESSEE.

BAKER, C. L.; Mrs. T. F. Baker, White Bluff—Sgt..(WU)
GULLEY, N. W.; G. Gulley, Bolivar.....(DW)
KEYWOOD, O. A.; Mrs. M. Welch, Bartlett.....(WS)
MORGAN, W. H.; R. W. Morgan, Daisy.....(WU)
SHACKLEFORD, M.E.; S.N.Shackleford, Lexington..(WL)
SHARP, ISAAC; M. Sharp, Maynardville—Corp....(WS)

TEXAS.

COCREHAM, L. R.; T. E. Cocreham, Luling—Sgt....(WS)
CORRALES, PABLO; L. Villarial, Yewpon.....(WS)
HUEY, W. E.; J. R. Huey, Gatesville.....(WS)
JOHNSON, B. L.; W. A. Johnson, Simms.....(WL)
LYONS, F. G.; R. Lyons, Carlos.....(WS)
NIXON, L. H.; Mrs. W. Nixon, Merkel—Capt.....(WU)
RILEY, B. J.; J. J. Riley, Woodson.....(WU)
TUERKE, R. H.; Mrs. O. W. Bartlett, Austin.....(WU)
WOODS, J. D.

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HARVEST TIME IN FRANCE.

Realistic scene of American soldiers helping to gather in the harvest in one of the largest French vineyards, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

TIME BOMBS LEFT TO KILL AMERICANS

Infernal Machines Ingenious, Some Exploding Long After Germans Have Gone.

CANE BAITED DEATH TRAP

Violent Infantry Fighting and Intense Artillery Fire on Both Sides of the Meuse.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 29.—Bitter fighting continued up to late last night along the front of the First American Army, particularly on the extreme right and left.

On the right the Germans are putting up a vigorous fight in the region of the Bois de Belleu, which from last reports we hold, although this lot of wrecked trees has a habit of changing hands twice daily. On the left we are pusing slowly ahead into the Bois de Bourgogne, having taken Talma, north of Grand Pré, and the ridge running eastward from that place.

We held the Bois de Belleu northeast of Verdun yesterday morning. A violent counterattack, made by shock troops brought up for the purpose, drove us out of the eastern half. We attacked in the afternoon, regaining the woods, whereupon the Germans counterattacked again. After fighting lasting into last night, we again hold this hotly disputed territory. The Germans are heavily shelling with 77s, both high explosive and gas, our positions in the Bois de Belleu and the Bois d'Ormont.

Just west of the Meuse the Germans are depending largely upon artillery fire to break our pressure. Thousands upon thousands of shells have been thrown on this area. Bantheville, the Bois de la Bois, and Septsarges, together with the roads, seem favorite targets in this region.

The enemy fire has not been particularly successful. Our guns have been no less active, centring on the Bois le Fay, the Bois Roux, the Bois la Carpière, and the region around Andevanne. On this sector the well-known 28th German Division has reappeared, with many machine gunners. Our artillery has given the back areas of this division good attention, fires being reported at Dun, Remonville, and Aincreville.

On our left German machine gunners, carrying light weapons, show maximum nerve in infiltering into our lines through the ravines and underbrush, in the hope of getting our men from behind. One such attempt yesterday resulted in the killing or capture of an entire force of some fifty-five Germans.

Since opening their peace offensive, the Germans have been very insistent with propaganda work. Thousands and thousands of leaflets have been dropped upon our men, offering insidious arguments as to why they should stop fighting and surrender quickly, pointing out naively that if all the allied soldiers stopped fighting, the war would end quickly. These pamphlets argue that Alsace-Lorraine means nothing in the life of the American doughboy, and even suggest that Americans have no business fighting in France, anyhow.

The general comment of our doughboys upon these clumsy efforts is that Heinie seems to be trying to work both ends of his peace effort against the middle.

Boche duplicity continues to be illustrated also by the high-class infernal machines he leaves behind. The ingenuity of these seems to depend upon the time Heinie has to work them out. In some regions every dugout has its little contrivance of death, but of all the assortment, the one he left at Châtel-Chéhéry ranks first. It was here that ammunition dumps and dugouts began to explode two days after the Germans left that place some two weeks ago. Ten days after the enemy was gone, two dugouts blew up from time bombs. Our engineers have found many types of infernal machines, such as those fixed to eight-day clocks and thermometers.

For ingenuity, one found yesterday was remarkable. Eight feet from the entrance of a handsome dugout that would make a good shelter for weary doughboys was found a cane, hanging carelessly over the balustrade of a stairway. It looked harmless, but a certain engineer Lieutenant had learned to be wary. Walking around the cane, he examined it. It appeared to be all right. Turning on his flashlight, he went over it minutely, and half way between the ferrule and the handle he saw a small black string tied. This string led to the balustrade, and down to where a person would naturally stand at the foot of the stairs when grasping the cane. Beneath this spot a four-foot-square hole was filled with an explosive corresponding to TNT.

This is one illustration of how the boche likes to fight.

This is one of the reasons why the doughboys think less favorably of an armistice than they might otherwise.

GERMANS REMOVING THE CIVIL POPULATION

All Men and Cattle Before Americans Ordered Rounded Up 'Without Consideration.'

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—The Germans now are removing the civil population in advance of the retreat of their armies from French soil. A document captured by American soldiers contains instructions for rounding up the male population capable of bearing arms and all cattle. The document says that this has been done only in part up to this time because the passive resistance of the population had reduced the forces at the disposal of the local commandants.

All division commanders are ordered hereafter to search each district systematically and to deliver under guard to the local commander all men between 14 and 60, together with all cattle. Concentration camps will be established near the headquarters towns for the civilians who are to be removed. The cattle will be taken to the nearest slaughter houses. The German order also provides that all horses must be taken, and concludes:

"The purpose in view cannot be accomplished except by proceeding without the slightest consideration."

There have been many indications in the last few days that the Germans intend to retire as slowly and strategically as possible from their present positions, especially west of the Meuse, and possibly withdraw entirely from non-German soil. The vicinity of Metz will continue to be the pivot of this retiring movement, because of its strategic importance.

Much evidence of this intention on the part of the enemy is especially recognizable on the front of the American Second Army in the Woevre. Deserters from the German lines and prisoners corroborate this information and say that the German command is salving every bit of war material in the region and transporting light and heavy guns into German territory east of Metz.

Even reports of artillery having been sent from the front east of St. Quentin to the Metz and Vosges regions have been received, and it is believed the Germans have been tearing up narrow guage railways on some sectors.

Meanwhile the Germans are organizing strong defense positions on the front of the Second Army. They have made preparations for meeting attacks of all taken against a possible tank attack. The artillery has been echeloned at great depth and corps and divisional headquarters are being moved to the rear.

The theory is that the Germans intend to hold stubbornly to this sector while swinging backward on the north, pivoting on Metz. They show great nervousness on the American front.

MINERS APPEAL TO WILSON.

Men in Bituminous Fields Charge That Garfield Is Unfair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—Declaring that the action of Fuel Administrator Garfield, in refusing to permit the bituminous coal miners to have an increase in wages is arbitrary, autocratic and unfair, the United Mine Workers of America tonight appealed to President Wilson and asked him to give them a hearing at which they might present their case and show why they were entitled to higher wages.

In a telegram President Wilson is informed that Dr. Garfield refused to allow the bituminous miners their day in court for a hearing on the merits of their contention that they are entitled to an increase, although he permitted the anthracite miners to confer with the anthracite operators a month ago and work out a readjustment of their wage scale which gave them an increase.

"They (the bituminous miners) deeply resent the treatment accorded the spokesmen of the miners of the United States by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield," the telegram says.

The telegram which was sent to the President was the outcome of a two days' conference of the International officials of the United Mine Workers of America and the Presidents of the bituminous district organizations which was concluded here tonight.

GIVES AUSTRALIA'S ANSWER

Vaughan Says Germany Should Be Told, "Lay Down Your Arms."

Speaking last night at a Harvard Club dinner on the eve of his departure for Australia, Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, said that one sentence, "Lay down your arms," was his people's answer to Germany in the present crisis of the war.

"Australia asks for nothing less than unconditional surrender," the former Premier said of the enemy's appeals to the Allies. "They must break the hearts as well as the heads of the Prussian militarists."

Germany, he declared, "might thank God" that the promptings of humanity on the part of the Allies would spare her even a taste of the brutalities she had meted out to Belgium.

"To allow the Kaiser merely to abdicate would be to give him a clean bill, after he had been prevented from doing murder solely by the forces of the Allies," said Mr. Vaughan. He held that the Emperor "should not be exempt from the penalties attaching to the greatest crime ever conducted against mankind."

As to the German colonies, he said Australia held German New Guinea in trust until the Peace Conference should determine the future of such possessions. Any one who suggested the return of these colonies to Germany, he added, completely overlooked her barbarities of earlier days.

MAY JOIN HOTEL STRIKE.

Firemen and Engineers Are Preparing to Leave Their Work.

The 1,200 striking hotel waiters were told yesterday at a meeting held at the Amsterdam Opera House to hold out until Monday; when, it was said, the hotel managers would take the men back. Paul Bourget, Chairman of the Strike Committee of the Hotel Workers' Union, reported that pickets had been placed near the McAlpin, Waldorf, Claridge, and Astor Hotels to persuade the waitresses to quit their new positions.

L. M. Boomer of the McAlpin and Waldorf-Astoria hotels said the waitresses would stay in the dining-rooms for the period of the war, at least.

At the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union held last night in the Labor Lyceum, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, it was announced by James Murphy, delegate of the Stationary Firemen's Union, Local 19, that at a conference to be held next week between hotel proprietors and representatives of their union for the adjusting of labor troubles in hotels, in an amicable settlement of the grievances of the men has not been reached many of them will leave the hotels. The firemen and engineers were going out the same time as the waiters, but the hotel proprietors requested a conference to be held for the purpose of reaching an amicable adjustment.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, under whose auspices nearly 15,000 tailors in clothing shops in this city are on strike, said yesterday the workers would confer on Monday with Dr. William Z. Ripley, Administrator of Labor Standards for Army Clothing, in response to an offer from him to act as mediator. The manufacturers, according to their spokesman, Leon Mann, will insist on more than arbitration of wages and hours, as they want the conditions in the trade investigated.

HEAVY BLOW BY PERSHING

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Wood nine divisions, including some of his best men. Against him the Americans threw in a superior number of fresh troops, all rested men, in good spirits and ready for a fight.

Easier Going For Our Men

Today's advance was much easier for the Americans than previous advances because of the vastly better conditions of terrain. In the first and second push the Americans had to fight their way across territory that had been No Man's Land for four years and offered unbelievable difficulties both for fighting and transportation.

The Americans were also dependent on two lines of communication for all their supplies—one by way of Montfaucon and the other by way of Varennes—which proved a serious handicap to progress because of the bad roads and necessitated the introduction of a one-way system.

All this was obviated in today's push, which was over terrain that had virtually been untouched by the previous fighting and was well supplied with roads for the artillery, infantry and transport.

Germans Little Prepared.

Whether the American offensive was a surprise or not is unknown, but it is certain that the Germans were not quite prepared, for at two places American divisions encountered enemy divisions in the process of effecting a relief. That the Germans had expected an early resumption of the offensive is, however, beyond doubt.

The prisoners taken represent not only the nine divisions known to have been in the German line, but four others. This is not regarded as conclusive evidence of the presence of that number of divisions, but rather shows that the increasing scarcity of manpower has forced the employment of minor units as reintorcements.

The American advance lacked much of the spectacular qualities that characterize great advances, but the Americans did display greater efficiency, dash and brilliancy in attack than ever before. The workmanlike manner in which both the staff and the line conducted operations was praised by the French observers, who declared that the American Army displayed all the characteristics of veterans.

Increasing artillery fire from the German positions this afternoon indicated their intention to make another temporary stand on a line of heights five or six kilometers beyond the present American line. The German guns, which had been comparatively inactive during the early part of the day, began to shell the American line in the afternoon, and by nightfall a heavy bombardment of the advanced American positions was in progress.

As the Americans plunged forward after a terrible artillery preparation, it became evident that the German withdrawal was not the only reason for their recently reduced artillery fire. The Americans found that battery after battery had been put out of action, a large number of the prisoners being those taken from gun positions. The American barrage had smothered the enemy artillery more effectively perhaps than in any previous offensive.

Most of the prisoners were in mixed detachments caught under the American barrage. Many of these surrendered without resistance when the infantry advanced, but in some instances their capture was a result of the keenest fighting, in which the Germans put up a stubborn defense.

172,659 Prisoners Taken by British in Three Months

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In the past three months the British forces in France have taken 172,659 prisoners and 2,378 guns from the Germans, according to an official communication received from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

FRENCH CROSS AISNE IN ARGONNE ATTACK

Capture Several Villages, Cooperating with Americans in Pinching-Out Movement.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL GOURAUD'S ARMY, Nov. 1.—General Gouraud attacked today west of the Argonne simultaneously with a great American drive further east. Although the front of the attack is only about 7½ miles wide, from the region of Semuy to Falaise—both in the hands of the enemy—the importance of the operations is very great in relation to the American push.

Gouraud is aiming northeastwards and his successful progress in connection with the American advance on the other side of the Argonne will pinch out the forest massif north of the Grand Pré defile, whose deep ravines and fastnesses, strengthened by elaborate fortifications, have proved such a formidable obstacle to the Americans during the past weeks. In fact, American progress northward toward the all-important junction of Mezières would be impossible unless this position on their flank were reduced.

It is a daring manoeuvre that Gouraud is undertaking, as the southern part of his line for the five miles between Terron and Falaise is across the Aisne to a depth of only about a mile—a somewhat inadequate starting point for an attack—with a deep river in the rear.

During the night many footbridges were prepared and placed in position without much interference from the enemy. At 5:15 A. M. began an artillery preparation of the utmost violence, lasting thirty minutes. At 5:45 the infantry attacked in fine weather through a haze, whose cover was augmented by smoke shells. Owing to the river and broken character of the ground tanks could not be used, but the latest reports indicate very satisfactory progress.

Thus in the loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy Village, Rilly was occupied by 7:10 A. M. and the loops was cleared of the enemy—a gain of two kilometers in less than an hour and a half.

Still more valuable was the capture of Voncq, further south. Hidden in mist and smoke clouds, the French charged over the railway embankment, which had been the German front line, and flung their bridges first across the canal, then the river, 100 yards beyond.

By 9 o'clock assault companies had reformed on the further bank and, regardless of machine-gun fire and a heavy artillery reaction, had begun an attack on the village. With irresistible élan they rushed the slopes of the high spur on which Voncq is situated, and by 9:55 the last defender had surrendered.

The importance of this position was considerable, as it dominated the whole valley of the Aisne to Vouziers.

Further south, beyond Vandy, the advance was equally successful. At 9 o'clock Malva Farm, more than a mile from the starting point, was taken, and Hill 193.

At the extreme right of the attack Falaise fell before 9; and it may be reckoned that on the whole front the French have advanced from a mile and a half upward and are in a fair way to take the day's objectives before noon.

The enemy's artillery reaction is serious, but more violent northward, where he seems to have expected the chief attack. Nevertheless his whole line, which formed part of the Hunding Stellung, protected by trenches, barbed wire and numerous concrete shelters, has been reinforced by all his available troops, whose resistance is determined.

At the moment of cabling the prisoners have naturally not yet been counted, but the number seems important, their quality good, and all say that they were told to resist to the uttermost, "so that peace conditions might be favorable."

GOURAUD GAINS TWO MILES.

Takes Several Villages in Thrust Across the Aisne Toward Argonne.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Fourth French Army, in conjunction with the Americans on their right, launched an attack this morning on the Aisne front to the north and south of Vouziers, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

The attack was on a front of about twelve and a half miles from the region east of Attigny to the north of Olizy and resulted in the capture of several villages, among them Voncq and Semuy, strong defensive positions on the east bank of the Aisne, which was crossed by the assaulting troops.

At some points the French advance was nearly two miles.

Following is the text of the night bulletin:

Between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy the fighting was resumed this morning and continued all day. In spite of his resistance the enemy had to give up ground in the region of Baongne and Recouvrance. To the west of Herpy we captured prisoners.

The troops of the Fourth Army, in conjunction with the American Army on the right, attacked this morning on the Aisne front to the north and south of Vouziers on a front of twenty kilometers [12½ miles] from the region to the east of Attigny to the north of Olizy. We penetrated into German positions, strongly held and defended with stubbornness to the east of Attigny. We have captured Rilly-aux-Oies.

Farther south our troops have crossed the Aisne and carried Semuy and Voncq in sharp fighting and are pushing energetically toward the east. They have pushed back the enemy over three kilometers in this locality. They have deeply penetrated into the Voncq Wood.

The battle has not been less violent on the heights to the east of Vouziers. We have taken a foothold on the plateau of Les Alleux, to the northeast of Terron. We have reached the western outskirts of the Vandy Wood and also the brook to the east of Chestres.

On our right our troops have gone beyond Falaise and have conquered the crest to the southwest of the Primate.

Up to the present, several hundred prisoners are reported with a certain number of guns, including four batteries of 105's.

Aviation: Our chasing airplanes have carried out a number of reconnoitering excursions and have brought down five enemy machines. During the night some of our machines were able to drop a ton and a half of bombs on the railway stations at Longuyon and Dommary-Baroncourt, where great activity had been observed.

The text of the day statement reads:

During the night there were violent artillery actions in the region of Guise and west of St. Fergeux.

Gouraud Attains First Objectives.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH FRENCH ARMY, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—General Gouraud's Army attacked this morning on a front of five to six miles between the Aisne and the Argonne in conjunction with the First American Army on his right.

The immediate objective of the French commander in this region is to clear the enemy out of the thickly wooded and much broken massif of the Argonne, the last natural fortress which remains to him until he reaches the Ardennes.

Ever since Sept. 27 the Germans have clung to the Argonne in spite of the unremitting endeavors of the French Army on the west and the Americans on the east of the forest.

After a series of extremely difficult and hotly contested operations, General Gouraud had succeeded in establishing himself on the east bank of the Aisne between the villages of Terron and Falaise, a distance of about five miles.

With the river at their backs and little more than a mile from the German trenches between them and the forest, the operation was one of considerable difficulty for the French. The night was spent in throwing bridges across the Aisne [further to the north?] In preparation for the passage of an important force with its material. The enemy knew that the attack was coming, but seems to have been unaware that it would extend as far north as it did, and he left the bridge-builders almost undisturbed.

The attack was launched a little before 6 o'clock after a whirlwind artillery preparation of thirty minutes. The Germans had not acted wisely in leaving the bridging troops unmolested. The Aisne was crossed opposite the village of Voncq, and this important position was occupied soon after 9 o'clock. The loop of the Aisne opposite Semuy, which was held by the enemy, and formed a salient in the allied line protected by the winding course of the river, was carried. Rilly-aux-Oies then was captured, and the French troops pressed up the river bank opposite Semuy.

By the middle of the morning General Gouraud's men had largely occupied their first line of objectives in spite of an energetic and increasing resistance on the part of the enemy. Semuy was endangered. Voncq, which is situated on a lofty spur overlooking the river, and was the most important position on the front of attack, was carried with a considerable bag of prisoners.

Capture of Voncq Is Important.

Possession of Voncq enabled the Germans to enfilade the whole Aisne Valley as far south as Vouziers, and gave them wide views up and down the river.

Further south, Hill 193 has been captured. Falaise has been occupied, and the line is making satisfactory progress eastward in the teeth of a stiffening artillery fire. The enemy's omission to provide for an attack north of Terron, which marked the limit of Gouraud's holdings on the east bank of the Aisne, seems to have assured the success of the first day of the new operation.

The attack of General Gouraud's army must be taken in conjunction with the American attack on a much larger scale which is progressing in the most encouraging fashion on the other side of the Argonne. Last night Gouraud held a narrow strip about five miles long on the left bank of the Aisne, marked by the villages of Terron, Vardy, and Falaise. South of Falaise his line passed by Olizy through the Argonne to Grandpré, on the eastern edge of the forest. At Grandpré Gouraud is in touch with the American Army on his right.

North of Grandpré the enemy's flank is protected by an impenetrable labyrinth of wooded hills and ravines, the Bois de Bas and the Forêt de Boult, which it is in the interest of both the French and American Armies to turn. General Gouraud's front of attack is directed northeast; that of the Americans is directed straight north. It is clear that as Gouraud's army advances northeast across the Argonne in the direction of Le Chesne, while the Americans push northward, the Forêt de Boult and the Bois de Bas will be turned by the French from the northwest and by the Americans from the east and must be evacuated by the enemy.

The future operations toward Mezières and the German main lines of communication with Germany seem to depend largely on the success of the battles launched today on both sides of the Argonne. When the enemy has been evicted from the woods and ravines of the great forest, and the French and American Armies have joined hands beyond it, the way to the north will be clear.

AMERICAN BOMBERS ACTIVE.

Gen. Pershing Reports Thursday Raids on Three Towns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General Pershing's communiqué for this morning says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 1.

"On the Verdun front the night was marked by artillery fire on both sides of the Meuse. From the other sector held by our troops there is nothing of importance to report."

The communiqué for Thursday follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 31.

"North of Verdun our troops drove the enemy from the village of Brieulles, on the west bank of the Meuse. Artillery fighting continued lively on the whole front throughout the day, reaching particular intensity between Aincreville and the Bois Bantheville. Last night French bombing units attached to the First Army successfully raided Mezières and Pol Terron and dropped twelve tons of explosives on the important railway in that region. This morning our aviators dropped three tons of bombs on the roads and dumps in the vicinity of Tailly, Barricourt and Villers-devant-Dun, and machine-gunned enemy troops and convoys. In the course of the day seven enemy airplanes were shot down. All our machines returned."

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W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

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Models for Every Build

THAT'S why our suits fit right—why they hold their shape and give lasting satisfaction.

In fit, fabrics and workmanship we are competing with the made-to-order tailor. Men who have been in the habit of having their clothing made to measure will appreciate the ready-for-service clothing we show—will enthuse over the prices this clothing is sold at.

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$25, $30, $35 to $65

Made of wanted durable fabrics in the most desirable patterns—made up to our own standard—for particular dressers.

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An exceptionally large assortment—a model for every build and the correct size for every man—Overcoats that express the very acme of the tailor's art—the dressy Chesterfield—the loose slip-on models and the popular Ulster or Great Coat—present prices are only possible because we secured our woolens months ago.

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Occupations for Invalids

Not the least of the duties of those entrusted with the rehabilitation of the war shattered soldiers and civilians is the teaching of occupations which will insure a livelihood to the invalids when they face the world again. In fact this branch of nursing activity is so highly esteemed that in many military hospitals at home and abroad it is considered of greater moment than the mere physical recovery of the injured. Furthermore, outside of the military hospitals there are thousands of men and women whose lives could be wonderfully brightened if useful occupations adapted to their abilities could be taught them. The books below may point the way of greater usefulness to workers in both military and civic life:

Occupation Therapy for Nurses—*William Rush Dunton,*	$1.41
Re-Education—*George Edward Barton,*	89c
Rake Knitting and Its Special Adaptation to Invalid Workers—*Susan E. Tracy,*	23c
More Baskets and How to Make Them—*Mary White,*	98c
Basketry—*Mary Miles Blanchard,*	$1.79
Raphia and Reed Weaving—*Elizabeth S. Knapp,*	44c
The Work of Our Hands: A Study of Occupation for Invalids—*Herbert Hall and Mertice Buck,*	$1.34
Bookbinding and the Care of Books: A Handbook for Amateurs—*Douglass Cockerill,*	$1.34.
Handicrafts for the Handicapped—*Herbert Hall and Mertice Buck,*	$1.34
Macrame Work,	98c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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The hat pictured, as well as our others, contains no wool felt whatsoever. Made according to our own rigid specifications for materials and finish; with a distinct charm to its elusive style. WILL STAND UP UNDER ANY WEATHER CONDITION.

OUR HAT SPECIAL
$2.89
This hat is featured in only those blocks and shapes found in higher priced hats elsewhere. Also pure fur felt.

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$5.89
Ready to stand muster before the best hats made. Also of pure fur felt.

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$4.89 to $9.74
All shapes, colors and sizes. Blacks, Browns, Olive and Tans.

TWEEDS AND CAPS
In our cap department we have a variety of caps for sport and knockabout wear which should meet all requirements of the kind. The very new ideas are to be found here. Fabrics include cheviots, tweeds, homespuns and novelty weaves. Caps range from 94c to $2.89; Tweed Hats, $3.74

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A thought has come to us which might be worth your consideration: What better safe deposit can you have than the U. S. Government for your cash; especially through the temptations and trials and fears of reconstruction after the war?
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Men! A Word Anent Your Undershirt
"YOU" here meaning the chap who gets these excellent garments.

SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED cotton shirts, long sleeves, sateen facing. Drawers ankle length. In ecru and colors. Suspender straps, $1.19.

MEDIUM WEIGHT WORSTED shirts and drawers. All sizes. Natural color, $1.98 ea.

HEAVY WEIGHT spring needle cotton underwear, ribbed. White only. Long sleeves and ankle length drawers, $1.69 ea.

WOOL AND COTTON MIXED. Extra heavy weight. $2.24 ea.

Macy's—Main Floor, Center, 35th St.

SCORES KILLED, MANY HURT ON B.R.T.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

terminal and carbarn from which trains leave, with instructions not to permit any green motormen to take out a train. No man will be permitted to run a train unless he has had at least three months' experience."

Mayor Hylan said that he did not wish to discuss the legal and possible criminal phases of the accident until he had completed his investigation.

District Attorney Lewis, after his conference with Mayor Hylan, said:

"I have ordered Colonel Timothy S. Williams, the President of the B. R. T., and Vice President John J. Dempsey to appear at my office today and give an explanation of Lewis's running the train."

A few minutes before the accident the motorman missed a switch, according to passengers, went some distance on a wrong track and then backed up and switched again to the Brighton Beach line for Coney Island. After that the train moved at such high speed as to frighten many passengers. Some thought the motorman had lost control of the train, and others supposed he was going at unprecedented speed to make up for time he had lost. A naval officer who was a passenger said the train was making fully seventy miles an hour when it left the track.

Rams Concrete Partition.

The first car left the rails a few feet in front of the opening of the tunnel and rammed one end of a concrete partition separating the north-bound from the south-bound tracks. It was thrown at right angles across the roadbed in front of the entrance to the tunnel. The other cars cut right through it, the second car smashing it to bits and the whole train passing over the wreckage and coming to a stop 200 feet down the tracks inside the tunnel.

Packed together as in a box without structural strength to give them any protection, the passengers in the first car were crushed and cut to pieces. Not one is believed to have escaped. After breaking through the first car the rest of the train dashed it against the partition wall and strewed wreckage and passengers along the tracks ahead, where the wheels of the cars following passed over them. Only splintered fragments of wood and broken and twisted bits of iron and steel remained of the first car.

The second and third cars, leaving the rails after their impact with the first, ran sidewise into a series of iron pillars supporting the roof of the tunnel at intervals beside the partition. The pillars cut great gashes in the sides of the cars, which were still traveling at high speed, and mowed down the passengers who were standing, striking the heads of some from their bodies.

The left sides of the second and third cars were stripped away. Scores of men, women and children were flung by the impact out of these cars against pillars and the concrete wall, where they were killed instantly or ground under the wheels after falling back upon the tracks. Some who were not flung from the car were killed inside, when they fell upon the broken iron of seats, splintered timbers and iron beams which projected through the shattered bottoms of the car. Passengers on the platforms were nearly all killed instantly. One dead man was found impaled on a broken bar of iron, which had run underneath the car, but which broke and shot up into the air like a javelin in the crash.

Firemen who took part in the rescue work said the second and third cars had fallen over so that one side formed the floor, and the passengers were heaped upon one another, some dead, some dying, some slightly injured and some unhurt, but all so tightly gripped in the wreckage and so menaced by steel and wooden splinters, that movement was impossible. Bodies were found with only slight marks of injuries, indicating death by suffocation. Small fires were reported to have started, but these, it was said, lasted only long enough to cause terror to the still conscious persons imprisoned in the wreckage.

Most of the passengers in the two rear cars escaped without serious injury, although nearly every one was cut by glass or bruised when thrown from his seat. They were packed so tightly in these two cars that the force of the shock was broken. Women became hysterical when they learned what had happened in the front cars.

The rear cars were without light, and when passengers made their way into the tunnel, they found themselves in total darkness. Many who tried to reach the forward cars in answer to the cries of the injured found their way cut off by masses of broken wood and twisted steel which barred the entrance to the second and third cars. There was no access to either of these cars, and no means of escape for the survivors, who were pinned by broken seats or jutting timbers from the roof, sides, and floor of the car, so that they could not move. Some were pressed against dead bodies, and others jammed until they were smothered against wounded or fainting passengers.

Delay in Rescue Work.

Because of the position and the nature of the accident there was delay in spreading the alarm, and police and firemen were not notified for fifteen or twenty minutes. It was nearly three-quarters of an hour before an organized attempt at rescue could be made.

The word that a terrible accident had occurred, with little detail as to the place or time, spread quickly over the borough. As a large part of the people in Brooklyn have fathers, husbands, sons, and daughters traveling home in the rush hours thousands of persons were alarmed. When the place of the accident became generally known great crowds gathered there trying to learn the fate of friends or to satisfy curiosity, and the work of the police and firemen was for a time greatly embarrassed by those who crowded forward as bodies were being lifted up the side of the open cut which approached the tunnel.

Reserves from six precincts were sent to keep back the throngs which filled the streets near the wreck and ambulances arrived from every hospital in the borough. Scores of doctors and nurses were sent from the Department of Charities. Aid was given promptly by the women and ambulances of the Women's Motor Corps of America. Women of the motor corps went into the tunnel to aid in carrying out the injured women and children. Some of the desperately injured breathed their last in the arms of these women.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County and Police Commissioner Enright, who started an inquiry into the causes of the wreck at the Snyder Avenue Police Station with Timothy S. Williams, President, and other officials and Messrs. Whitney, Kracke, and Hervey of the Public Service Commission present, expressed the positive opinion that the accident was caused by the negligence of the motorman of the wrecked train.

Due to Recklessness.

"The accident was undoubtedly due to negligence and to the recklessness of the motorman," said Mr. Lewis. "This man was drafted from another department to run this train, and we are searching for him. He disappeared immediately after the accident and apparently he was aided in making his escape. We are searching also for the other men who were in charge of the train."

"From information in my possession he was traveling at a highly excessive rate of speed around this curve and disregarded the signals. When his car jumped the track the second, third and fourth cars were buckled and smashed. These three cars were old-fashioned wooden coaches, and at least twenty-five years old. The first and fifth cars of the five-car train were motor cars, but they were of wood, like the others.

"All five cars were loaded to the gates with people. Directly after the accident happened the motorman, Lewis, disappeared and I heard that he had been spirited away by one of the claim adjustors in the employ of the B. R. T. I have ordered his arrest, and sent a notification to the company to produce the man forthwith. I also went to the home of Turner, the conductor of the train, who was in his bed under police surveillance suffering from an injury to his hip received in the accident. Turner said the train was going at a fast rate around the curve. Lewis was known as a train dispatcher at Brighton Beach and it was his first trip with a train."

Mayor Hylan visited the scene of the wreck last night, went down the ladder and into the tunnel, where he viewed the wreckage, from which bodies and parts of bodies were still being taken. His first remark was: "Wooden cars." Later he said: "I believe that this is the result of employing an inexperienced motorman and the use of all-wooden cars. I shall make an investigation tomorrow and see if the B. R. T. cannot be compelled to stop using 'green' motormen."

He left the accident to go to the Flatbush Avenue Police Station to confer with District Attorney Lewis.

Commissioner Enright went to the wreck to direct the police in their efforts to find the names of the men who were running the train. They found that none of the officials of the transit company were able to give them names because the regular men were not in their places on account of the strike. The police reported to the Commissioner that officials of the B. R. T. and employes as well had showed disinclination to aid in discovering the names of the motorman and guards.

By direction of the Commissioner and District Attorney Lewis, acting Captain John Coughlin, in command of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau, confined the efforts of his men last night to search for the motorman and other employes.

Police and firemen, making their way by the light of lanterns into the tunnel, and moving cautiously among wreckage and dead bodies, chopped openings into the second and third cars and then began the painful task of lifting wounded men, women and children, from the tangle of steel, glass and sharp splinters which stuck out like bayonets in all directions, some of them having already pierced those in the cars.

Those able to walk or to be helped along were carried to a concrete buttress at the right side of the cut which made a path about two feet wide and sloping inward. Those not badly injured were supported up a ladder running up the side of the open cut to the street. One woman, who had escaped uninjured from one of the cars which had suffered least, fell from the ladder, but was caught by a fireman just below her.

Cradles of burlap were made for the recovered bodies. These were made fast by ropes and hoisted by firemen and policemen to the street level, where they were laid out in rows and then carried to police stations.

While surgeons were hastily binding wounds by lantern light inside the tunnel, priests were administering last rites to the dying and to bodies of those apparently killed instantly, but in whom it was thought possible that a spark of life might linger.

Thousands Seek Friends.

Tens of thousands of men and women went to the police stations where the bodies were taken. The number of those fearing they had lost relatives made the identification of the dead a slow and difficult process in the midst of affecting scenes. The bodies were finally removed to the Kings County Morgue.

The telephone service in Brooklyn was overburdened until communication was almost impossible by thousands of families seeking news of members who came home by this line and had not arrived. The wreckage put an end to Brighton Beach traffic, holding up tens of thousands on the trains which followed it. Many of those who were delayed had to take long walks to overcrowded street cars, so that practically all the ordinary travelers on this line, who did not get through the tunnel before the wreck, were an hour or two late in getting home. In the meantime, their families had in many cases become alarmed and had gone to the place of the wreck in search of news, so that their reunion did not take place until late in the evening, after many hours of suspense and dread.

Those fearful that they had lost relatives in the wreck reported them as missing at the police stations nearest the accident, and the list soon grew to several hundred. Most of the detectives in Brooklyn were put to work by Police Commissioner Enright aiding in the identification of bodies. Many of the bodies were in such a state that identification may never be made. Women and girls, it is thought, will be in the majority when the list of the dead is finally made up.

For a long time last night Charles Ebbets, Jr., was very uncertain as to the fate of his father, the President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The young man was to have met his father at Ebbets Field about the time the collision occurred, and he feared that the elder Ebbets might have been on board the ill-fated train. The young man, after working the telephone for an hour or so, was finally able to get tidings of his father, who was making a four-minute speech in the War Savings Stamp campaign. The young man then threw open Ebbets Field for the treatment of the less seriously injured. About fifty of those not badly injured were attended there by physicians who had volunteered for this work.

A Survivor's Story.

Walter H. Simonson, a civil engineer and President of the American Lead Burning Company at 30 Church Street, who was a passenger in the third car of the train, said the wreck was caused, in his opinion, by the speed maintained by the motorman on the curved tracks leading into the subway beneath Malbone Street, at the approach to the new station at Prospect Park. Mr. Simonson, who lives at 935 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, gave this account of his experience in the wreck:

"I entered the car at the Flatbush Station. At the Franklin Avenue Station, where the tracks curve away from the Fulton Street tracks, and which the train should have followed, the motorman, instead, continued upon the Fulton line for a block or more. Then the train was backed across a switch to the Park Row tracks, and thence onto another switch, and finally over to the Coney Island tracks. Instantly the speed of the train was increased, even at the curve at the Franklin Avenue Station, so much so that many of the passengers showed nervousness.

"At the Park Place station, where the tracks begin on a down grade, the motorman seemed to continue the same speed, apparently to make up for the delay at the Franklin Avenue switch, and this speed continued at the curve to the entrance of the tunnel. As the wheels hit the tracks of this curve under Malbone Street I felt the car rise from the rails and turn partly over, striking against the concrete pier at the entrance to the tunnel with such force as to tear out the entire side of the car.

"The left side of the car crumpled against the concrete wall. The car seats were torn apart and the men and women jammed among them, and down on them came the roof of the car. We sideswiped the wall for a car length or more before the train was stopped. My head bumped against a wooden column in the side of the car that was not demolished with all the other woodwork, but this protected me from contact with the concrete wall.

"Every light in the car was extinguished. When I partly recovered my dazed senses I found myself pinned down at the neck with a beam from the roof. I got free and assisted two men to get out through a window on the opposite side. Had the cars been of steel construction instead of wood such an accident could not have had such disastrous results."

Mr. Simonson said the car was crowded, many of the men and women standing.

Crash Heard a Mile Away.

The series of crashes that demolished the train against the immovable sides of the narrow tube in which it was traveling was heard for blocks, and policemen on post near the Flatbush police station in Snyder Avenue, almost a mile away from the inclosed tube, reported to the superiors in the station their belief that a great accident had occurred somewhere in Prospect Park.

Thousands of persons living in the vicinity heard the noise, and those within a few blocks of the tube heard the cries of the injured a few moments after the demolition had ceased. Immediately the station employes on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and all the near-by stations, as well as policemen and civilians who had heard the noise, sent telephone calls to the police and fire stations.

The policemen and firemen did not reach the open breach where the road enters the tunnel before hundreds of civilians, and the police had difficulty driving back the crowds. All this added to the general confusion, and before the police had been able to drive the crowds back other thousands, from trains that had been stopped at other stations along the line for passengers to alight, ran to the tunnels, only to form an immense barricade against the efforts of the policemen, the firemen, and others who were trying to beat their way into the tunnel to aid the injured.

By exerting great efforts, under the direction of Inspector Murphy, in charge of the police for the borough, the police managed in time to drive back the crowds so that the rescuers worked without being hampered, but occasionally a person anxious about the safety of a relative would break through the lines and run to the tunnel.

The first man to emerge from the tunnel was almost divested of clothing. His coat and trousers had been ripped from him; he had only one shoe, and was without hat, collar, and tie. His face was bleeding from many gashes and his left arm was useless. The crowd divided for him to pass through and before the police could get his name he was taken into an ambulance by a surgeon from the Kings County Hospital and hurried away.

Before many minutes had passed scores of persons, most of them men, struggled out of the tube with the assistance of policemen and others who had made their way through to the high piled wreckage. Many other injured did not have enough strength to leave the tube and lay upon the concrete emergency walk at the sides of the tunnel, helpless.

Officials of the Edison Company heard of the difficulty of the work in the dark, and gangs of men were sent to set up a system of emergency lights. For more than a block around the entrance of each end of the tube was made as light as if searchlights were playing.

The first rescuers found that they would be unable to give much assistance to the injured or to bring out the bodies at once, because the wreckage was jammed so tightly into the tube that no crevice or opening was left. They had to tear away the débris piece by piece, to uncover the bodies and to release the injured. As they worked, carrying the wreckage out at the mouth of the tube, they found parts of human bodies, with purses, books, newspapers, broken packages, shreds of apparel, and here and there some breakable article that remained unbroken and uncratched.

B. R. T. STRIKERS AGREE TO GO BACK TO WORK

Company Will Reinstate Dismissed Employes and Dispute Will Go to Service Board.

The striking B. R. T. employes who failed yesterday in their efforts to tie up the transit system in their effort to force the return of twenty-nine dismissed employes agreed at 2 o'clock this morning to submit their entire case to the Public Service Commission for settlement and to return to work in force this morning. They promised to exert every effort to have all men who walked out yesterday in an attempt to enforce their demands back to work on the trains early this morning.

Regret was expressed by the men that their attempts to force a settlement from the company had resulted indirectly in the wreck on the elevated, and they said they would aid the Public Service Commissioners and the police in efforts to find the men responsible for the accident. After the leaders had made these promises they sent out men to inform all the men out that they must return to work in their usual shifts.

The terms of the agreement by which the settlement was reached are the reinstatement of the twenty-nine men by the company. All other matters between the company and the men are left to the Public Service Commission, acting as a Board of Arbitration. When asked if he had any statement to make regarding the accident in Brooklyn, Col. T. S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., replied: "What can a man say?"

The most noticeable effect of the strike was that trains on the lines affected ran less frequently and were more overcrowded. But, while longer headway was made necessary by the defection of about 20 per cent. of the motormen, cars were added to the trains. While the company was short of motormen, it had enough train men and women who are not involved in the strike to operate six-car, instead of three or four car, trains. Many Brooklyn people who usually travel on the subway and elevated lines, fearing that these roads would be tied up, took to surface cars, which, as a consequence, were more than ordinarily crowded.

The strikers, who held meetings during the day at Prospect Hall, in South Brooklyn, and Penn-Fulton Hall, in East New York, asserted that nearly 400 motormen and motor switchmen were out, but this was not borne out by appearances. In every part of the borough where traffic is heavy conditions appeared to be about normal and no very serious delays were reported. The Ridgewood elevated line, which operates from Chambers Street, Manhattan, across the Williamsburg Bridge, to Lutheran Cemetery, was the hardest hit by the strike. In the morning rush hours only about half the usual number of trains were in operation on this line.

L. G. Griffing, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that more than 350 of the motormen and switchmen were out. Vice President John J. Dempsey of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company asserted that there were only 450 such employees on the lines affected and that fewer than one-fifth of them had struck. Mr. Dempsey said that in the rush hours of the morning the service on the elevated and subway lines of the company had averaged about 80 per cent. of normal, and that in the busy time of the evening this percentage had been "considerably improved."

85 BODIES COUNTED; LIST OF THE VICTIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

MITCHELL, MATILDA, 53, 2,356 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

MULE, ERNEST, 2,121 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

MULLER, ELIZABETH, 304 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

MULLER, WILLIAM, 568 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

MURPHY, VERA, 1,427 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN, MARY, 5, 1,254 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

ROATTI, MARGARET, 2,647 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

SCOTT, JAMES, 725 Emmons Av., Coney Island.

SOLOMON, EDITH, 24 Av. T, Brooklyn.

SMITH, JAMES W., 253 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN, LORETTA, 22, 437 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE, BETTIE, 14, 3,122 Mermaid Av., Brooklyn.

WEINBERG, MORRIS, 92 Westerlow St., Brooklyn.

Deputy Killed at Valenciennes.

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Havas.)—M. Durre, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valenciennes, who insisted upon going with French troops when they occupied the suburbs of that city, was killed by a shell, it is announced. M. Melin, also a Deputy from Valenciennes, who was accompanying M. Durre, was severely wounded.

WHITMAN TOURS CITY UNDER POLICE GUARD

Governor Refuses, However, to Affirm or Deny Report of Letters Threatening His Life.

Governor Whitman in a tour of upper Manhattan and the Bronx, where he addressed half a dozen meetings last night, continued his attacks upon Alfred E. Smith because of certain appointments made while Speaker of the Assembly and since he has been President of the Aldermen. The Governor's first speech was at Public School 179, Amsterdam Avenue and 102d Street. He held up before his audience a copy of a record of the Court of Special Sessions which showed, he declared, that in 1902 Matthew T. Horgan, whom Mr. Smith appointed as his assistant, had been convicted of falsifying a public document. He asserted that Horgan had been convicted four times for beating his wife and had been sent to the workhouse.

The Governor made a defense of his labor legislation and read a statement from John Mitchell, the labor leader, in which he indorsed the labor laws that had been enacted by a Republican Legislature. He also read a statement to the same effect from James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor. The Governor also spoke at meetings at the Harlem Casino, Lafayette Hall, St. Ann's Avenue and 138th Street; London Casino, Third Avenue and 130th Street; McKinley Square Casino, Boston Road and 168th Street; Hunt's Point Casino, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, and Lenox Hall, 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue. Some of the halls were only partly filled, but the Governor was liberally applauded.

It was reported about the meetings that the Governor had received letters threatening his life. When asked about it, the Governor would neither affirm nor deny the report. It was noticed, however, that the Governor's guard was stronger than usual, several policemen keeping in close touch with him as he went in and out the various halls.

ANSWERS FOR GOVERNOR.

Sears Points to Constructive Work Done by Whitman.

Joseph H. Sears, Chairman of the Whitman White Book Committee, issued a statement last night in reply to the challenge of Alfred E. Smith that the Governor name any constructive acts done by his administration. Regarding the charge that the Governor broke down labor laws safeguarding women and children, and also wrecked the workmen's compensation law, Mr. Sears said:

"No workmen are complaining that they have been robbed by the working of the compensation law amendments, and John Mitchell, labor's friend, declares Whitman's labor administration is unassailable."

The Governor's war record, Mr. Sears said, needed no defense, while regarding woman suffrage, he declared that every woman knows it was the support of Governor Whitman, aided by Mrs. Whitman and the Republican leaders and voters up-State, that piled up the majority in favor of suffrage. Mr. Sears said the Governor led the fight for the widowed mothers' pension law.

'BOOZE' CARD DENOUNCED.

Glynn Calls It a Stupid Trick of Gov. Whitman's Enemies.

Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee denounced in strong terms yesterday an anonymous card mailed from Albany to women voters, requesting them to vote for Whitman because he will "save them from the family curse." The card read:

ARE YOU NOT AFRAID?

Are you not afraid that another loved one is headed the same way?

Then remember that WHITMAN will save him from being a bum, too!

Your name was suggested by a friend who knows of the family curse.

Please pass this on to another friend, who also has the curse of booze and tobacco in the family.

DO NOT SHOW THIS TO ANY MAN UNTIL HE HAS VOTED.

Chairman Glynn described it as a stupid attempt on the part of the interests which are opposed to Governor Whitman to arouse prejudice.

"It is likewise an insult to every woman voter," he said. "It is in line with tactics of misrepresentation which have prevailed in this campaign, and the resentment of such practices will greatly increase Governor Whitman's vote."

The Chairman answered the question of Alfred E. Smith as to how "$20,000 appropriated for the State Food Supply Commission," as well as another item of $10,000 for the same purpose, was spent.

"The State Food Supply Commission," he said, "was authorized by the State Defense Council under Chapter 405 of the laws of 1917 to use this money as a revolving fund. Thousands of bushels of seed potatoes, buckwheat, and other seed and fertilizer were purchased and distributed to farmers at cost plus freight charges. Production was increased about 30 per cent. in 1917 in New York State by means of this and other measures.

"An affidavit by Charles Scott, auditor of the State Food Commission, states that the $20,000 fund is in the National Commercial Bank at Albany. The total on deposit there subject to check of the State Food Commission is now $21,184.21. Of the $10,000 fund, $9,481.46 is on deposit in the same bank. This fund was established to aid in getting laborers from cities to the farms."

SMITH SPEEDING CAMPAIGN.

His Main Speeches Today Will Be to Labor and Women.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speed up his campaign for the last two week days before election. With other party candidates on the State ticket, he will address a labor mass meeting this evening at Cooper Union. It will be under the auspices of the Alfred E. Smith Wage Earners' Committee, composed of more than 200 business representatives of trade unions in the State. He will also address a mass meeting later at Public School 27, at 206 East Forty-second Street, given under the auspices of the Allied Democratic League. Other speakers will be Harry C. Walker, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Senator Robert F. Wagner, candidate for the Supreme Court; Frederic R. Coudert, and Representative Thomas F. Smith.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Mr. Smith will speak at a women's mass meeting at the Lyceum Theatre, under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the Citizens' Committee. He will be given a reception on the stage at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz is Chairman and Miss Elizabeth Marbury is Vice Chairman of the meeting. Other speakers will be Irvin Cobb, Mrs. Sara Conboy, International Secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, and Miss Jennie Melvine Davis, instructor in history in the Erasmus High School, Brooklyn.

Give Railroad Men Time to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Director General McAdoo today sent the following telegram to all Regional Directors of the Railroad Administration:

"In accordance with usual practice and the laws and customs of the various States, please instruct all Federal and General Managers to give to railroad employes the largest possible opportunity, without interfering with necessary railroad operations, to exercise their right of suffrage on election day, Nov. 5."

INDORSEMENT FOR SMITH.

Assistant Naval Secretary Roosevelt Predicts Victory.

In a letter yesterday to Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for Alfred E. Smith, explaining why he had to remain in Washington in the absence of Secretary Daniels, and could not address Smith meetings in New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy wrote:

"We in Washington need a Governor in Albany who will not think of his own selfish interests first, but will work whole-heartedly with the entire nation in the great tasks that are still before us. The voters of up-State will join with every borough of Greater New York in giving Smith the splendid majority he so well deserves, both as a man and as a devoted public servant."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

EMINENT JUSTICES AND LAWYERS

ADVOCATE

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY

Regular Democratic Candidate

for

Justice of the Supreme Court

Second Judicial District

Comprising Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk.

HON. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD
FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

"I have no hesitation in saying through you to the voters of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT that I believe by ability, experience, and integrity, coupled with a high degree of common sense, you are well equipped for the position of JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT."

HON. MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
FORMER PRESIDING JUSTICE, APPELLATE DIVISION SUPREME COURT

"I certify to his legal ability, his quick and discerning mind and his upright character. He should make an ideal judge, because he is patient, quick of comprehension, and reaches his conclusions with dispatch and certainty."

HON. LUKE D. STAPLETON
FORMER JUSTICE, APPELLATE DIVISION SUPREME COURT

"I believe the Democratic Party, in selecting Mr. Connolly, chose a qualified lawyer, a faithful official, an honest, just and merciful man."

HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON
FORMER BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF BROOKLYN

"You have brought to the discharge of your duties courage, without which all officials fail, intelligence, which is rare, and, above all, a knowledge of people and affairs and human understanding and sympathy."

HON. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK
FORMER JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

"I do not believe that anyone could have a better experience fitting him for Justice of the Supreme Court."

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

"I know that you are qualified in every way for the position which you seek."

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE—FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Offering of

Men's Winter Overcoats

at $28.50

affords an unusual and very timely purchasing opportunity

on the Sixth Floor

These Overcoats are made of good-quality Oxford gray melton. Most of them are lined throughout and finished with velvet collar; others are simply yoke-lined (with satin) and finished with collar of the material In either case the value is excellent.

GIMBELS

Business Luncheon Specials

50c 60c 70c

Foods cooked for the Masses with "Home Cooking" flavor.

Assembled and arranged in savory combinations, so that one need not bother to select.

Chosen and arranged by a charming Hostess who is "to the Manor born" and whose knowledge of Foods is encyclopaedic.

At the Head of GIMBELS three great restaurants, namely—the Eighth Floor, the Dairy Lunch in the Subway Store, and the Employees' Restaurant on the Tenth—this Hostess caters for thousands daily.

This great aggregation of meals makes it possible at this time of profiteering to serve the best Foods obtainable at the moderate prices noted here.

Daily the menu is changed, but the good service, the quiet, restful room remain.

Thoroughly well ventilated, eight floors above the street, with windows on three sides, no more delightful place to eat exists in New York. There are more ornate places, but none more homelike.

Afternoon Tea Served from 3 to 6 P. M.

Business Luncheon Specials—

GIMBELS RESTAURANT (Eighth Floor)

Combination of Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c

Fried Filet of Sole, tartar sauce, Vegetable, Bread and Butter, 50c

Broiled Bacon, String Beans, Baked Potato, Bread and Butter, 50c

Broiled Mackerel, Vegetable Baked Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c

Chicken Croquette or Braised Lamb, Peas, Browned Mashed Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c

Roast Pork, Apple Sauce, Liberty Cabbage, Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, 70c

Minced Chicken, with Green Peppers, Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 70c

Coffee or Tea served with these Specials, 15c

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. *Phone Madison Square 8200*

MASS MEETING

of the

WOMEN'S BUREAU CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

for

ALFRED E. SMITH

TO-DAY

Saturday, November 2nd, 2:30 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE

45th Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue

SPEAKERS

Hon. ALFRED E. SMITH

Candidate for Governor

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN VOTERS

IRVIN S. COBB

Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch Mrs. Sara Conboy

Joseph M. Proskauer Jennie M. Davis

PATRIOTIC MOVING PICTURES

A Reception on the Stage to Mr. Smith, following the Meeting.

Admission Without Ticket

Holiday Books

Books for Winter reading and for seasonable gifts reviewed in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, November 24. Latest fiction, poetry, history, juvenile, and war books placed before book buyers. Annual review of the year's literature, with news of what authors and publishers are contemplating for the coming months.

Net paid circulation of The New York Times Review of Books greatly exceeds half-a-million copies and surpasses that of any other literary publication.

CONGRESS ELECTION LIKELY TO BE CLOSE

Both Sides Claim Control of Next House by Majority of More Than 25.

SENATE SITUATION SIMILAR

Straus Calls for Support of Administration — Statements by Cummings and Fess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With the shortest and most spectacular campaign waged since Civil War days drawing to a close, political leaders tonight were receiving pre-election returns and issuing final statements. While no definite figures were made public by either of the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Congressional committees, estimates obtained showed that each was claiming the control of the next House of Representatives by a majority in excess of twenty-five.

Republican leaders are also confidently predicting that the Republican sweep, which they now say is certain, will displace a sufficient number of Democratic Senators to give the Republicans a slight majority in the next Senate. Democrats say they will hold the Senate by a workable majority.

An unbiased view of the situation, one of the most unusual in the knowledge of the oldest political observers, is that the contest is so close, according to reports coming to political headquarters, as to make it impossible to forecast the result accurately. There are so many issues involved and so many under-surface movements that practical politicians cannot gauge sentiment with any assurance of accuracy.

Since President Wilson made his appeal to the country for the election of a Democratic Congress to prevent "divided counsel" during the war and the peace negotiations, all the ammunition that can be used against the Administration to the detriment of its candidates for Congress has been poured forth by the leading Republicans of the country.

Suffrage and Labor Vote.

Democratic leaders are counting on many political elements favorable to their cause to elect a Democratic Congress. Some of these are the large organized labor vote, declared to be most friendly to the Administration, women who have been active in the suffragist movement, and a large element in the naturalized population. Republican managers say that with the war about ended and the President's appeal therefore ineffective, the patriotic argument is superseded by a greater one—the placing of the country upon a footing to meet commercial competition after the war.

The election of next Tuesday centres chiefly around the control of Congress, although there are many interesting State contests, such as the election of a Governor of New York. The entire membership of the House, numbering 435, submits itself to the electorate, and more than a third of the membership of the Senate is up for re-election.

The political complexion of the Senate at present is: Democrats, 52; Republicans, 44; total, 96; Democratic majority, 8.

In the House the parties are divided as follows: Democrats, 214; Republicans, 210; Progressive, 1; Independents, 2; Socialist, 1; Prohibitionist, 1; vacancies, 6; total, 435. Democratic plurality 4, with the minor party elements holding the balance of power.

Control of the Senate is admitted to be of greater interest at the present time than that of the House. If the Democrats should lose their majority of eight in that body the discussion of foreign affairs would take on a new turn, although the Senate, even under Republican direction, could do little if anything when the peace treaty comes before that body, as it will be in such shape that its ratification cannot be prevented.

The present Senate will remain unchanged in political control until March 4 next, by which time, it is now expected, the peace terms will have been agreed on in a general way or a peace treaty formulated. Control of the next Congress means chiefly preparation for the Presidential election in 1920, and the party controlling will be able to shape legislation that will meet changing conditions and aid its candidates for President and Congress.

Exodus from Capital.

Washington is now nearly deserted by members of Congress. At the brief sessions today of both houses, only members of very near or very far States were present, and tonight many of these left for their homes. The typewriters at the two political headquarters were lessening their noise, but were sufficiently active to produce a few statements bearing chiefly upon developments of the last twenty-four hours.

Homer S. Cummings, Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made public the following telegram from Nathan Straus of New York:

"Our President and his able associates have carried the country successfully through perilous times, and the most important problems that have ever been before the world still confront them. It would be a national calamity not to elect a Democratic House and Senate and deprive the Administration of our united support. Any one discussing politics at this critical time and for selfish partisan reasons trying to weaken our prestige before the world commits a heinous crime.

"NATHAN STRAUS."

Senator Thomas of Colorado, in another political statement, discussed the Administration's policy in fixing the price of wheat. He said in part:

"Reference made by the Republican Congressional Committee in its reply to the President's appeal, to the fact that a price has been fixed on wheat and not on cotton, is in line with a popular misapprehension in regard to Administrative action in the matter of price fixing. The impression has been sedulously cultivated that a maximum price for wheat has been established, resulting in a depression of values, to the injury of wheat producers. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Section 14 of the so-called Food Conservation act, approved Aug. 10, 1917, authorizes the President, if he shall find that an emergency exists requiring the stimulation of production, to guarantee to wheat growers a price based on No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets. Section 10 authorizes the President to provide storage facilities for wheat and other commodities.

Price Fixing on Wheat Only.

"Although there has been price regulation of other products, wheat is the only product on which Congress has expressly authorized the President to guarantee the price. Price regulation in other cases has been enforced through licenses and other methods not involving guarantees. It follows that the Administration has fixed a minimum—that is, a guaranteed price—to the farmer on wheat. This price is not inflexible, an addition of 20 cents having been made to the original guaranty, and other advances will be made if conditions require it.

"Authorization was given the President to fix a price on wheat, because of the fact that wheat is the one exportable grain, and therefore the one upon which our Allies and our expeditionary forces must depend.

"It is true that the price of wheat prior to the guaranty was in excess of $2.20. This was due to speculation; the farmer received no such price. But for the guaranty it is safe to say that he would months ago have received less for his wheat than the Government standard. I say this because congestion in transportation and in storage capacity, due at times to the lack of tonnage for transport, would have forced the price to the producer far below the guaranteed price. Indeed, I am told that this is the condition at present, there being a great shortage of ocean tonnage at the disposal of the Food Administration.

"Advances in the price of other grains indicate what speculation is prone to do in times like these, if it is left unrestrained. The speculator in such cases, not the farmer, is benefited. Personally, I regret that Congress did not give the President power to guarantee a price on all grains. The fault is ours, not that of the Administration.

"Senator Lodge and Representative Fess both voted for the Food Conservation Bill, and are quite as responsible for its defects as any other members of Congress. If they regarded cotton as a food product or a commodity requiring a guaranteed minimum price, they should have armed the President with power to fix such a price. This they did not do."

Fess Charges Waste.

Representative S. D. Fess, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in a statement commented on the report of Charles E. Hughes on the aircraft production situation. His statement follows:

"The Senate Military Committee months ago informed the country of the aircraft situation from the angle of inefficiency. That report is still fresh in the public mind. The Hughes investigation was limited to the criminal phase of the operations. The recommendation for trial for the violation of the code of the four army officers was not unexpected.

"The attitude of Mr. Ford toward men charged with enemy sympathies is no surprise to any one acquainted with his former utterances spoken and written both in interviews and advertisements, and his well-known conduct toward the war and our country's entrance as a belligerent.

"The profiteering feature would be a shock had it not been more or less common knowledge. The Ford plant is to have a profit of $5,375,000 on 5,000 Liberty motors. The report shows $600 profit per engine, which cost less than $3,211, with $400 additional profit to the plant as part of the 'bogey.' Patriotism in this plant becomes quite a business asset, and displays the usual Ford ability as an advertiser.

"The appalling waste of money as indicated in sundry ways, with special reference to scrapping planes which were not even salvaged, is bad, but not so regrettable as holding hundreds of cadets in France without chance for training because of lack of training planes. It emphasizes the indefensible exposure of our boys in the Toul sector when covered with enemy planes in action.

"These two reports emphasize the imperative necessity of some legislative supervision over the vast expenditures Congress is appropriating every month.

"The President has resisted all efforts to that end and has charged Republicans with a desire to control him because of their contention that an auditing system must be adopted whereby the department which expends the money must not be left to audit its own accounts, but left to the authority of the body that authorizes the expenditure.

Cites Alleged Dangers.

"The real danger of the present system is apparent. In our last Deficiency bill, just passed, facts were revealed to prove that department estimates were mere guesses. Here are a few facts: $70,000,000 for airplane oil and gasoline when officers admitted that $20,000,000 was enough; $835,000,000 too much for transportation; $4,000,000 for matches when $2,000,000 was found enough.

"Republicans have willingly voted every dollar needed, but they insisted upon a responsible accounting for the expenditure, only to be met on every hand by the charge of a desire to interfere with the war program.

"A Republican Congress will demand an accounting, a different system of estimating, a more business-like review of these estimates and legislative review, and final preparation of all appropriation bills. Republicans who urged upon this Administration from the very onset the necessity of supervision of contracts to avoid extravagance cannot be held responsible for these palpably needless wastes of public funds, but they will hold themselves charged with not only complete exposure, but a correction for future safety."

WOMEN DEBATE CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Gabriel, Miss Todd, and Mrs. Block on Party Issues.

A debate on the State campaign, with Miss Helen Todd speaking for the Democrats, Mrs. Helen Scott Babriel for the Republicans, and Mrs. Anita C. Block for the Socialist Party, was held last night under the auspices of the Humanitarian Cult at 266 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Gabriel, who spoke first, told how Governor Whitman had supported the war and President Wilson and had aided women suffrage.

Miss Todd said in rejoinder, "Governor Whitman is alright, he is good as far as he goes, but I don't think he goes far enough. I do not belong to the Democratic Party, and I never will bind myself to one. I am supporting 'Al' Smith, because of the reason that I believe most women will vote for him: He represents to the women the humanitarian aspect of life. He has upheld labor and fought for it. I ask every woman to look up his record before going to the booths, and see what he has done."

Referring to President Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress, Miss Todd said it was "only natural for any one to desire to have around him persons in harmony with his political beliefs," and she could not see why "this perfectly natural desire" had raised so much comment.

Mrs. Block, who received the greatest applause, did not make a direct appeal for support of the Socialist candidate for Governor, but talked of the new party and what it stands for. She spoke of Austria being in the hands of the Socialists, and said that if that party were in control in every country, there "would not, and could not, be another war."

LA GUARDIA IN DEBATE.

He Appeared Against Nearing at Cooper Union Last Night.

In Cooper Union last night, Congressman Major Florello H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District, and Prof. Scott Nearing, his Socialist opponent, debated the issues of the campaign, or, more strictly speaking, the issues and merits of Socialism. They were listened to by Jacob Pankin presided, and each speaker was first allowed twenty minutes, then ten minutes to answer his opponent, and five minutes to sum up.

La Guardia cited the Russian revolution, and said that the failure of Socialism in Russia showed that Socialism was more a dream than a practicality. To this, Nearing replied that in the American Revolution it had taken seven years to establish the new Government, and he added that Russia would succeed if given seven years. He said, also, that John Sparko had not been received by Italian Socialists. La Guardia replied that he had been received, and Nearing knew it. To prove the truth of his statement, Nearing quoted an Italian newspaper, but the paper, La Guardia pointed out, was the organ of German propaganda in Italy. Nearing spoke on the war between plutocracy and the common people, and La Guardia countered by saying that he was practical and that he has been doing for the people the things that Socialists claimed they could do.

FAVORS COLT'S OPPONENT.

President Wilson Backs O'Shaunessy for Rhode Island Senator.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—President Wilson telegraphed tonight to former Governor Higgins of Rhode Island advocating the election of Congressman O'Shaunessy, the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, whose opponent is Senator Colt, the incumbent.

Senator Colt is just completing his first term in the Senate, and was a Federal Judge for thirty years prior to his election.

TAFT SEES WILSON IN AUTOCRATIC ROLE

Declares the President Demands Power Equal to That of the Hohenzollerns.

DENOUNCES PEACE POINTS

Wants a Congress That Will Not Be Subject to Academic Ideals and Theories.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 1.—William H. Taft urged New Hampshire voters, in a speech here tonight, to elect Republicans to Congress "so that President Wilson would be held to an unconditional surrender by Germany and not be allowed to make a peace by negotiation."

Mr. Taft objected to the President's appeal for the election of Democratic candidates for Congress on the assumption that a Democratic majority in both houses would make the President the unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad.

"The character of the President's appeal," said Mr. Taft, "discloses his utter misunderstanding of our Constitutional form of Government. The appeal is a demand for power during the next two years equal to that of the Hohenzollerns, in war and peace, and accounting and reconstruction.

"He asks the American people to intrust him with unlimited control over the settlement of a peace that will affect them for a century, when he has given many evidences of a wish to pursue a course against which their faces are set like flint, to wit, peace by negotiations. His appeal for unrestrained power is unprecedented in the annals of the country, and it is as unrepublican as it is unnecessary."

Speaking of the settlement of questions of industry, transportation, Government ownership and operation, labor, and capital after the war, Mr. Taft said these measures needed "the deliberation of an independent and courageous Congress, not under the control of the Executive and not subject to academic ideals and theories, except as these are modified and made practicable by a consideration of existing conditions and a practical knowledge of what can be achieved in human nature's daily regimen.

"Never, in peace or war, have we had a more partisan Administration than during this critical period in the nation's life. The executive organization has been defective in many things, and much not done which should have been done had the arms of the Administration been at once ope nto American genius available in the particular field of war production and to American statesmen trained in diplomatic and world affairs.

"The present Administration has led but little in this war. It has been pushed into many important steps which it has taken."

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson's peace terms were characterized as indefinite, and as leading to nothing but a conference around the council table, by ex-President Taft at a Republican rally here today.

Mr. Taft asserted that the President was asking for as absolute power during the next two years as that of any European monarch.

ROOSEVELT RESENTS ATTACK UPON FALL

"President Has Sunk All Sense of Responsibility to the Whole People," He Wires Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 1.—Upon being informed that President Wilson had sent a letter to the Socialist candidate for Senator of New Mexico condemning Senator Albert B. Fall, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon sent the following telegram to Senator Fall:

"I learn with amazement that the President has wired to the Socialist candidate for Senator in New Mexico asking for your defeat on the ground that you had not been a supporter of the Administration. The Socialist platform of 1917, which was reaffirmed in August, 1918, denounces the war and declares for what is in effect a Germanized peace, in language which makes it out of the question to treat as a loyal American any man who at this crisis runs on such a platform.

"When the President attacks you in a message to your Socialist competitor, which message must be regarded as helpful to that competitor, he distinctly takes the ground that he puts loyalty to himself above loyalty to the war, and this also I believe to be the general judgment of good Americans that at this time complete loyalty to the country necessarily includes complete loyalty to the war. No American representative in either house of Congress during the last five years has a more absolutely straight American and war record than yours. You wore the American uniform in the Spanish war. You have proved by your speeches and your votes and by your acts that in this crisis and in all our dealings with foreign nations you consider nothing but the cause of American nationalism and pay no heed whatever to any question of partisanship. You have shown this in your attitude toward Mexico, no less than in your attitude toward Germany. Since the war began you have supported the President on every war measure, on every measure for making our part in the war as speedy and as efficient as possible, and you did this when half of the leaders of the President's own party in Congress were opposing the measures and seeking to make our participation in the war inefficient.

"Yet the President has sunk all sense of responsibility to the whole people which his high office should impose upon him, and comes out as the mere partisan leader, asking for the defeat of the loyal pro-war and pro-American Senators and Congressmen who ventured to inquire into corruption and extravagance, and to censure delay and inefficiency. I earnestly hope that the good people of New Mexico will return you to the Senate with practical unanimity."

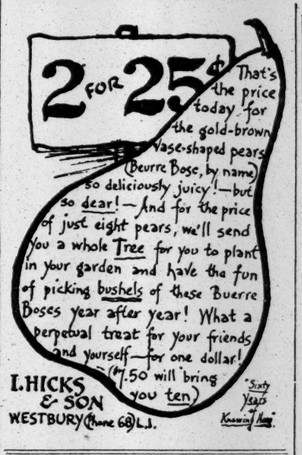
WILSON OPPOSES FALL.

Asserts That New Mexico Senator Is Hostile to Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A message from President Wilson opposing the re-election of Senator Fall of New Mexico, Republican, and Senator Fall's reply were read into the Senate record by Senator Smoot of Utah today. Replying to a message from the Socialist candidate in New Mexico, inquiring whether he gave his approval of Senator Fall's candidacy, President Wilson said Mr. Fall "has given such repeated evidence of his entire hostility to this Administration that I would be ignoring his whole course of action if I did."

Replying to this in a message to the Republican Committee, Senator Fall said he always stood by the President, and that he would continue to do so so long as the President stood by the country, adding:

"I will, however, support no Bolsheviki German peace, nor will the people of this country allow such a peace."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That's the price today for the gold-brown vase-shaped pears (Beurre Bose, by name) so deliciously juicy!—but so dear!—And for the price of just eight pears, we'll send you a whole Tree for you to plant in your garden and have the fun of picking bushels of these Buerre Boses year after year! What a perpetual treat for your friends and yourself—for one dollar! ($1.50 will bring you ten)
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The net paid week-day circulation of The New York Times exceeds that of any other New York morning newspaper.—Advt.

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Store Hours, until further notice, 9:45 A. M. to 6:15 P. M.

Men's Furnishings---Items Picked for a Special Saturday Sale

WE have gone through our stock of Men's Furnishings and singled out items for immediate wear and priced them down to a point where a real buying inducement awaits all who come.

Those practical, every day furnishings that go to complete the well-dressed man's wardrobe—of a quality standard that insures satisfactory service.

That's not all—there's a discriminating taste displayed in every selection, that will appeal to particular men.

***Shirts at* $1.85**

Select patterns—made according to our own specifications insuring a satisfactory fit—madras, percale and mercerized materials—with a variety of sleeve lengths that will make the choosing simple and correct.

***Neckwear at* 95c**

Chosen with the $1.85 shirts in mind so that you can match up your shirts—a large and varied assortment—open four-in-hands made of effective, durable silk.

***Chamois Gloves at* $1.35**

They wash right and have those short fingers that insure a satisfactory fit to the short full hand—long fingers for the long slim hand—exceptional value.

***Cape Gloves at* $1.75**

Tan of course—that's the correct color in cape gloves—washable as often as you want to wash them—that's why they are so satisfactory—spear point backs—regular or short fingers.

***Silk Lisle Hose, box of 6 at* $2.50**

Box of six—hard twisted thread—yet so woven that they are soft and comfortable—black silk lisle—full fashioned quality.

***Cotton Half Hose at* 28c**

Inexpensive—but a splendid wearing quality—the sort of Hose you will feel like buying in a supply of when you see them—double soles—black and colors.

***Wool Half Hose at* $1.25**

All wool—every thread—heavy weight—for cold weather protection—soft finish—in brown only—a thoroughly good quality which men who are interested in wool hose will appreciate.

Ground Floor.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42D AND 43D STREETS

FOR OFFICERS AT COST

Fine Uniforms From the Kirschbaum Shops

IN point of looks, service and price there is no proposition for army officers in America or Europe like these Kirschbaum uniforms at cost

14-oz. Serge . .	$27	20-oz. Whipcord. .	$35
18-oz. Serge . .	33	Melton Overcoats . .	35

These prices are also offered to accredited members of the S. A. T. C.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Copyright, 1918, A. B. Kirschbaum Co.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for To-day

A Remarkable Special

Sale of Women's Velveteen Suits

Fancy tailored and fur-trimmed

at $39.50

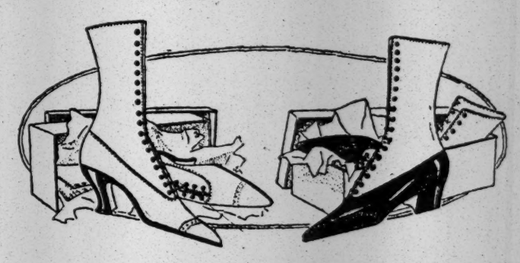
A most complete collection of high-grade suits from our regular stock, together with the surplus stock of one of America's best known manufacturers.

Developed in Twill-back Velveteen with detachable collars of fur, or with fur-trimmed collars of self materials.

Each suit handsomely lined with White Satin, Self-color or Fancy Pussy Willow Silk. All fashionable colorings.

Such an offering is rare, prompting us to suggest immediate selection.

Fourth Floor



Savings of No Little Importance Are Now Possible in a

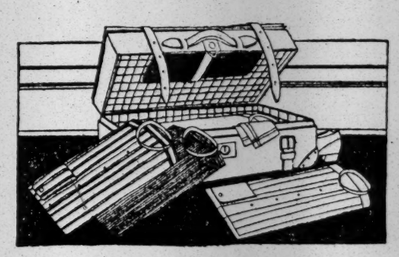
Sale of Smart Boots

for Women and Misses

at $6.95

These boots are in a number of very graceful styles, so designed as to make any foot appear a size smaller. The leathers and combinations are among the most fashionable:

Dark Brown Kidskin with Mouse Color Kidskin Top; All Dark Brown Kidskin; All Mouse Color Kidskin; All Dark Grey Kidskin and one style in Dark Brown Kidskin with Louis XV heel.



SAKS & COMPANY

Will Place on Sale This Morning

A Superb Collection of

3000 Men's Shirts

Special at $2

Skillfully produced in the Richest of Woven Madras, Russian Cords, Fine Count Printed Cloths and Cheviots, with either Soft or Starched Cuffs.

Custom Grade in Both Material and Tailoring

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

SMITH TURNS FIRE ON SERVICE BOARD

Brooklyn Hearers Loudly Applaud His Criticism of Its Methods.

AGAIN ATTACKS GOVERNOR

Declares Whitman Has Developed No Policy and Has Announced No Program for Albany.

A crowd that jammed the Academy of Music in Brooklyn heard Alfred E. Smith last night continue his attacks upon the administration of Governor Whitman and listened to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, defend President Wilson for his recent appeal to the people to return a Democratic Congress next Tuesday. The crowd was thoroughly sympathetic to Mr. Smith, and loudly applauded his criticism of the present Public Service Commission and his promise of constructive Government if elected.

The Governor, Mr. Smith said, had developed no policy and had announced no program. He charged that the Governor had used the patronage of the State to win his primary contest, and he reiterated his charge that money appropriated for the State Food Commission had been unaccounted for. It was what Mr. Smith said about the operation of the Public Service Commission, however, that pleased the Brooklynites. He declared that the only answer the Governor could make to his charges was to say he was unfit for the office of Governor because he was born in a tenement on the east side. Mr. Smith said:

"Appreciating that a constructive campaign would be more to the liking of a majority of the people of this State than a campaign of destruction, I began my public speech making by outlining numerous constructive policies that I believe the State should adopt. I recommended strict retrenchment of all expenditures by the State not needful to win the war. The Governor challenged me to name the items in the appropriation bill that I would not sign were I Governor. I promptly did so. I not only named the items, but I went into great detail in condemnation of the policy, or rather the lack of policy, in dealing with financial matters that has been very costly to the people of this State in the last four years.

"I went into great detail to explain that money appropriated to assist the farmers of the State to bring forth the greatest crops their land was capable of in a time of war, and supposed to be paid to farm specialists, found its way into the pockets of berbers, cigarmakers, printers, and track walkers, which fact undoubtedly gave rise to the statement of Attorney General Lewis in the Primary Campaign 'that the money appropriated for purposes of defense was used to build up a Whitman political machine.'

"I promised home rule for municipalities, including full right and power to own and operate their public utilities. I promised an extension of the compensation law so as to include the losses to workmen from occupational diseases, as well as amendments to simplify its administration and safeguard the rights of the injured. I promised an extension of the labor law to protect women in industries by reason of the exigencies of the war. I promised the establishment of a State minimum wage commission with power to investigate and fix living wages for women and children in our industries. I promised a speedy completion of the canal and a definite State policy of operation, so that the people may get some benefit from the $154,000,000 they spent to construct it. I promised a reorganization of the Public Service Commissions and amendments to the law that will enable these bodies to perform the functions for which they were appointed, to make them representatives of the people, and not creatures of the corporations they are organized to control.

"It is not too late yet to ask the Governor what are his constructive suggestions. What does he propose to do for the people of this State? Up to this hour and minute he has developed no policy. He has announced no program. He has rested on his oars and asked the people of this State to re-elect him on his record. Let us devote at this time a few moments to that record.

Food Commission Salaries.

"During the primary campaign Attorney General Lewis challenged the Governor to produce the payroll of the State Food Commission. This the Governor declined to do. For the benefit of the people of the State I will produce it at this time, and as I exhibit it to you it is fitting and proper that we all ask the Governor what the State Food Commission did since its organization? He has tired his listeners all during the campaign with the recital of the story of what the State did at the direction of the Federal Government. Would it be amiss to ask him to give a few minutes to an explanation of what the State did of its own accord?

"We find Directors of food distribution, protection and conservation, receiving salaries entirely out of proportion with any service that they could possibly render. The highest salary of $7,000 a year is paid to a New York lawyer as a Director of Food Distribution. The Secretary, Charles H. Betts, receives a salary of $6,000 a year. That he spent much of his time helping the Governor to be renominated and reelected can be seen from an occurrence that is rather interesting. It is this: In order to stir up the civil service employes to greater activity in the Governor's behalf, he notified sixty-six civil service employes of the Department of Agriculture that their services were no longer required, and suggested that they have their friends immediately get to work on the State Chairman for their protection. Some of the men were away a month, and in that time they did other work, but all were reinstated and all were paid in full. No removals took place.

"Let us give attention for a moment or two to the Public Service Commission, the most costly fiasco in the history of our government. Does the Governor wish the people to understand that he is unwilling to assume any responsibility for it? Does he believe that his concern with the health and the comfort and the lives of the people of this city is all finished when he makes the appointment? If he does, we ought to know it as soon as possible. Attorney General Lewis, speaking of the Public Service Commission in New York City, said:

"'The present commission is merely a political machine; the chief object of its members appears to be to promote the Governor's Gubernatorial and Presidential aspirations. Commissioner Hervey devoted more of his time to this task than to the work of completing the subway system. Many months of his time have been given to the budget work at Albany. Commissioner Kracke has openly and unhesitatingly spent his time as one of the managers of Governor Whitman's campaign for renomination. The subway construction work has been left to subordinates and has not received the attention which its importance demands.'

Politics in Appointments.

"Politics controlling the appointments has made itself felt down through the minor employes, and exempt positions, undoubtedly requiring technical knowledge because of their character, were filled by Republican district leaders. Is it any wonder that the corporations wink the other eye when the commission makes any pretense at their regulation? The law itself under which they are operating is defective in its most essential features. Governor Whitman knows this. It was reported to him by the minority of the Legislative Committee that investigated the Public Service Commission. He revealed his real purpose when he used that report to remove the commissioners and then refused the amendment to the law that would strengthen the hands of his own men. What has Governor Whitman to say about all this? Does he really believe it to be entirely unnecessary that he make any explanation? What can be his conception of the intelligence of the electorate of this State?

"In the closing hours of the campaign his sole reply seems to be that I am unfit for the office of Governor because I was born in a tenement house on the East Side.' That is true. In fact, it is one of the few things he has said which are true. I not only admit it, but I glory in it. That is one of the things about America that put the spirit, the courage and the vigor into the youth of this country to so great a degree that the American army, the hope of civilization, has challenged the admiration of the world. One of the great benefits of America is the equal opportunity that comes to all men, however low and humble may be their beginnings, to raise themselves by their own efforts to the highest place in the gift of the people, and it is the embodiment of that spirit of America, which permits a man born in a tenement house, if he be worthy, to become the Governor of the State of New York."

In urging the people of New York to vote for Mr. Smith, Secretary Redfield told of certain improvements his department is soon to undertake in this State, including an extension of the lighting sysem of the Hudson River and on Lake Champlain and declared that a Governor at Albany in sympathy with the National Administration was of the greatest importance.

Secretary Redfield urged his audience to heed the President's appeal and return Democratic Congressmen because of the effect it would have upon the nations abroad and especially when the representatives of the warring countries assemble around the peace table.

ARMENIAN PLEA TO WILSON

Secretary of Independence Committee Fears European "Bargain."

Stirred by dispatches from London stating that a report was current there that the Allies were prepared to make a "bargain" with Turkey by which she would be left in possession of Armenia in return for a free passage of the Dardanelles, Arshag Mahdesian, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian Independence, sent a telegram yesterday to President Wilson urging him to protest such a compromise with the Constantinople Government.

"With your leadership of idealism you transformed this war, conceived in Teutonic iniquity, into a crusade to secure justice for all the world," the telegram read, in part. "Armenia trusts you implicitly, but is apprehensive lest she be again betrayed by European diplomacy, as she has been in the past. Therefore she appeals to you for a public recognition of her rights to absolute independence from Turkish tyranny. Europe will heed your voice in behalf of the noble and ancient Armenian nation.

"The depleted but undaunted ranks of the Armenians, who upheld the cause of the Allies from the beginning, and who have fought in France, in the Caucasus, and in Palestine and Mesopotamia for the triumph of justice, should not now be deserted and compelled to carry on alone the struggle for their independence."

DESCRIBES CRUELTY OF RUSSIAN JAILERS

British Correspondent, Held in Petrograd, Says Red Guards Clubbed Aged Men.

PRIEST DRAGGED BY BEARD

Ten Men in a Cell 21x12 Get a Diet of Dried Crusts and Fish-Cabbage Soup.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Though several parties of British subjects have recently been released from Russia, The London Chronicle's special correspondent and a number of other Englishmen are still confined in Petrograd. The following dispatch from The Chronicle correspondent was received today:

"Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, Petrograd.

"Since my last letter there has been a change. On Friday morning, about 1:30, we were again served with dried crusts and cabbage soup made with small fish. About 6:30 A. M. we were aroused and told to pack our things and prepare to be transferred to a destination unknown. We formed up by twos in the corridor and waited for further instructions.

"Most of the officers were in a very despondent frame of mind, expecting to be sent to Cronstadt and many expecting to be murdered on the way. Some of them were so weak from lack of food that they were hardly able to stand.

"While we wer awaiting, a painful incident occurred. One of the officers was standing a very slight distance out of line and a Red Guard took his rifle and struck him with the butt with all his might. Then the Red Guard, with a foul oath, fumbled for his revolver and threatened to shoot him on the spot. This, however, was happily averted.

"English and French prisoners were then ordered to fall out and were taken back to the cells, where they were shut in in parties of ten. An eyewitness later told me what happened to the others. They were ordered to double down to barges, the Fortress of Peter Paul being situated right on the banks of the Neva.

"Those who are unable to run fast enough are helped with the butts of the guards' rifles. One poor old priest, over 70 years of age, received disgraceful treatment. He was seized by the beard, dragged along, kicked and beaten by the Red Guards. The same thing happened to Old Baron Wrangel, also over 70 years old. Later on civilian prisoners were brought back from the barges and again locked up.

"One young officer who incurred the displeasure of a Red Guard was not allowed into the hold of the barge along with the others, and was told they 'would settle with him when the barges started.' The usual report made in such cases is that the prisoner attempted to escape and was shot.

"We immediately felt the benefits of our change, as we were all together and only ten in a cell instead of twenty. Still, the cell intended for one is hardly roomy enough for ten.

"On Friday evening parcels were sent in to us from the Dutch Embassy. My name was not included in the list and I only got a packet my friends sent me on Sunday morning, by which time many of the things had gone bad. However, my friends in misfortune shared with me, but I lived on one pound of black bread and half a pound of cheese from Tuesday morning to Friday night.

"On Sunday morning we were allowed into the corridor for about three-quarters of an hour, and we had a good chat and compared notes. From newspapers smuggled into the fortress we learned of Balfour's stern note to the Bolsheviki about Cromit's murder and the arrests of British subjects, and the Russian answer. Balfour's note seems to have produced a very considerable effect.

"Our regime is much improved. The attitude of our guards is in general quite correct, but they are much stricter than before as regards opening the doors of cells or permitting conversation. We also are inclined to grumble at the prices charged for food, cigarettes, &c. Every day we are officially permitted to send out to buy things.

"We generally receive our purchases about 2 o'clock in the morning and get practically nothing for our money. This morning, for example, we received twenty small potato pancakes, about two and a half pounds of bread, and less than 200 cigarettes for 150 rubles. Our cell is a rectangle 21 feet by 12, with an arched roof about 10 feet at the highest point. There is a small window on one wall about six and a half feet from the floor and about 3 feet by 2. Two of the panes are on hinges and we use it as our meat safe. In the middle room there is a small iron bedstead, without a mattress, fixed to the wall, and a small, bracketlike table on the wall 2½ by 1½. In one corner there is a latrine and small hand basin fixed on the wall. A small wooden door with peepholes in the middle completes the equipment of the cell.

"However, we fixed a clothes line across the cell and practised our amateur hands at laundry work. We have quite interesting chats in our cell, as many of our inmates have traveled considerably and we have our two specialists on literature, and if you want to know how we feel at any time, you have only to put your head out of peepholes and shout along the corridor, 'Are we downhearted?' to receive a thundering reply of no."

KILL MILLIONS OF RODENTS.

Government Uses Tons of Poison Against Farm Pests That Burrow.

Rodents, ranging from ground moles to prairie dogs, are estimated to do an average of pretty close to a billion dollars a year damage to agriculture in America. Field mice, rabbits, squirrels, and many other animals that the thoughtless observer would not put into the same family with rats are included among the rodents, and in regions where the population is sparse and hunters are not numerous, their fecundity makes them a constant menace.

So serious are the depredations of the rodents that the Government, through the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, maintains specialists, at large cost, whose sole duty is to fight the pest and teach farmers the best methods for control. Formulas are prepared that may be had for the asking, and the Government gives financial aid to communities that raise their share of the money necessary to make an effective campaign.

For example, in the State of Montana this year $82,800 was spent for rodent control, of which the Government contributed $12,600. This expenditure is estimated by the farmers interested to have saved $2,760,000 that was lost last year through the ravages of the rat family. Besides the $12,000 the Government sent specialists in rodent control who gave the trained leadership needed to make the work of local agencies effective. The work was carried on in twenty-five counties and 276 tons of poisoned oats prepared under the formula of the Bureau of Biological Survey were used. The formulas of the survey are devised with the idea of producing poisons deadly to the pests it is sought to destroy and as nearly harmless as possible to other life. In Montana the prairie dog and the ground squirrel are the most prevalent harmful rodents, and millions of them were destroyed.

Store Hours 9:45 to 6:15 Daily

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's Clothes of Character

Winter Suits and Overcoats

$25 $30 $35 $39.75 $45 and up to $75

The Best Clothes the Money Can Buy

Just the combinations of style, material and workmanship that make a man well-dressed.

Fifteen of the best clothing manufacturers in the United States are represented by their best values.

Prices in practically all cases are lower than the present wholesale prices for the same clothes.

Many models, but only ***one*** *standard of quality—the HIGHEST.*

SUITS—One, two and three button models—soft roll models, conservative models, etc.

OVERCOATS—Single and double breasted models—quarter or full lined with silk or satin. Some with velvet collars, others with self collars. Also plain long ulsters and dressy ulsters.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor

Build up your blood and fortify your body against

Spanish Influenza

with

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Today is Fire Prevention Day

Insurance Protects the Individual or Firm— Fire Prevention Protects the Whole Nation!

Americans must learn that property destroyed by fire is wealth wiped out of existence---wasted; instead of feeling that burned property is not destroyed if its *value* is covered by fire insurance. Insurance protects only the individual or firm; Fire Prevention protects the whole nation.

Every preventable fire that is never allowed to burn is a direct aid to our soldiers and a blow at the enemy.

A dollar's worth of vital supplies---food, clothing, munitions---destroyed by fire is a dollar's worth of aid and comfort to the enemy, because it deprives our soldiers and our Allies of necessities that cannot be replaced this year, and must be produced again, at the cost of time and labor twice expended.

Non-vital materials, once destroyed, can only be replaced by the use of labor and time that would be better employed in producing vital supplies for the Nation's cause.

Care and Cleanliness—Good Housekeeping—form the A B C of effective fire prevention measures. For complete information as to safeguarding any specific plant or property inquire of your Fire Department, Insurance Agent, or any one of these three American Companies:

American Eagle Fire Insurance Company
Cash Capital—ONE MILLION DOLLARS
New York City Agent, BENNETT ELLISON, 63 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn Office, WM. SCHAEFER, Mgr., 158 Montague St.

The Continental Insurance Company
Cash Capital—TEN MILLION DOLLARS
City Department, JAMES J. HOEY, 2d Vice-Pres., 80 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn Office, WM. SCHAEFER, Mgr., 158 Montague St.

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of New York
Cash Capital—$2,500,000
New York City Agents, NEWMAN & MacBAIN, 87 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn Office, B. C. THORN, Mgr. 16 Court St.

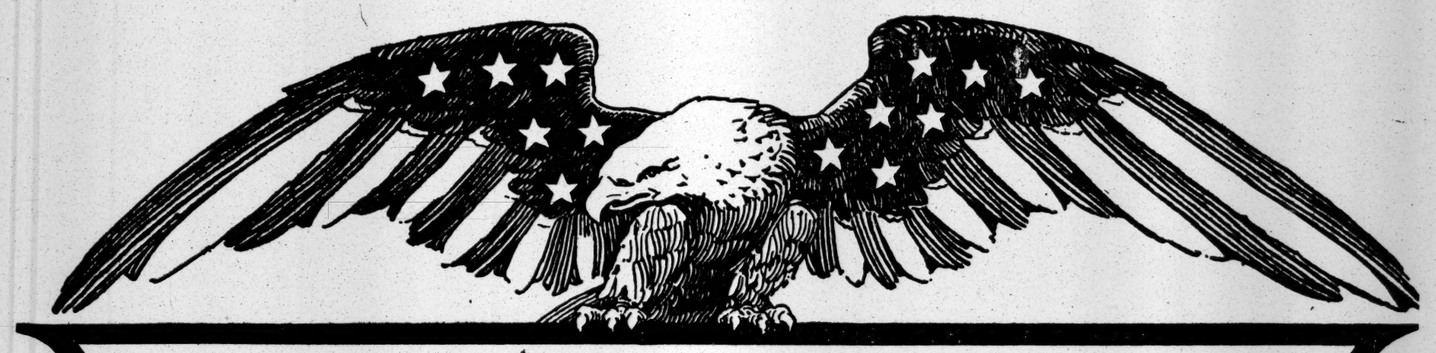
Home Offices: 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

HENRY EVANS, President.

Managing Branch Offices: Chicago Montreal San Francisco

THE properties here advertised are being conducted by the Alien Property Custodian of the United States pending its final sale and delivery to 100 per cent. American ownership.

These Companies are and will be entitled to the same unreserved patronage as is enjoyed by any other loyal American business.



TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

BOTANY WORSTED MILLS
PASSAIC, N. J.

24,400 Shares of Stock of Botany Worsted Mills and /or by Stoehr & Sons, Inc., 5,690 Shares of Said Stock

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, and/or Stoehr & Sons, Inc., will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public sale or sales, on the premises at the front door of the main office building of Botany Worsted Mills, Dayton Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the second day of December, 1918, the following:

24,400 shares of the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, New Jersey, of the par value of $100 each,

And

At the same time and place Stoehr & Sons, Inc., will offer for sale 5,690 shares of the stock of said Company owned by it.

At the conclusion of the bidding on said two lots, said 24,400 shares and said 5,690 shares shall be offered for sale jointly, as one lot.

NEW JERSEY Worsted Spinning Company
GARFIELD, N. J.

1,129 Shares of the Common Stock and 375 Shares of the Preferred Stock of New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building of the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, on Passaic Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 1,129 shares of the common stock, par value of $1,000 each, and 375 shares of the preferred stock, par value $100. each, of the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

BAYER COMPANY
RENSSELAER, N. Y.

Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of

THE BAYER COMPANY, INC.

(Manufacturers of Drugs and Dyestuffs)

Capital Stock, par value of $750,000, represented by 2,250 Shares of Preferred Stock, 5,250 Shares of Common Stock, also Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of

SYNTHETIC PATENTS COMPANY

(Controlling patents used by The Bayer Company, Inc.) 500 Shares, par value $50,000.00.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the front door of the Main Office of The Bayer Company, Inc., on Riverside Avenue, Rensselaer, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd day of December, 1918, the entire outstanding capital stock of the par value of $750,000, consisting of 2,250 Shares of the Preferred and 5,250 Shares of the Common Stock of Bayer Company, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and the entire outstanding capital stock, consisting of 500 Shares of the Synthetic Patents Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

GERA MILLS
PASSAIC, N. J.

11,142 Shares of the Common Stock and 500 Shares of the Preferred Stock of Gera Mills.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building of the Gera Mills, on Eighth Street, Passaic, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 11,142 shares of the common stock, par value of $100.00 each, and 500 shares of the preferred stock, par value $100.00 each, of the Gera Mills, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

PASSAIC Worsted Spinning Company
PASSAIC, N. J.

4,236 Shares of Stock of Passaic Worsted Spinning Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, on the premises, at the front door of the main office building of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, on Eighth Street, Passaic, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1918, 4,236 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS
GARFIELD, N. J.

The Entire Capital Stock of Heyden Chemical Works, Manufacturers of Chemicals and Drugs. 750 Shares, par value $150,000.00.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. MITCHELL PALMER, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the door of the Main Office of Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, New Jersey, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of December, 1918, the entire outstanding Capital stock, consisting of 750 shares of the par value of $200 per share, of Heyden Chemical Works, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Full description of and information concerning the above properties, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES,
110 West 42d Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

ROOSEVELTS SPEAK TO VICTORY BOYS

Colonel and Wounded Son at Manhattan Opera House Mobilization Rally.

SPEED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

5,000 Young Hearers Cheer Demand for "No Let-up" Now—Rockefeller to College Men at Waldorf.

Addressing 5,000 at a Boys' Victory Mobilization meeting in the interest of the United War Work Campaign at the Manhattan Opera House last night, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt warned his hearers not to let up on their work because victory and the end of the war appeared to be near. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., General Chairman of the New York United War Work Campaign, and Felix M. Warburg of the Victory Boys and Girls' Earn-and-Give Division, also told of the necessity of raising a huge fund to see the war through.

"Bulgaria and Turkey are out," declared Colonel Roosevelt, "and Austria is on the verge of dissolution, so it is no wonder that Germany is trying to find out what her foes wish in order that she may be a second ahead of them in declaring peace also. It is apparently only a question of days now.

"After four months of his great drive, Foch has pushed forward until the Germans have to surrender. He hammered them to their knees. Of course, I would have liked to see them reach Cologne before accepting the surrender, but Germany must give in at once. There is one great danger, that we may let up on our efforts.

"Don't be fooled. Even now, if our soldiers let up, something awkward might happen. There used to be a saying in the old days when I was fond of boxing to the effect that 'when you get a man groggy, put him out.' Otherwise he might suddenly recover.

"Just exactly as we expect our soldiers to keep on fighting until Germany puts down her arms, remember our duty is not finished until our armies are demobilized."

The boys stood up and cheered the Colonel when he declared that the American troops, during the past Summer, had done the finest fighting in the history of the country.

"If it hadn't been for our Allies," he declared, "we would have been tramped under foot by men with spiked helmets. We got the chance to prepare only because our Allies shielded us with the bodies of their bravest sons. I don't believe in bragging, but I will say that, just as I have never hesitated to tell my fellowcountrymen what I thought they ought to hear, I will say that on an average our regimental units in the fighting this Summer were just a little finer than the average of any other troops that have been in the fighting. As I have given my honest judgment when I thought my country was wrong, I am giving my honest judgment when I think my country is right."

In appealing to the boys to earn $5 each for the war work campaign, the Colonel urged them to "give to the bone."

"If, as appears probable, we are on the verge of peace," he concluded, "remember that every dollar asked for will be needed to take care of our men before they are demobilized."

The Colonel's son, Captain Archie Roosevelt, in a short speech told what members of his company had accomplished in the war. Mr. Rockefeller spoke of the work done by boys in history, and patriotic songs were sung to the accompaniment of the Catholic Protectory Band and the Boys' Orchestra of Public School 83.

An organization conference of the New York Faculties' and Students' Committee of the United War Work Campaign was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the purpose of initiating among the colleges and universities in New York the work of raising a share of the $170,500,000 to be obtained throughout the country for the seven organizations in the campaign.

Besides Mr. Rockefeller, who spoke briefly here, Harry E. Edmonds made suggestions for local campaign organization, while Blanche Geary told of war work for women, and the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick explained the religious significance and future value of the campaign.

Professor John Erskine of Columbia University outlined the plans which have been made for the education of the soldiers in France when peace is declared. William D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Faculties' and Students' Committee, presided.

BELATED GERMAN ADVICE.

Propaganda Leaflets Dropped Urging Americans to Quit.

BERNE, Nov. 1.—Leaflets were showered over Berne recently addressed to the American soldiers on the French front. The headline bore three words, "Never Say Die." The body of the leaflet advised the American soldiers never to die for foreign countries and to return home.

It is presumed the leaflets were dropped by a German propaganda airplane.

OUR WAR PLANTS NEED MORE LABOR

Government Taking Steps to Eliminate Competition in Labor Market.

HIGH PRICES TEMPT MEN

They Go from One Plant to Another and Peace Talk Has Made Them Uneasy.

Several hundred manufacturers of airplanes and airplane parts will meet on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Washington Irving High School, at the call of the Production Department of the Bureau of Aircraft Production to consider ways of meeting the labor problem.

The first step to be taken at the meeting on Nov. 6, is to eliminate competition in the labor market among firms engaged in the building of aircraft and on other Government work. Companies engaged in this work are still advertising for men and offering high wages, with the result, it was stated, that men working for one plant are tempted to leave and go to another.

The net result of such policy, it was stated, was that the Government lost the productive value of the time consumed by a workman in going from one plant to another, and in learning the methods of a new plant, as well as a continuing loss in all plants, due to keeping the men restive.

Peace talk, it was said, had made many workmen and officials anxious to go into manufacturing lines, which are to have a bright future after the war. It was stated yesterday that airplane and munitions production must continue without falling off, to prepare for a continuation of the war until Germany is crushed, or to prepare for a possible resumption of hostilities, even if an armistice takes place.

It was stated yesterday at the offices of the Bureau of Aircraft Production in this city that, whether peace is near or not, work will continue in airplane factories on contracts now pending, for many months to come, so that workmen are injuring their own immediate interests, as well as creating a dangerous condition in all industries by leaving their work.

Capt. Olin Finney, who has sent out the call for the meeting, told its purposes in his letter, as follows:

"It is to deal with the most acute problem which the United States faces today. At this meeting the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the Ordnance and the Navy will lay before manufacturers definite plans for the supply of labor through quick and intensive training and dilution.

"This joint meeting of the Government and manufacturers has been called through urgent necessity. It is not for the purpose of discussion but for immediate action.

"Duplication of effort in recruiting labor must be stopped. Demoralization of labor must be checked. Labor turnover must be cut down and at once.

"Manufacturers cannot afford to let labor unrest disrupt their organizations. The Government cannot afford the inevitable loss of production which would result.

"The meeting called for Nov. 6, marks a most important step in the final solution of the labor problem. We expect from seven to eight hundred manufacturers to be represented."

A comprehensive plan for preventing further loss by labor turnover will be presented at the meeting.

HECKSCHER DROPS SUIT.

Withdraws Million-Dollar Demands When Women Explain.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 1.—August Heckscher of Huntington and New York, real estate and zinc operator, has withdrawn his two suits for $500,000 each against Mrs. Dorothy Van Schaick Kelly and Mrs. T. N. Johnston of this place.

Mr. Heckscher charged that the women had slandered him by declaring that he was pro-German. Mrs. Kelly, in a letter to Mr. Heckscher, said she had repeated things she had heard others say about him, and declared she had never believed them. Mrs. Johnston denied that she had made the statement attributed to her in Mr. Heckscher's complaint. Mrs. Kelly substantiated Mrs. Johnston's statement.

"I sincerely regret," wrote Mrs. Kelly, "that I have repeated language which gave you offense or tended to question your whole-hearted loyalty to the United States, and I hope you will be disposed to accept this expression of explanation and regret."

In behalf of Mr. Heckscher, it was said by his attorney that he instituted the suits solely to preserve his reputation, and they were dropped when they had accomplished their purpose. Mrs. Kelly is the wife of Robert Kelly, son of the late Eugene Kelly, a New York banker.

WORLD WAR LIFTING PALL OF IGNORANCE

Thousands of Illiterate Soldiers Making Up for Neglected Early Opportunities.

EXCEL YOUNGER STUDENTS

Wonderful Work Accomplished Among Italian Peasants—Some Notable Contrasts.

Much has been written of the reeducation of the wounded soldier, but little has been said of his initial education, the education in the elementary subjects which for one reason or another he failed to get at the ordinary school age. The Italians, who have among them many woefully ignorant peasants, have done a great deal to make up for their early neglect of the soldier. Signorita Rina Paltvinieri tells of her experience teaching in the hospital schools conducted at the Ospedale della Guastalla, near Milan. These schools are expressly for the teaching of book subjects, and for adults, most of whom, even the youngest, would seem, at first blush, beyond the plastic age. And yet, as the Signorita puts it, "the results with our wounded boys are stupendous."

The pupils are drawn from the lowest classes, economically and socially. The little that some of them have learned they have entirely forgotten, but the distinctive characteristic common to all is the intense desire to retrieve lost time and opportunities. Even after hours the class rooms are crowded with those wishing to finish their tasks, and the Signorita points out the difference between the ordinary urchin, "creeping like snail unwillingly to school," and these feverishly ardent boys of larger growth—between scolarini and scolaroni. For them nothing can be a distraction, and the conquering of the task in hand is as vital as it used to be to blow the boche out of his trenches.

"The reasons," says the Signorita, "given by the poor fellows for their ignorance are strikingly illuminative of the life and psychology of the people: the schoolhouse was too far from home; he had no good clothes; the family could not, or would not, get along without the boy's earnings. With yet others, plain laziness and loafing, confessed with all boyish ingenuousness, made them shirk, and they quit school as soon as possible. 'If my daddy (pare) had only given me a sound licking and marched me off to school,' was the most common lament, voiced in all the dialects of Italy. While the child undoubtedly has the advantage over the adult of having an open and free mind, the latter excels in his ability to apply himself. At any disturbance these model pupils will look up and, if spoken to, answer respectfully as they smile from those inscrutable Italian eyes that have looked into hell, but they will forthwith plunge once more into their tasks."

The adult has the advantage of having had experience of life; the ordinary phenomena of the everyday world do not have to be explained to him, but when it comes to a vocabulary he differs little from the child. The Italian peasant, no matter what his dialect, has an extremely limited stock of words, and he is content with what he has. For form, the child's composition is the better; for subject matter, the adult's. The author tells of a soldier who had for some time been in an agony of suspense at not hearing from home. One day he had assigned to him as a theme to write a letter home asking some favor. He fell to work and wrote desperately, the teacher watching him. The letter was full of ardent affection, of deep grief, of hope, of encouragement to his dear ones—but on the theme assigned, nothing. He protested with emotion that he could not write to ask a favor of poor folk who had hardly a roof over their heads. After great persuasion and with infinite toil he ground out a letter asking for a pair of shoes, "the cheapest they could find, and if it was not too much trouble."

In arithmetic and calculation and in penmanship the adult excels. In reading he has advantages that enable him to do in two or three months what it takes the child a year to do. In explaining passages that he has read the adult changes, adapts, discourses on it, if he is talkative, brings it to the touchstone of his own experience, approves or rebukes—in brief, incorporates it into his mental life. So with grammar, with history, with geography, with oral arithmetic, with the physical sciences, each one chronicles a series of victories of the adult over the child. Take the field of history. The child thinks the reign of Servius Tullius the least interesting of all; the adult, though a peasant, grasps the force of its economic and social changes. The child will glibly tell you of the exile of Charles Albert, adding pathetic personal touches; the man will tell you of the importance of his connection with the constitution of '48.

Now, what are the net results of this teaching of adult soldier-pupils? The Signorita says they are "stupendous." She has seen illiterates, or practically such, in less than one year pass the examinations di compimento (admission to the fifth grade.) At the Ospedale della Guastalla an illiterate Sicilian lad, with a severe wound in his head, from which the fragment of shell could not be extracted, and with his left side completely paralyzed, passed the examinations di compimento with the following marks on a basis of 10.0s in dictation, grammar, oral and written arithmetic; 7 in explanation of passages read; 6 in penmanship, composition and reading.

ASKS REVERSAL OF VERDICT

A motion to reverse a conviction of disorderly conduct against Nathan Goldflam was made yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions by Hamford T. Marshall, a former Assistant District Attorney, on the ground of insufficient evidence. Goldflam was called as a witness in a gambling raid made by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Mr. Marshall told the court that his client was served with a "come and see me" form of subpoena, and upon reaching the Criminal Courts Building was told that Mr. Smith was too busy to see him.

"My client started to depart, intending to return later, but was intercepted by Detective Edward F. Hickson, who ordered Goldflam to 'sit down and take off his hat,' asserted Marshall. "Goldflam refused to obey. He was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Moses H. Grossman the following day, who adjudged him guilty of disorderly conduct, but suspended sentence."

Judge Malone reserved decision and requested Assistant District Attorney Sullivan to ascertain if the subpoena served on Goldflam was a regular Grand Jury subpoena or simply a request by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith told reporters that the subpoena was issued in the Grand Jury John Doe investigation of the gambling situation and related to a club in West Thirty-first Street.

Young Argentinians Loyal.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1.—News dispatches have quoted the Spanish Ambassador to Argentina, on his return to Madrid recently, as giving expression to his views regarding Argentina in the course of which he said the Argentine people had approved the international policies of their Government. The Junta de la Juventud, or Young Argentines, last night decided to protest to the Spanish Government over this reported utterance, declaring the statement to be untrue and that the Argentine people are not in sympathy with Argentina's foreign policy, especially as regards the war. The Committee of Young Argentines is an important political organization.

Avoid Telephoning During the Epidemic

New cases of SPANISH INFLUENZA among our operating forces make it necessary that we continue our appeal—"Don't make unnecessary telephone calls."

While some operators have recovered and returned to work, others are absent for the first time because of influenza.

There is no material improvement in the situation. It still remains very serious.

In certain sections it is necessary for us to ask calling parties if their calls are necessary before the connections are made.

THIS PRACTICE MUST BE EXTENDED UNLESS TELEPHONING IS RESTRICTED VOLUNTARILY to indispensable calls, such as

1. Calls occasioned by fire, lawlessness, accident, death or serious illness.
2. Calls to and from hospitals, doctors, druggists, etc.
3. Calls necessitated by the public interest and welfare or by Government business and war work.
4. Commercial calls of vital importance.

DURING THE EPIDEMIC will you please confine your telephoning to calls coming within the above classes?

Make only calls that cannot be avoided

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

For the sake of your Child

The Book of Knowledge

The Children's Encyclopedia

In Four Languages — 10,000 Educational Pictures. — 350 Color Plates.

The 16 Great Departments of Knowledge

The United States
Dominion of Canada
All Other Countries
Natural History
Our Own Life
Plant Life
The Earth
Familiar Things
Book of Wonder
Famous Books
Men and Women
Stories and Legends
Poetry and Rhymes
Golden Deeds
School Lessons
Manual Training

Answers Every Question a Child Can Ask

Why is ice slippery?
Why is the sea never still?
Can a plant see?
What are eyebrows for?
Why does milk turn sour?
Why is snow white?
Which is the bird with the longest tail?
Do the stars really twinkle?
What makes the colors of the sunset?
What makes knots in wood?
What makes an echo?
What makes shadows?
Why is it warm in summer?
What is Camouflage?

This Boy Knows, Do You?

He has had THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in his home for a year, and he can tell you interestingly and correctly about all the familiar things which he sees around him. He has made "a long start in the race for knowledge." His teacher will tell you that when she wants a quick and intelligent answer from her class, this boy always answers first. IT PUTS THE CHILDREN OVER THE TOP.

The Child's Greatest Right

What is the child's greatest right today? It is the right to a practical education—an education that can be used—not a cramming of the mind with a lot of different facts about a lot of different things, which have no relation to each other, but AN EDUCATION WHICH WILL STAND THE TEST OF LIFE. This kind of an education must begin in the greatest school in the world, THE HOME. But THE HOME must be well equipped for the most important of all its duties,—the making of a 100% useful citizen. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE lays the foundations of a practical education for life.

The Key to Success

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a new method of education in the home. Over 10,000 delightful educational pictures and brief but intensely interesting articles tell the children everything they need to know in plain and simple language which they can understand. It is the first work of reference which a child ever really enjoyed reading. The encyclopaedias of the day were not written for the young, with their hard words, long, dull articles, and tiny pictures. They do not attract and hold the child's interest. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE develops the mind of the child as naturally as the sunshine develops the flower. It is the preparation which is the key to success.

GIVE FULL HEED to what PRESIDENT WILSON says: "I would therefore urge that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that **no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war, and that the Nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people."**

SATISFY YOUR DESIRE TO KNOW BY MAILING FREE COUPON TODAY

THE 80-PAGE FREE BOOK CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: Chieftains of a Vanishing Race (Frontispiece in Three Colors). The Sun and His Family; The Earth and Moon in Space; What Our Skin Is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; Jack's Wonderful House; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; Why Do We Count in Tens; The Story of the Days; Joan of Arc Crowning the King; Two Spies of the Revolution; An Easy Way to Make a Telephone; How to Crochet a Shawl; Boy Scouts of America; Set of Simple Tricks; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and others.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY
2 WEST 45TH STREET NEW YORK

THE FREE COUPON

THE GROLIER SOCIETY,
2 West 45th St., New York.

Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

Name .....

.....

T-11-2.

AFTER CARE PLANS FOR VICTIMS OF GRIP

Copeland Fears Increase of Tuberculosis or Other Ills in Wake of Epidemic.

TO FOLLOW UP ALL CASES

Both Influenza and Pneumonia Reports Show a Steady Decrease In This City.

Spanish influenza statistics for the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning showed a decrease in the number of new cases as well as of pneumonia cases and a decrease in the number of deaths from both these causes. Health Commissioner Copeland was so optimistic that he said that within ten days most of the precautions put into effect to combat the epidemic may be abandoned.

The Emergency Advisory Council met in the Commissioner's office yesterday afternoon and made report of various activities. The council was organized on Oct. 16 and its report is now in the nature of a final report, for unless there is a change in conditions it may be disbanded or else a permanent machine may be built up.

The Commissioner and the Department of Health are now studying problems that the passing of the epidemic will leave to be solved, one of which is after care. The department fears an increase in tuberculosis following this epidemic. Dr. Copeland announced that all persons who have had the disease, and particularly pneumonia, should have themselves examined carefully within two months and should have examinations made at intervals until assured that all danger of complications is over. He issued a long statement in which he said:

"The individual who is no longer suffering from fever or symptoms of acute disease should still regard himself as requiring medical attention. If the medical service has been rendered by a Department of Health physician or some other temporary medical adviser, and the patient is not able to pay, let him visit a good clinic or attend one of the clinics of the Department of Health.

"A dietary is being prepared by the department to serve as a guide to those who visit the clinics. This and all other educational matter that may be of service to those convalescing from influenza and pneumonia will be distributed through various agencies.

"Unfortunately, it is the history of an epidemic of this sort that various diseases of the nervous system, the throat the ear, and the nose usually follow. The nervous complications have been quite serious in some epidemics. In other instances there have been diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. It is our plan to co-operate with the Academy of Medicine and the various county medical societies to arrange for the adequate care of persons so suffering.

"In short, it is the purpose of the department to follow up the unfortunate victims of this epidemic, so far as may be, to protect them from secondary effects, and to secure such relief through existing agencies."

The new cases and the deaths for the last twenty-four hours were distributed thus:

	New Cases.		Deaths.	
	Inf.	Pneu.	Inf.	Pneu.
Manhattan	1,080	213	124	103
Bronx	353	94	36	15
Brooklyn	1,270	178	124	94
Queens	319	70	26	19
Richmond	93	19	4	2
Total	3,124	574	314	232

The figures show a decrease over the preceding twenty-four hours of 244 new cases of influenza, 78 of pneumonia, 23 deaths from influenza, and 29 deaths from pneumonia.

The reports of the Advisory Council told the many varieties of its activities. Mrs. Oliver Harriman of the Food Committee reported that 10,000 quarts of broth and 1,500 quarts of custards and cereals had been distributed. According to Mrs. William Einstein of the Recruiting Committee, 587 nurses and nurses' aids had been obtained, and the Jewish Welfare Board reported that it had distributed 2,500 quarts of soup, 5,400 quarts of rice, and 350 cups of jelly. As head of the Nurses' Emergency Committee, Miss Lillian Wald reported that in one day the workers took care of 4,554 cases with 294 graduate nurses and 58 aids. The other reports also gave statistics.

Mayor Hylan wrote to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday telling him to use the police to see that unwilling landlords were made to furnish heat where it is called for in leases.

On Monday Dr. Copeland will meet with a group of managers of child-caring institutions with a view of arranging permanent means for aiding children whose parents have died during the epidemic. The children living in crowded districts will be especially considered.

C. M. SCHWAB FEELS 'BULLY'

Expects to be at His Office at 9 Sharp Next Monday.

Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who has been ill at his home, Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive, said yesterday that he expected to be in his office next Monday at 9 o'clock sharp to resume his duties.

"I am feeling bully—better than I have for years," said Mr. Schwab. "The rest I've had has done me a world of good, and I enjoyed a two-hour drive this morning. Business has not existed for me since my doctor took charge, which is just what I needed."

Aero Club Row Compromised.

The hearing before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday of the application by Roy U. Conger of the Aero Club of America, for an order requiring the officers of the club to provide him with facilities for sending out letters to the members of the club in opposition to the president and vice-presidents regularly nominated for election Nov. 11, resulted in an agreement between the parties by which the opposition is to be provided with printed envelopes addressed to the members of the club for such use as the opposition cares to make of them. The Conger faction favors Howard E. Coffin for president against Alan R. Hawley.

BARS COFFEE SPECULATION.

Hoover Directs That All Futures Be Liquidated at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — Directions have been issued by the United States Food Administration that all coffee futures shall be liquidated at once at the maximum prices established some months ago. It has been found that several houses operating for foreign account have bought coffee futures upon the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange to the amount of several hundred thousand bags. The sellers have sold against coffee in stock or en route.

The effect is to tie up the coffee from distribution for many months and to necessitate extra tonnage being employed if supplies are to be maintained. The order to liquidate all futures is put into effect to prevent this contingency and speculation generally upon the present situation, and the use of the country's markets for this purpose in the near future. Arrangements are being made to maintain continuous imports in co-operation in the trades.

SUE MAY IRWIN FOR FIRE.

Tenants Allege Failure of Actress to Put Up Fire Escapes.

May Irwin, actress, who is Mrs. Kurt Elsfeldt in private life, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $180,000 damages in eight suits for personal injuries arising out of a fire in the theatrical rooming-house she owned at 155 West Forty-fourth Street in December, 1916. The ground of the suit is negligence in failing to equip the building with fire escapes, although in a fire in the same building ten months previously, five persons were burned to death. One person was killed in the fire on which the suit was brought.

Charles O. Holmen asks $100,000 for the death of his wife and $1,000 for property destroyed. Other claimants are: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Murray, Jr., $11,000 each; Mrs. Cecelia Zalmani, $11,000, and her daughter, Rita Zalmani, a dancer, $13,000; William Hale, manager for Annette Kellermann, $11,000, and Mrs. Jennie J. Blalock, the housekeeper, $22,000.

25 FOOD DEALERS GUILTY.

Butcher, Cleared on Retrial, Declines Check He Gave Red Cross.

The Federal Food Board yesterday made public the names of twenty-five retail food dealers found guilty of violating the food regulations, together with the penalty in each case. The board also announced that on rehearing of his case, the charge against J. Klein, butcher, of 1,356 Third Avenue, Manhattan, for profiteering in lamb, had been dismissed. Mr. Klein declined to take the check for $100, which he made as voluntary penalty to the Red Cross.

Two thousand members of the Milk Drivers' Union, at a session in the Central Opera House, voted to strike this afternoon unless they are paid $33 a week, and commission, instead of $27, as at present. In the event of failure of drivers and employers to reach agreement, they will appeal to the Labor Board.

Richard C. Jenkinson, State Fuel Administrator for New Jersey, completed yesterday his anthracite allotment for 1918-19, and the United States Fuel Administration notified anthracite producers and distributers as to the tonnages to be shipped into 645 communities in that State.

Delos W. Cooke, Federal Fuel Administrator for the State of New York, yesterday announced the appointment of I. C. Blandy of Greenwich, N. Y., as County Fuel Administrator for Washington County, N. Y., to succeed C. O. Pratt.

NO CAMP DIX PEACE TALK.

General Stott Sees Task Overseas —Liquor Canard Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Nov. 1.—Warning soldiers in training against the German "smoke screen" of peace talk, put up to cover military defeat, Major General Hugh L. Scott, camp commander, in an order issued today, hits at the peace drive in army camps and declares that officers or men who talk peace help the enemy. The order says:

"The sole business of the army is to fight to victory.

"Every man in this command may be called upon any time to go overseas. When that time comes, every man will be ready. Meanwhile let him prepare by doing his full duty to the army and to his country."

Camp Headquarters today condemned as "a fraud on the public" some advertisements printed in New Jersey communities where local option campaigns are in progress, purporting to show that, despite denials by Major General Scott and camp medical authorities, liquor was requisitioned for the use of soldiers.

During the influenza epidemic a barrel of brandy was sent to the base hospital as a gift through the Red Cross, with a demand for a receipt upon its delivery. A Lieutenant of the Medical Corps hurriedly filled out the receipt on the only paper at hand, his prescription pad.

The military and Red Cross authorities are investigating to discover who sent the brandy and how the receipt came into the hands of the liquor propagandists.

BATTLE TERRAIN DESOLATE.

Attests Bitterness of Fighting in the American Advance.

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 23, (Associated Press.)—Nothing attests more completely the bitterness with which the Germans have opposed the American advance everywhere in France than the utter completeness with which the terrain over which the two have fought has been destroyed, desolated, churned up by shell-fire, mutilated beyond any immediate hope of restoration.

This was true even in parts of the St. Mihiel salient, for, notwithstanding the Germans fairly ran across to their famous Hindenburg line, they did hold along the western edge of the sector, and by the time the Americans had been able to take it great mines had torn the roads and fields asunder and the roads had been wrecked almost beyond repair by intentional enemy agencies as well as by American artillery. What was left of the buildings and dugouts once inhabited by the Germans had been blown and smashed to a tangled mass of wreckage.

It is in the centre of the line between the Meuse River and the Argonne forest, where the bitter fighting has been bitterest, that the destruction is most complete. Flanders may be worse, as the English assert, but it is doubtful because there was not as much there to destroy.

The only comparison, perhaps, is in the fertile Champagne, where more than four years of attacks and counter-attacks, bombardment and counter-bombardment, have reduced every dwelling and building to a series of craters, and have bitten off every forest and clump of trees to forlorn stumps minus branches or leaves.

KILLED IN JERSEY RIOT.

Priest Accused of Exhorting Congregation to Attack Cispo.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 1.—After Louis Cispo, manager of a steamship ticket office here, had killed one man and seriously wounded two others in a crowd that had come to his office to demand that he remove a copy of a Hungarian newspaper from his office window, the Rev. Francis Gross, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary, was arrested today on a charge of inciting to riot, upon the allegation that he had exhorted his congregation to attack Cispo. The latter told the police that on All Saints' Day Father Gross, in his sermon, had made remarks that had been interpreted as directing members of the congregation to tear the papers from the window.

Father Gross was arrested several days ago on two charges of assault and battery, and released in $3,000 bail after Cispo had reported to the police that the priest had attempted to attack him. Arthur Reichmann, editor of the Hungarian newspaper, made the same charge, and alleged that Father Gross had attacked him with an iron pipe, inflicting a scalp wound that required several stitches.

When the mob of 300 persons began to demolish his office Cispo opened fire with a revolver, killing George Bersei and wounding seriously two other men whom the police have not been able to identify.

Mayor Tenbroeck learned that the mob after finishing the demolition of Cispo's office, intended to wreck the plant of the newspaper, and he called out 100 members of the New Jersey Militia Reserve to aid the police.

After two Hungarians had told Recorder Pickersgill that the grave-digger for the church had told them that Father Gross "intended to have them killed," two separate charges of threatening to kill were entered against the priest. He denied them all.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—1,000 Live Wires for Important War Work

Here's the chance you have been looking for to be of direct help in WINNING THE WAR.

The Pioneer Division of the War Savings Committee wants to hear from 1,000 men or women who have initiative and who will organize WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES among their friends or employees.

Group saving through War Savings Societies is one of the most important features of the Government's plan to raise money to WIN THE WAR!

It means launching our CASH ATTACK against Germany by companies and regiments instead of individually. It means the release of men, money and materials for essential war work through saving on non-essentials. It means organized economy and thrift and investment in Government securities.

It backs up our boys "over there" in a practical way, for example, a society of 20 members each buying a War Savings Stamp a month for a year can equip 50 American soldiers with rifles.

You can become a recruiting officer for war savers. It will take but little of your time.

Will You Volunteer?

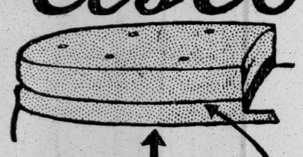
Pioneer Division
NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE
51 Chambers Street New York, N. Y.

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

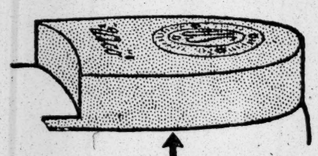
Space donated for the Winning of the War by Machinery and Machine Tool Trade Division, H. C. Seaman, Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Usco" the Rubber Heel Science Perfected



The Ordinary Rubber Heel—Set with Nails Often Pulls Loose and Opens at the Joint



The "Usco" Rubber Heel—Invisible Joint Never Pulls Loose

It takes the repair man almost as much time and trouble to put on old-style, rubber heels as for a little girl to get ready for a party.

He can put on a pair of "Usco" rubber heels in about as little time as it takes brother "Reddy" to get into the old swimmin' hole.

The old-style, flat rubber heel is set on with rubber-cement and nails. It soon gaps around the edges, and gets frazzled and floppy.

The "Usco" rubber heel is anchored for keeps with a few little nails and it takes a spy glass to find the joint. Furthermore the joints *never* gap.

"Usco" Rubber Heels are the product of scientific thought.

They are the world's best rubber heels—made by the world's largest rubber manufacturer.

They are hollowed out on the under side. When nailed the spring of the rubber sets the edges so close and snug all around you can't pry them loose.

A firm, flat tread to walk on, comfort in every step, economy in the long run.

"Usco" Heels come in black, tan and white—at your repairman's—five minutes to put them on. Look for the U. S. seal.

United States Rubber Company Mechanical Goods Division

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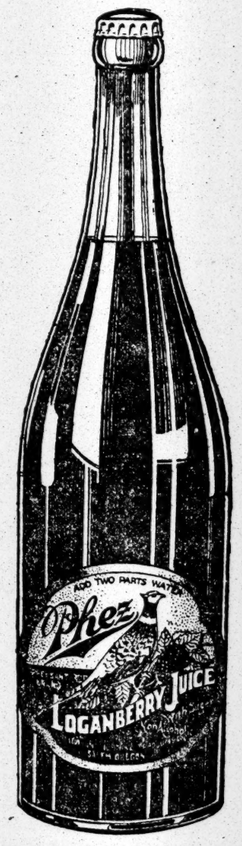
For Fever in Influenza

In Cases Where Fruit Juices Are Advisable



Follow the rules of your health authorities and consult a physician.

Phez is a pure, unfermented fruit juice with the natural citric acid base. It acts as a refrigerant—soothes, refreshes and nourishes. Phez comes from the vineyards of Oregon.

To Serve Phez Cold:—Add Two Parts Water—Ice, if Desired.
To Serve Phez Hot:—Add Two Parts Hot Water.

Order of your grocer or druggist. Served at clubs, hotels and on dining cars. Retailers, order of your wholesale house.

If you cannot obtain Phez readily we will send a case of one dozen 8-oz. bottles, prepaid anywhere in the U. S. A. for $3.60.

Pheasant Northwest Products Co.
General Offices: Salem, Oregon

New York Office: 6 Harrison Street
Telephone Franklin 1731.

Look for the Name Phez It means pure juice of the Loganberry

Analysis of Phez

Chicago, Dec. 5, 1916.

The Modern Hospital,
Tower Building, Chicago.

Dear Sirs:

We beg leave to report to you the result of analysis of Phez, Pure Juice of the Loganberry, made by Pheasant Northwest Products Co., Salem, Oregon:

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

Protein	.20
Ash	.29
Reducing Sugars as Invert sugar	16.10
Cane Sugar	14.80
Citric Acid	1.32
Malic Acid	.47
Pectose coloring matter, etc.	1.07
Total solids	34.25
Water	65.75
	100.00

Specific gravity at 15 degrees 1.1525.

Contains no alcohol. Coloring matter natural. Flavor natural. Does not contain any preservatives. The bacteriological examination shows it to be free from bacteria of all kinds.

THIS IS A PURE FRUIT JUICE.

Very respectfully submitted,
THE COLUMBUS LABORATORIES,
Per J. A. Wesener.

QUITE A FEAST OF FOOTBALL IS SET FORTH IN TODAY'S LIST OF GRIDIRON TILTS

"Always put off until tomorrow the worrying you could do to-day."

As applied to clothes, ours are worryproof.

Years of successful trading have proved that all-wool fabrics plus highest type of tailoring satisfy most men.

The occasional worrier gets his *moneyback!*

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Natural Alkaline Water

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Two heights in a smart roll front style.

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have — exclusively — *Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes*

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Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

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It's as good as his famous "LAUGH and LIVE"

Britton Pub. Co., N.Y.

A beautiful Christmas Gift. Buy it now. Price advances Dec. 1st.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Samples of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

BOMBING PLANE AS PULPIT.

Interesting photograph of British Army chaplain holding Sunday service in a bombing plane as a pulpit, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

FOUR LOCAL TEAMS HAVE GAMES TODAY

College Football Elevens to be Engaged in Important Contests with Rivals.

GREEN TO MEET SYRACUSE

Dartmouth to Play in the Leading Struggle of Season Against Farmers at Springfield.

By far the most inviting football program of the season thus far is announced for today, and, aside from the many games which will be played between the elevens representing the army cantonments, there will be several college contests of importance. Here in New York there will be four gridiron attractions. Columbia will play Amherst at South Field in one of the most important contests on the Blue and White's schedule.

New York University will get into action, playing the officers' eleven from Camp Merritt at Ohio Field. The Merritt team has been strengthened and carefully drilled since its defeat last week at Columbia, while Coach Mason will experiment with many of his new N. Y. U. players in today's contest. At Fordham, St. John's College of Brooklyn will line up against the Maroon.

The first big service game of the season hereabouts will be played at the Polo Grounds at 2:30, when the Camp Upton eleven will play the aviators' team of Garden City. On both of these teams are players who made their reputations on college gridirons throughout the country, and a hard-fought contest is expected. Both the Upton and Air Service squads have had considerable practice and are in fine shape. The proceeds of the games will be used for purchasing athletic equipment for the two camps.

The first important college game of the year will be played at Springfield, Mass., between Dartmouth and Syracuse. Both of these Student Army elevens have shown up well in preliminary games, and the game will be a strong attraction in the Bay State city. The Pennsylvania-Lafayette game scheduled for Philadelphia has been canceled.

At Williamstown, Wesleyan will line up against the Williams eleven in their annual game, and Franklin and Marshall will meet Ursinus at Lancaster. The Naval Academy team will play the St. Helena Naval Training Station team of Norfolk, and Union and Rensselaer will clash at Troy. Penn State is also scheduled to meet the Wissahicken team at State College.

Other games scheduled are Virginia Poly at Georgia Tech, Swarthmore at Gettysburg, and Susquehanna at Dickinson.

Up to this time the Student Army Training Corps at the colleges have been so busy with military affairs that it was impossible for them to leave the campus on Saturdays for intercollegiate games. This ban, however, has been lifted for this month, and the Student Army teams will be permitted a leave of absence of forty-eight hours at each week-end. This new arrangement makes possible several contests which had been canceled, and beginning today the Saturday card of college games will be up to the standard of other years.

Rutgers has no game scheduled for today, but will meet Charley Brickley's United States Naval Transport Service team at New Brunswick on next Tuesday, Election Day.

There will be plenty of football activity at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, with contests between the military unit elevens.

It was officially announced by the Football Committee of the United War Work Fund yesterday that the Harvard Radio School team would play the avaitors' team of Princeton at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 23. Both of these teams are made up of experienced college players. Many of the Princeton players will fly from Princeton to the Polo Grounds, where a military pageant will be held before the game. Another big game announced for the drive is the California-Stanford game at Berkeley, Cal., on Nov. 28. Last year this game drew a gate of $50,000, and even larger returns are expected this year.

Chicago, with a makeshift team, is to meet Purdue's green and inexperienced eleven at Lafayette, Ind. Illinois and Iowa will play at Iowa City, and Coach Zuppke admits that he never had been so hard pressed for players since he took up his duties at Illinois.

Battling Jim Johnson Dies.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—"Battling Jim" Johnson, a negro heavyweight, died at the City Hospital today of pneumonia which developed from influenza. In Paris in 1913 he had a bout with Jack Johnson which was declared a draw after eight rounds.

SHAW AVAILABLE FOR GAME.

Columbia Backfield Star to Play Against Amherst.

By an eleventh hour change in orders Charley Shaw, Columbia's star half back, was saved to the football eleven for its game with Amherst this afternoon. Shaw was ready to leave the Columbia post yesterday, but he received instructions that he would not be ordered to an aviation training school until next week. On the authority of the commander of the post it was said that Shaw would be available to play against Amherst on South Field this afternoon.

The sudden shift in Shaw's status made things easy for Fred Dawson, coach of the Varsity S. A. T. C. team in mapping out his lineup for the Amherst battle. It had been planned to use Daly at one of the half back positions, holding De Fronzo in reserve but with Shaw available, it is more than likely that Dawson will have the same lineup in the backfield that he had last week when the Blue and White played its first game against Camp Merritt.

Lieutenant Robb, the former Penn State quarter back, will be at quarter back while Shaw and either Wesley or Daly will be the half backs and Zychlinski will play full back unless it should be decided at the last minute to use Houlahan in that position. The line will probably be the same as last week, with Fargo at centre, Parks and Kinnenger in the guard positions, Robison and Krauss at the tackles and Forsythe and Stevens on the wings.

The practice was restricted to the lightest kind of work because Dawson had drilled the squad hard throughout the week, and it was in need of relatively little polishing. It was made evident that Columbia will rely on its running attack for advancing the ball against Amherst because practically all the time was devoted to running formations.

The Amherst eleven arrived late last night and was quartered at the Hotel Cumberland. Its lineup will probably have Matthews at centre with Rousswig and Vail as guards, Golomboski and Reilly tackles, and Wing and Parker ends. The backfield will be Zink, at quarter back; Fischer and Kilby, half backs, and Demarest, full back.

MAROONS IN DOUBLE DRILL.

Coach Puts the Fordham Eleven Through Heavy Workout.

Custom was laid aside yesterday at Fordham Field, and instead of the usual light signal practice before a game, Coach Siskind drove his men through two heavy periods. The early practice consisted of a scrimmage between the 'Varsity and the scrubs, and every play was rehearsed until the team worked with smoothness. The afternoon workout consisted of an hour's signal drill.

Although the team is rounding into form and will undoubtedly give a good account of itself in today's game with St. John's College, it will be without the services of three of the Maroon regulars—O'Hare, left tackle; Ryan, left half back, and Halligan, centre. Coach Siskind will most likely fill these places with Reilly, Brown, and Mulry.

The probable lineup for the game will be: Garvey, left end; Reilly, left tackle; Cinnelli, left guard; Mulry or O'Connor, centre; Van Wie or Drye, right guard; Harden, right tackle; Corsello, right end; Barnes or Manly, quarterback; Gilmartin, left half back; Frisch, right half back, and Brown or Gannon, full back.

UPTON ELEVEN TO PLAY.

Service Football Teams to Meet at Polo Grounds.

What promises to be an interesting game will be played today at the Polo Grounds between a football team from Camp Upton and a team selected from the aviators at the Air Service Depot, Garden City. Both teams are composed of former college stars from all parts of the country.

The aviators are composed of many strong players, including Cadet Dorrans, a former Michigan tackle; Corporal Ellison, Detroit baseball star and Arkansas University halfback; Sergeant Michel, an Indian halfback from Carlisle; Sergeant Mason, a big end from Minnesota University; Corporal Gress, a powerful guard, formerly a University of Pittsburgh player, and Berg, a Chicago University backfield man.

ONE TEAM FOR CRIMSON.

Harvard Merges Military Units for Single Gridiron Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—A representative Harvard football eleven, composed of players who are registered in the various military and naval units at the university, is to be developed, instead of the several unit elevens originally planned, according to an announcement made today by Captain Carroll Dunham, Adjutant of the Harvard Students' Army Training Corps.

Captain Dunham found the demand on the men's time was so great that it was impractical to develop several elevens. Therefore he decided to concentrate the football activity in one 'Varsity, in charge of the veteran trainer, William F. (Pooch) Donovan. The first game will be played with Tufts on Nov. 9.

GLOOMY GUS BEATS RIVAL TURF LEADER

Omar Khayyam Forced Deeper Into Ruck at Opening of Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 1.—Omar Khayyam, champion three-year-old of 1917, dropped a little lower in the social standing of thoroughbreds this afternoon, when he was soundly beaten in the Arlington Handicap, which was the feature of the opening day of the Autumn meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Corn Tassel both led the Mau crack at the end of the mile and a sixteenth, and as neither of these is rated in the first division the defeat was a crushing one and goes to show that the brilliant racer of a year ago has entirely lost the form that placed him at the head of his division.

Gloomy Gus was particularly suited by the stick going and Robinson kept him closer to the pace than is usual for him as he is strictly a stretch runner. There were other good mudders and gallant finishers in the field, however, and Robinson took no chances when Franklin gave up the pacemaking. Omar Khayyam was among the trailers at that time with Andrew Miller's Ticket, so that Corn Tassel was the only one close enough to give Gloomy Gus an argument. Ensor did his best to keep his mount in touch with the leader, but when fairly in the stretch Gloomy Gus came away to win by two lengths from Corn Tassel, while Omar Khayyam closed strongly and took third money two and a half lengths further back.

The going was a little treacherous for the jumpers that took part in the Inaugural Steeplechase, but most of the field survived the test; only Bitter Sweet and Nutmeg, comparatively new at the fencing game, came to grief. The honors fell to another new chaser in Square Dealer, owned by the Greentree Stable, which ran a little rank at the beginning, but settled down after a few jumps and handily defeated W. A. Prime's Reliance in the run in.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. *Hong Kong, 115 pounds, (J. McTaggart,) $10.60, $5.30, and $3.30, won; Carpet Sweeper, 112, (C. Kummer,) $16 and $8.80, second; Clean Gone, 115, (G. Walls,) $8.20, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Sunstep, Tapageur, Phantom Maid, *Grandee, *Dr. Davis, Romeo, *Ravonnant, Sweepment, Donnalight, and *Applejack II. also ran.

*Field.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, one mile. Woodthrush, 109 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $52.50, $9.60, and $5.60, won; Grayson, 104, (Q. Preece,) $10.90 and $4.90, second; Charlie Leydecker, 116, (J. Rodriguez,) $3.80, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Subahdar, Ballast, and Malvolio also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, two miles. Square Dealer, 155 pounds, (V. Powers,) $6.20, $3.80, and $2.90, won; Reliance, 144, (S. Bush,) $9.20 and $4.30, second; Hibler, 147, (C. Smoot,) $2.60, third. Third—3:56. Bet, Acabado, and North Star also ran. Bitter Sweet and Nutmeg fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Arlington Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Gloomy Gus, 108 pounds, (F. Robinson,) $16.70, $5.30, and $3, won; Corn Tassel, 107, (L. Ensor,) $3.50 and $2.30, second; Omar Khayyam, 117, (C. Kummer,) third. Time—1:48 2-5. Ticket, Franklin, Trumpator, and Bayberry Candle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, six furlongs. Duchess Lace, 105 pounds, (J. McTaggart,) $11.60, $6, and $3.90, won; Esquimau, 102, (C. Kummer,) $9.50 and $5.90, second; Lillian Shaw, 97, (H. Lunsford,) $7.10, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Court Gallant, Fleeing Shelk, Bagheera, Thistledon, Roi Craig and Dottie Vandiver also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Ultima Thule, 113 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $5.10, $3.20, and out, won; Leochares, 128, (H. Lunsford,) $2.10 and out, second; Currency, 113, out for third, third. Time—1:14. Jane Frances also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Gwynn Oak Purse, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Piedra, 108 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $7.80, $4, and $2.60, won; Tic Pin, 116, (C. Kummer,) $6.10 and $6.30, second; Bar of Phoenix, 111, (O. Preece,) $5.90 third. Time—1:50 1-5. W. H. Buckner, Statim, Peerless One, and Irregular also ran.

Weather clear; track slow.

TIGERS TO PLAY AVIATORS.

Informal 'Varsity Will Meet Strong Airmen Eleven Today.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—The Princeton informal 'Varsity and the Aviators have both put in a strenuous week's practice for their game in Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon. The Aviators lead the league, and another victory would give them almost an undisputed hold on the College championship.

They have a team of stars from Ohio State, Washington and Jefferson, Cornell, Georgetown, Purdue, Washington, and other universities, but Coach Keene Fitzpatrick has got together an informal 'Varsity that will give a good account of itself. The proceeds of the game will go to the war fund of the Princeton Welfare Committee.

BELGIAN KICKERS EXPECTED

Soccer Team Will Play Matches in Many Cities.

Soccer football is going out in earnest after funds for the United War Work Campaign. From Boston to San Francisco elaborate schedules of games have been arranged and a rivalry between various States has arisen that promises to urge soccer promoters and followers of the game to their utmost.

Whether the Belgian Army's soccer eleven will come to the United States to participate in the drive is yet to be announced. It is quite possible that the answer of King Albert's kickers to the War Department commission's invitation will not be made known, and that, one day next week, the Belgian eleven may appear unannounced.

It is certain that the Belgians will have a warm reception, for the more important teams are eager to meet the soldiers.

CUE AMATEURS AID DRIVE.

A. A. B. A. Plans Elaborate Program of Billiard Matches.

About forty members of the American Amateur Billiard Association met last night at the Hotel Claridge and discussed plans for the Association's participation in the United War Work Campaign. An elaborate program was adopted providing for tournaments, matches, and exhibitions between leading amateur players.

The selection of John Doyle of the Roomkeepers' Association and Hal B. Coleman of the A. A. B. A. to direct the billiard program of the campaign was unanimously indorsed. Doyle will handle the professional matches and Coleman the competitions between the amateurs. The committee in charge of the tournaments includes Mark Muldauer, Arthur Townsend, E. S. Appleby, and Raymond Crane.

ROSS BUYS TURF LEADERS.

Canadian Pays $75,000 for Trio from Macomber String.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 1.—Commander J. K. L. Ross, who has spent more money for thoroughbreds than any other one man this season, materially increased his stable today when he purchased Motor Cop, War Pennant and War Marvel from A. K. Macomber for $75,000.

War Pennant and War Marvel are both two-year-olds, the former especially having shown great form in recent races at Aqueduct and Empire City. In case Eternal does not start in the Walden Stakes to be run next Saturday, Commander Ross will apparently have that event at his mercy. In addition to the two colts purchased today both Billy Kelly and Sir Barton are eligible to run in his colors in the important event for two-year-olds over the mile course.

Motor Cop is a brilliant three-year-old which won the Withers Stakes and has shown remarkable speed in races of a mile and under. Mr. Macomber's reason for selling these first class thoroughbreds is his determination to abandon racing until the end of the war.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Umbala, 115 pounds; Fair and Square, 115; *The Talker, 110; Courcelles, 112; Effie's Pride, 112; *Sea Way, 110; Apple Jack II., 115; Miss Voski, 112; *Blue Devil, 110; Marie Connell, 112; Baby Girl, 112; *Tom Fool, 110; Balrosa, 115; Clean Gone, 115.

SECOND RACE.—The Sudbrook Purse; fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Leader of Light, 113 pounds; Sibola, 103; Flame, 103; Kohinoor, 118; Salvatelle, 113; Bally Mooney, 115; *Serenest, 107; Cobalt Lass, 105; Pleasant Dreams, 111.

THIRD RACE.—The Elkridge Steeplechase; three-year-olds; two miles. Belle of the Sea, 132 pounds; Gull Flight, 132; Bonne Cause, 132; Water Toast, 132; †Bughouse, 132; Decisive, 132; Elysian, 132; Impartiality, 132; †Royal Arch, 132; †Cherrystone, 132; Bobandou, 132; Whist II., 132; Donnarella, 132; †Plancy, 132. †Parr entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stafford Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Flags, 130 pounds; †Regal Lodge, 119; Milkman, 104; †Stromboli, 122; Motor Cop, 128; Subahdar, 105. †Hildreth entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Pikesville Purse; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Cirrus, 117 pounds; Kiss Again, 102; Thunderstorm, 110; Earlocker, 110; War Marvel, 110; Penrose, 117; L'Effare, 110; Ballet Dancer II., 107; Milkmaid, 117; Mahoney, 115; The Dauphin, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. *Watch Your Step, 107 pounds; Polly, 115; Rainbow Girl, 112; Hohokus, 115; Summer Sigh, 115; Doleful, 115; Uncle John, 115; Keynote, 112; Queen Menikek, 112; Candle Light, 115; *Speedy Lady, 107; Mother In-Law, 112; Lady Mary, 112.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Woodtrap, 114 pounds; Thorn Bloom, 106; Pleasant Dreams, 98; Lytle, 106; †Deckmate, 110; Airman, 108; †Poacher, 105. †Hildreth entry.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MARSHALL BEATEN BY CUBAN MASTER

American Chess Champion Bows to Capablanca After Game of 38 Moves.

The first round of the second part of the masters' tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club was played yesterday afternoon and evening in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, most probably attracted by the game on the second board, between the United States champion, Marshall, against the Cuban champion, Capablanca. The latter was victorious again, as he was in the opening round of the contest last week.

Although Marshall won a pawn on the nineteenth move, he could not prevent his adversary from getting a somewhat superior position, principally on account of having established a rook on the queen's seventh square.

On being then pressed for time, Marshall made a few quick and ill-considered moves, lost a pawn, and when the position was adjourned after thirty-one moves, Capablanca had established a winning situation.

In the evening session, Marshall had to surrender after thirty-eight moves.

Meanwhile Kostich defeated Chajes in a Ruy Lopez, the latter losing the game for transgression of the time limit, having only made twenty-eight moves in two hours instead of the prescribed thirty moves. Kostich had succeeded in establishing a much superior position on the queen's side of the board, and when on the point of winning a piece Chajes did not pay any attention to his clock and thereby lost the game.

In a Russian Defense, adopted by Black in his game against Morrison, the latter, on his nineteenth move, sacrificed a pawn without getting any compensation in position or an attack for the lost material, and when the game stood adjourned things looked rather forlorn for Morrison.

Play progressed rather slowly in the evening session and at a late hour a second adjournment was taken, Black still having the more favorable position.

The record to date:

Capablanca	6	W. L. Janowski	2½ 3½
Kostich	4½	Black	1½ 4½
Chajes	3½	Morrison	1½ 4½
Marshall	3½		

GREENLEAF HAS SAFE LEAD.

Western Player Wins Two More Games from Layton.

Ralph Greenleaf practically clinched victory in his 1,200 points pocket billiards match with John Layton at Daly's Academy as a result of yesterday's two blocks. The Westerner took both games, bringing his total score up to the required 1,000, while Layton's score to date shows 811. Greenleaf took the afternoon match by 100 to 66, making a high run of 49.

In the evening contest Layton showed up stronger, but could not overtake his opponent. Greenleaf won by 100 to 89. Layton made the highest run of this block, a cluster of 39. The match will be concluded today.

Dr. Jennings Wins from White.

A handicap of 80 points gave Dr. H. D. Jennings a victory over Charles E. White last night in the Brooklyn handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Academy. Jennings won by a score of 190 to 226, completing his string in 52 innings. Dr. Jennings had a high run of 23 and averaged 3 34-52. White's high run was 24 and he averaged 4 22-51.

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OVERCOATS, $22.50 TO $27.50

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THESE prices contain so narrow a margin for us that the civilian need not envy the army officer who gets his uniform here at cost.

ENGLISH SLIP-ONS AND FORM-FITTING COATS TAILORED IN CHEVIOTS AND MELTONS

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

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Monroe Clothes are never an extravagance —and because not one cent of wasteful expense enters in their cost—they return you more dollar for dollar value than is possible to obtain elsewhere.

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All in-between handling costs are saved to you.

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No street level high rents are added to your cost.

Monroe Clothes are never offered at "Sale" prices.

You pay one price only and that always lower than elsewhere—and you don't pay as is the custom elsewhere—an inflated price, at the season's start, that allows for "reductions"? later.

MONROE "JUNIOR" CLOTHES SIZES 32 To 36 WITH EXTRA TROUSERS

To you men who are still unacquainted with us and our methods—Monroe Clothes will prove a real economical surprise—come up—see our Fall Suits and Overcoats and learn (what over 140,000 Monroe regulars already know) that it's possible for you to dress as well as formerly—*For Less.*

Come up for that Overcoat to-day!

Monroe Clothes $21. Distinctive, high grade Fall Suits and Overcoats *at a tremendous saving.*

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23rd. Street cor. B'WAY.
34th. " " "
59th. " at COL. CIRCLE
125th. " cor. 7th. AVE.
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

BRONX

Bergen Ave. at 149th. St.

BROOKLYN

Court & Montague St.
Fulton cor. Hoyt. St.
587 Fulton at Flatbush

NEWARK - 151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY - Newark Ave. at Bay
PATERSON - 220 Main St.
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WEST POINT BREAKS GRADUATION RECORD

Classes of 1920 and 1921, Numbering 511, Win Diplomas and Commissions.

CHEAR ADDRESS BY CROWELL

Academy Will Give One-Year Course and Adopt Khaki Instead of Gray After Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The United States Military Academy graduated into the regular army this morning 511 new Second Lieutenants, more than twice the largest number of cadets ever before graduated at West Point at one time. It was also the first time in history that the Academy has graduated four classes in a single year, for today the young men who switched from cadet gray to olive drab were those of the third and second classes, who in normal times would have been graduated in June, 1920, and in June, 1921.

The War Department was represented at the exercises by Assistant Secretary Crowell, who in a short address told the graduates that it was the intention of the Government to have them all in France inside of four months. He added that if an armistice was signed the chance to win the service ribbon of the great war might be lost.

"If an armistice is signed," said Secretary Crowell, "it will mean that the war has ended and it will be an armistice that will render powerless in every way the enemy against whom we are now contending. However, as things now stand we are expecting to get each of you overseas just as soon as you have completed a short course of intensive training at a cantonment and have been assigned to your regiments and divisions."

The graduation exercises were held on the famous parade ground in the presence of about 3,000 persons. Colonel Samuel E. Tillman, Superintendent of the Academy, presided, and the only speaker besides Mr. Crowell was Major Gen. Henry Jervey, who represented General March, the Chief of Staff.

The exercises were preceded by a review of the Cadet Corps by Secretary Crowell. Monday morning the cadets will exchange their gray for khaki and for the period of the emergency West Point will become a one-year course institution. About 500 new one-year cadets are expected to arrive tomorrow morning and 700 others are due within the next week or ten days.

The diplomas were not handed to the graduates today, but will be mailed to them. The new officers are the following:

Class of 1920.

AARON, THOMAS R., Jr., Richmond, Va.
ANDERSON, C. D., Jr., Greenville, S. C.
AUTRY, R. W., Sheffield, Ala.
BABBITT, RICHARD C., Corvallis, Ore.
BACLIG, E. S., Philippine Islands.
BADGER, GEORGE M., Jeffersonville, Ind.
BAKER, J. K., Napoleonville, La.
BANISTER, P. B., Omaha, Neb.
BARLOW, WILLIAM H., Billings, Mon.
BARNES, ELMER E., Providence, R. I.
BATHURST, C. R., Williamsport, Penn.
BEERS, VERE A., Walton, N. Y.
BENNETT, W. C., Jr., N. Y.
BENSTON, WILLIAM C., Winchester, Ky.
BERGMAN, ALFRED N., Omaha, Neb.
BEVANS, STUART M., Washington, D. C.
BINDER, JOHN L., Barnesboro, Penn.
BIXBY, LAWRENCE B., Providence, R. I.
BLAIR, HOMER W., Sandusky, Ohio.
BLAIR, WILLIAM C., Sterling, Col.
BOATNER, MARK M., Jr., West Point, N. Y.
BONWELL, MINER W., Flier, Idaho.
BOWMAN, FRANK O., Morilla Park, N. M.
BREEN, JOHN JOSEPH, Allentown, Penn.
BRIMMER, HOWARD W., Pittsfield, Mass.
BRINKLEY, T. M., Warrenton, Ga.
BROOME, ITCH L., Los Angeles.
BROWN, JOHN T., Moolin, Pen.
BROWNE, IVINS LA RUE, Woodbridge, N. J.
BUCHANAN, J. K., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
BUTLER, FRED B., San Francisco.
CALLAWAY, WILLIAM A., Norwood, Va.
CAMBRE, JEROME D., Jackson, Miss.
CANAN, HOWARD V., Omaha, Neb.
CARROLL, DONALD F., Washington, D. C.
CARROLL, JAMES V., Grantwood, N. J.
CARTER, WILEY V., Grinnell, Iowa.
CHADWICK, B. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHORPENING, C. H., Trent, S. D.
CHRISTIANSEN, JAMES G., Portland, Ore.
COCKE, W. H., Mangum, Okla.
COLSON, CHARLES F., Charleston, S. C.
COLWELL, A. T., Newcastle, Cal.
CONRAD, G. BRYAN, Winchester, Va.
CONNRAD, VINCENT J., Winona, Minn.
COOLIDGE, ROBERT B., Cleveland, Ohio.
CORZELIUS, F. M., Richmond, Ky.
COTHRAN, WADE R., Jr., West Point, N. Y.
CRAWFORD, HARRY, Waynesville, N. C.
CULLENS, J. C., Jr., Leadville, Col.
CUNNINGHAM, F. J., East Orange.
DANA, H. D., San Jose, Cal.
DENNY, THOMAS R., New Rochelle.
DEVER, WESLEY COLLINS, Rich Hill, Mo.
DICKEY, DEAN R., Laporte, Ind.
DICKSON, B. ABBOTT, Watertown, Mass.
DIETRICH, JOHN PETER, Kansas City, Mo.
DOLPH, EDWARD A., Index, Wash.
DUNKELBERG, W. E., Rockford, Iowa.
DUNN, L. H., Northville, N. Y.
EZAU, LINSON E., Hartford, Conn.
EDDY, GEORGE G., Cortland, N. Y.
ELLEMAN, JOHN H., Richmond, Ind.
EPES, WILLIAM JAMES, Portsmouth, Va.
ERICSON, RICHARD, Two Harbors, Minn.
EVANS, BRYAN, Fort Caswell, N. C.
FARLEY, JOHN F., Lowell, Mass.
FELLERS, BONNER F., Ridgefarm, Ill.
FITZPATRICK, E. B., Olean, N. Y.
FONVIELLE, JOHN H., Warsaw, N. C.
FREEMAN, J. W., St. Paul, Minn.
GIBNEY, J. LEWIS, Coatesville, Penn.
GILDART, C. R., Albion, Mich.
GILLAND, MORRIS W., Shamokin, Penn.
GILLESPIE, FRANCIS J., Brooklyn.
GLASGOW, J. H., Washington, D. C.
GOERZ, PAUL F., New York.
GOODIN, A. B., Elizabethtown, Ky.
GORMAN, CHARLES L., Savannah, Ga.
GORSINSKI, J. S., San Francisco.
GRAHAM, J. E., Claremore, Okla.
GRAY, LEE E., Darrington, Wash.
GRIFFITHS, DAVID W., Chicago.
GROVES, LESLIE R., Jr., Utica, N. Y.
GULLATT, DOSWELL, Shreveport, La.
HAHN, CORNMAN L., Ironwood, Mich.
HAMILTON, JOHN C., Louisville, Ky.
HARDING, CHESTER K., West Point, N. Y.
HASTINGS, K. L., Lewiston, Idaho.
HATCH, MELTON A., Washington, D. C.
HEMENWAY, NEWELL L., Woodfords, Me.
HENDRICK, E. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
HESP, WILLIAM W., Kennebunk, Me.
HICKS, DeW., Dadeville, Ala.
HICKS, R. A., Gadsden, Ala.
HILL, JAMES H. C., Summerfield, Fla.
HILLARD, F. A., Halls, Tenn.
HINDS, J. H., Washington, D. C.
HINTON, JOHN, Chicago.
HIXON, CHARLES E., Wapello, Iowa.
HOGAN, E. L., Archer City, Tex.
HOLBROOK, W. A., Jr., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
HUBBELL, REI, W., Washington, D. C.
HUGHES, JOHN B., Lynchburg, Va.
JENKINS, ELMER M., Norton, Va.
JERVEY, J. P., Jr., Five Creek Mills, Va.
JEWELL, CHAS. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.
JOHNSON, ALBERT W., Providence, R. I.
JOHNSON, D. T., Steinmetz, Mo.
KEASLER, J. L., Sulphur Springs, Texas.
KEHOE, JAMES A., Maysville, Ky.
KELLY, PAUL B., Baltimore.
KENDALL, PAUL W., Sheridan, Wyo.
KEYSER, GEORGE V., Dowagiac, Mich.
KILBOURNE, J. C., Jr., Columbus, Ohio.
KNUDSEN, CHRISTIAN, Forest Hills, N.Y.
KRIEGER, HARRY, Hastings, Neb.
LEE, RICHARD, Rocky Mount, Va.
LENG, CHARLES W., Jr., W. New Brighton, N. Y.
LESLIE, KENNETH W., Zanesville, Ohio.
LEWIS, J. H., Crowley, La.
LIPMAN, S. M., Bassett, Neb.
LOCK, EDWIN P., Jr., West Point, N. Y.
LODGE, HENRY G., Troy, N. Y.
LOVETT, ROBERT G., San Diego, Cal.
McCONE, ALEX. T., West Point, N. Y.
McGIFFERT, R. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
McREYNOLDS, G. B., Washington, D. C.
MACKENZIE, ALEX. J., Newark, N. J.
MADIGAN, RICHARD B., Lancaster, Penn.
MARCH, F. A., Easton, Penn.
MASON, W. J., Lehigh, Okla.
MENDENHALL, C. M., Jr., N. Rochelle, N.Y.
MICKELSEN, ARTHUR E., Kenosha, Wis.
MIDDLETON, J. W., Broad Brook, Conn.
MILLER, ALLISON, New York.
MILLER, EUGENE G., St. Marys, Kan.
MILLER, M. M., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
MILLER, WILLIAM B., Indianapolis, Ind.
MOLITOR, ERIC S., Lansing, Mich.
MONROE, HAMMOND McD., Eureka, Cal.
MONTGOMERY, HARRY A., Brattleboro, Vt.
MOORE, C. H., Jr., Pine Bluff, Ark.
MOORE, JOHN M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
MORRISON, CHARLES E., St. Louis.
MOSS, JOE D., Bowling Green, Ky.
MULLER, W. J., Oakland, Cal.
MUNFORD, THOS. W., Gonzales, Texas.
MURRAY, W. S., West Point, N. Y.
NILES, JOHN S., Kansas City, Mo.
NORMAN, E. C., Concord, N. C.
ODOR, R. W., Oil Hill, Kan.
OGDEN, A. D., Montclair, N. J.
O'GRADY, GERALD B., Paterson, N. J.
O'ROUARK, G. A., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
PALMER, HUGH A., Tallahassee, Fla.
PEARSON, FREDERICK, Middletown, Mo.
PECKHAM, HOWARD L., Norwich, Conn.
PENCE, ARTHUR W., Washington, D. C.
PENCE, J. P., Rossville, Ind.
PILAND, JULIUS L., Beaumont, Texas.
PLATTS, E. A., West Rupert, Vt.
POPE, LEMUEL, 3d, West Medford, Mass.
POWERS, WILLIAM T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PRAEGER, OTTO, Jr., Washington, D. C.
PULSIFER, A. M., Fort Leavenworth.
RHOADS, J. L., Bala, Penn.
RHOADS, MARK, Edge Hill, Penn.
RIANI, ALBERT, Des Moines.
ROGERS, HARRY L., Jr., Auburn, Me.
ROSENDAHL, C. A., Cleburne, Texas.
SAVILLE, WILSON G., Spokane.
SAWTELLE, LONALD W., Binghamton, N.Y.
SCHILLING, K. B., Wilmington, Del.
SCHAW, ROBERT A., Winfield, N. Y.
SCOTT, BROOKS, Douglas, Ariz.
SEATON, EDMUND W., Windsor, Conn.
SENTON, W. A., Clearfield, Penn.
SHALER, H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
SHERIDAN, ARTHUR J., New York.
SHERMAN, JOHN B., New York.
SHERRILL, FRED G., East Hampton, L. I.
SHRADER, EDWIN G., Iowa City, Iowa.
SLIFER, BERNARD W., Charlestown, W.Va.
SMITH, CHARLES M., Jr., Toronto, Canada.
SMITH, EDWARD W., Montgomery, Ala.
SNOW, BEVERLY C., Durham, N. C.
SPRING, RICHARD R., Schenectady, N. Y.
STANSBURY, E. V., East Orange, N. J.
STEARNS, BERNARD, S., Mansfield, Mass.
STEVENS, BURROWES G., Portland, Me.
STEVENS, FREDERICK A., Chelsea, Mass.
STICE, K. S., Urbana, Ill.
STOKES, JOHN H., Jr., Freehold, N. J.
STRONG, C., Cadio, Okla.
SWIFT, IRA P., Bon Secour, Ala.
TATUM, JOHN M., Cope, S. C.
TAYLOR, DAVID A., Norwalk, Ohio.
THOMAS, THOMAS T., Wash., D. C.
TRICHEL, GERVAIS W., Good Pine, La.
TROWER, WENDELL P., Washington, Ill.
TUCKER, B. ST. G., New York.
TWICHELL, HEATH, Woodbury, N. J.
TWITTY, J. J., Pelham, Ga.
USIS, FELIX M., Norwood Park, Ill.
VALENTINE, FRANCIS B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
VAN VOORST, MONTICELLO, Ind.
VESEY, ROBERT H., Hope, Ark.
VIDAL, EUGENE L., New York.
WALKER, S. P., Pascagoula, Miss.
WALSH, O. E., Washington, D. C.
WANAMAKER, WM. W., Wakefield, Mass.
WATKINS, ELLIOTT, Boston, Ga.
WEBSTER, WM., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
WELCH, J. C., Jr., Salem, Mo.
WELLS, CHARLES M., Indianapolis.
WHEELER, RICHARD B., Edenton, N. C.
WHELCHEL, JAMES L., Washington, D. C.
WICKS, ROGER M., Sauquoit, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Randolph P., Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAMSON, G. McK., Jr., Huntington, Pa.
WILSON, A. M., Jr., Pinehurst, Ga.
WINN, JOHN S., Jr., New York.
WITTERS, GEORGE S., Ida Grove, Iowa.
YEAGER, H. REED, Wooster, Ohio.
YODER, LEVERETT G., Whitewater, Wis.
YORK, R. E., New York

Class of 1921.

ADAMS, D. L., Randolph, Vt.
ALEXANDER, IRVIN, Heltonville, Ind.
ALLAN, C. V., Omaha, Neb.
ALLEN, WILLIAM L., Pittsburgh.
ARMSTRONG, J. D., Washington, D. C.
BARDEN, ALBERT R., Washington, D. C.
BARLOW, R. C., Savannah, Penn.
BARRICK, HARRY W., Trenton, N. J.
BARTLETT, HOYD W., Castine, Me.
BARTON, WILLIAM W., Ithaca, N. Y.
BASSETT, RALPH H., Salt Lake City.
BEAN, EMMETT J., Erie, Penn.
BENNET, A. S., Washington, D. C.
BENNISON, RICHARD T., Frankfort, N. Y.
BIXBY, ERNEST N., Charlestown, N. H.
BOOTH, MERRITT B., New York.
BOWES, EDWARD H., Corning, N. Y.
BOYD, JAMES W., Montclair, N. J.
BRADLEY, J. S., Washington, D. C.
BRANNON, E. M., Orlando, Fla.
BREADY, WILLIAM R., Chalfont, Penn.
BROBERG, WALDEMAR S., Melrose, Mass.
BROWN, H. A., East Aurora, N. Y.
BROWN, W. D., Marion, S. C.
BROWNELL, W., Manchester, Conn.
BRUCKNER, JOHN A., Jr., New York.
BRUNER, GEORGE E., Camden, N. J.
BRYAN, CHARLES H., Parkersburg, W.Va.
BUCK, R., New York.
BUCKLAND, D. P., Liberal, Kan.
BULLOCK, WALTER E., New York.
BURGESS, G. RAYMOND, Pawtucket, R. I.
BURGHER, C. E., Detroit, Mich.
BURNELL, NAT. A., 2d, Cumberland, Me.
BURNS, JOHN J., Worcester, Mass.
BYRNE, BERNARD A., Washington, D. C.
CAIN, LAMBERT B., Brownsville, Tex.
CAIRE, PAUL R., Williamstown, Penn.
CARTER, ROBERT F., Mahanoy City, Penn.
CHADWICK, MAURICE P., Westfield, Mass.
CHAPLINE, GORDON L., Little Rock, Ark.
CHILD, H. W., New York.
CHRISTIAN, W. W., Washington, D. C.
COLE, JAMES V., Lisbon, N. D.
COLLIER, J. H., San Antonio, Tex.
COONEY, ARCHIE W., Wheeling, W. Va.
COOKSON, FORREST E., Troy, Ohio.
COURSEY, RICHARD R., Lyons, Ga.
CRANFORD, THOMAS G., Jr., Valdosta, Ga.
CRANSTON, JOSEPH A., Leavenworth, Kan.
CRAWFORD, T. M., Dawson, Penn.
CRICHLOW, R. W., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
CROWE, WILLIAM J., Elizabeth, N. J.
DALBEY, JOSIAH T., Jackson, Miss.
DAMERON, T. H., Pueblo, Colo.
DANIEL, L. G., Nashville, Tenn.
DAVIDSON, DONALD M., Greensburg, Ind.
DAVIS, F. G., Tacoma, Wash.
DEGRAW, LESTER L., New York.
DENNY, JOHN L., Crockett, Tex.
DILLAWAY, GEO. L., Jr., Harts Hill, Mass.
DODGE, FRED. B. Jr., Birmingham, Ala.
DOMINEY, JOHN W., Brooklyn.
DONNALLY, PAUL A., Washington, D. C.
DONNELLY, IGNATIUS L., St. Paul, Minn.
DRURY, FREDERICK W., Reno, Nev.
DUNHAM, WM. H. H., New London, Conn.
ECHOLS, M. P., University, Va.
ELLIOTT, HUGH G., Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
ELMS, G. G., Fordyce, Pa.
ELY, LOUIS B., Malone, N. Y.
EMERY, H. R., Belleville, Ill.
ENDLER, JOHN, Weehawken, N. J.
EVARTS, ROGER S., Windsor, Vt.
FAINE, S. E., New Straitsville, Ohio.
FAIRBAIR, BENJAMIN R., East Orange, N. J.
FAY, DONALD A., Urbana, Ill.
FENNELL, MARTIN A., Plainfield, N. J.
FERENBAUGH, C. B., Penn Yan, N. Y.
FINLEY, I. W., Woodbury, Penn.
FLORY, I. D., Columbus, Ohio.
FOMBY, UHIC L., Homer, La.
FOSS, SIMON, Savannah, Ga.
FRANK, C. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
FREDERICK, J. D., Springfield, Ill.
GARD, R. G., Washington, D. C.
GOULD, SYDNEY W., Canton, Ohio.
GREEN, ROY, Wolfe City, Texas.
GREGORY, EDGAR M., New York.
GRUENTHER, ALFRED M., Platte Center, Neb.
HALE, D. W., Louisville, Ky.
HALTER, BRYAN S., Farmington, Mo.
HAMILTON, ADNA C., New York.
HAMMOND, ELTON F., Mattapoisett, Mass.
HARBAUGH, JAMES L., Jr., Sacramento, Cal.
HARDIN, D. C., Fort Collins, Col.
HARDIN, JOHN R., Baltimore, Md.
HARRIS, LAURENCE V. D., Winsted, Conn.
HART, ROSWELL B., Clearwater, Fla.
HARTER, PAUL L., Columbia City, Ind.
HARTNESS, H. N., Richmond, Va.
HATFORD, B. F., Waukesha, Wis.
HEDEKEN, T. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HEDRICK, B. M., Washington, D. C.
HEIBERG, H. H. D., Edgemoor, Md.
HEINEKE, H. E., Streator, Ill.
HEWETT, HOBART, Dorchester, Mass.
HILDEBRAND, C., Philadelphia, Pa.
HILL, LUTHER L., Montgomery, Ala.
HILL, ROBERT A., Lake Providence, La.
HOEFMAN, H. T., Fort Smith, Ark.
HOLBROOK, N. P., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
HOLLY, J. A., Grand Rapids, Wis.
HOPKINS, E. O., Woodward, Okla.
HOROWITZ, L., GEORGE, Passaic, N. J.
HUNT, PERCY H., Arkansas City, Kan.
HUTCHINS, ROBERT B., Portsmouth, Va.
HYLAND, J. C., Jr., College Station, Texas.
ISAACS, WILLARD L., Buchanan, N. D.
JACKSON, C., Petersburg, Va.
JACOBY, LESLIE E., Waldo, Ohio.
JERVEY, W. W., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSON, ROBERT L., Texarkana, Texas.
JOHNSON, Monticello, Ind. HOWARD D., Washington, D. C.
JONES, CHARLES P., Montgomery, Ala.
JONES, HERBERT M., Washington, D. C.
KANAGA, C. J., Delaware, Ohio.
KEAN, WILLIAM B., New York.
KEELEY, JOHN T., West Bend, Wis.
KEERANS, CHARLES L., Charlotte, N. C.
KELLY, VINCENT H., Tonawanda, N. Y.
KENNEDY, J. P., Pawhuska, Okla.
KERR, E. V., Metropolis, Ill.
KILROY, RAYMOND F., Fall River, Mass.
KINDLEY, RALPH B., La Crosse, Wis.
KIRBY, ALEX. C., Louisville, Ky.
KULLMAN, JOSEPH W., Cleveland, Ohio.
KURTZ, MAURICE K., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
LATIMER, DAVID B., Delevan, Wis.
LAUBEN, PHILIP S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAWRENCE, IVAN C., Los Angeles, Cal.
LAVAGNINO, J. F., Pasadena, Cal.
LEAHY, J. E., Lynn, Mass.
LEWIS, GEORGE W., New Bedford, Mass.
LITTLE, STUART, Garden City, L. I.
LOEB, MARTIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOPER, HERBERT B., Orleans, Neb.
LUCE, DEAN, Ablon, Wash.
McALVEY, VINCENT C., Sawtucket.
McAULIFFE, A. C., Washington, D. C.
McCARTHY, JOHN E., Kalispell, Mon.
McENERY, WILLIAM L., Chicago, Ill.
McFARLAND, S., St. Louis, Mo.
McGILL, FRANCIS G., West Haven, Conn.
McGINLEY, EUGENE, Hamilton, Ohio.
McLEAN, DAVID S., Greenwood, Miss.
McNARY, CLARKSON D., Temple, Ariz.
McMASTER, W. R., Murray, Iowa.
McNAIR, W. D., Washington, D. C.
McNAMEE, ROLAND W., Fort Myer, Va.
MacMILLAN, GEORGE W., Raleigh, N. C.
MADISON, JOHN C., Chicago.
MAHER, DALE W., Jodin, Mo.
MAKINNEY, F. W., Jr., Santa Cruz, Cal.
MARLOW, F. W., Denver, Col.
MARSHEN, HAROLD E., Oneida, N. Y.
MARTIN, ORVILLE W., Oshkosh, Wis.
MERRICK, R. J., Stoughton, Mass.
MEYER, HENRY J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MICKLE, GERALD ST. C., Mobile, Ala.
MILLER, PAUL R. M., Buffalo.
MILLER, RALPH J., Oberlin, Ohio.
MOLITOR, C. S., Lansing, Mich.
MONTAGUE, ROBERT M., Portland, Ore.
MOORE, A. L., Bloomfield, Iowa.
MOORE, ROY A., Fort Screven, Ga.
MORGAN, ALBERT C., Heflin, Ala.
MORONEY, WM. J., Okmulgee, Okla.
MURPHY, J. B., Waco, Texas.
MYRAH, H. H., Story City, Iowa.
NELSON, D. H., Portland, Ore.
NELSON, RUSSELL J., Greenville, Mich.
NEWCOMER, D. A., Washington, D. C.
NIBLO, URBAN, Dallas, Texas.
NICHOLS, HENRY B., Waco, Texas.
NOBLE, CHARLES H., Ben. Harrison, Ir i.
NOEL, PAUL A., Illopols, Ill.
O'CONNOR, C. P., Salida, Col.
ODELL, JOSEPH C., Logan, Utah.
OLCOTT, DOUGLAS A., Nyack, N. Y.
OLSON, KENNETH S., Salt Lake City.
O'REILLY, W., Denver, Col.
OVENSHINE, RICHARD P., New Rochelle.
PALMER, W. B., Washington, D. C.
PANZARELLA, J. C., Buffalo.
PAQUET, R. C., Albany, N. Y.
PARK, ROY W., Kaufman, Texas.
PARKER, JAMES E., Anniston, Ala.
PARSONS, A. M., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
PERRY, HOWARD E., Jr., Fitchburg, Mass.
PHELPS, J. V., Salisbury, Mo.
PHILLIPS, J. H., Colorado Springs, Col.
PIERCE, KENNETH, Lansing, Mich.
PORTER, E. B., Douglas, Ariz.
PRICE, GEORGE S., Wesson, Miss.
PYLE, CHARLES A., Rockport, Ind.
RAAEN, JOHN C., Chicago.
RAST, FRANKLIN L., Wilmington, Del.
RAYMOND, ROBT. R., Jr., Fort Collins, Col.
REGNI, WILLIAM J., Gloucester, Mass.
REISNER, ROMEO F., Providence Co., R. I.
REX, HARRY M., Huntington, Penn.
RHODES, LESTER F., Centralia, Wash.
RICE, ALBERT S., Lynn, Mass.
RICK, RICHARD T., Buffalo.
RIESS, HERBERT J., Pontiac, Ill.
RILEY, ERNEST J., Seattle, Wash.
RISEN, R. F., Campbellsville, Ky.
RITCHIE, I. H., Hardy, Ark.
RIVERS, JAMES B., Roanoke, Va.
ROBINSON, CARL, Buckhannon, W. Va.
ROCKAFELLER, L. H., Easton, Penn.
ROGERS, G. D., Buffalo, Mo.
ROSENTHAL, M. L., Chicago.
RUTH, H. S., Scranton, Penn.
SAMPSON, H. P., New York.
SAMSEY, E. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
SANDERSON, H. E., Stockton, Cal.
SAUNDERS, O. A., Brush, Col.
SCHERER, HARRIS F., Washington, D. C.
SEBREE, EDMUND B., Olney, Ill.
SEMMELMEYER, HERBERT W., Chicago.
SHAW, V. F., Cambridge, Ohio.
SHEA, EDGAR F., Syracuse, N. Y.
SHEEHY, J. W., Portland, Ore.
SHEETS, H. B., Lakota, N. D.
SHILLOCK, T. McG., San Francisco, Cal.
SHINGLER, D. G., Boston.
SHUTT, LOGAN O., Charlestown, W. Va.
SKELTON, W. G., Fairfield, Ill.
SLACK, J. E., Hermansville, Mich.
SMITH, M. G., San Augustine, Texas.
SMITH, NATHAN A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
SNODGRASS, EDGAR H., Crossville, Tenn.
SORLEY, LEWIS S., Jr., San Francisco.
SPEED, HORACE, Jr., Tulsa, Okla.
SPRINGER, R. M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
STARR, E. M., Steubenville, Ohio.
STEARLEY, RALPH F., Brazil, Ind.
STEELE, HUGHES, Bankite, Ark.
STEPHENS, W. G., Petersburg, Ky.
STOVALL, A. S. J., Elberton, Ga.
STROHBEHN, E. L., Davenport, Iowa.
SUTHERLAND, E. M., Kittanning, Penn.
SYME, L. D., Washington, D. C.
SZYMANSKI, HENRY I., Chicago, Ill.
TATE, FOSTER J., Eunice, La.
TAYLOR, GALEN M., Cooper, Texas.
TWINING, N. F., Cowego, Ore.
VANCE, J. R., Boise, Idaho.
VAN DE GRAAFF, W. T., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WADDELL, H. B., Columbus, Miss.
WARREN, J. H., Dallas, Texas.
WATERS, THOMAS L., Glen Ridge, N. J.
WEDEMEYER, ALBERT C., Omaha, Neb.
WENSTROM, WILLIAM H., Boston.
WHEELER, LENTILHON, New York.
WHITE, HOWARD A., Buffalo.
WHITELAW, J. L., Charleston, S. C.
WHITESIDES, S. E., Jr., Texarkana, Ark.
WHITNEY, C. M., Rutland, Vt.
WHITTIER, DAVID H., Boston.
WILLIAMS, C. L., Camp Custer, Mich.
WILLIAMSON, E. V., La Grande, Ore.
WILLIAMSON, R. L., Twelve Mile, Ind.
WILSON, CHARLES F., Kansas City, Mo.
WILSON, LEROY C., Delaware, Ohio.
WINN, W. S., Jr., Sheffield, Ala.
WOLFF, CHARLES M., Plattsburg, N. Y.
WOOD, F. O., Albuquerque, N. M.
WORKS, JOHN M., Ennis, Texas.
WYMAN, WILLARD G., Damariscotta, Me.
YOUNG, EDWARD H., Washington, D. C.
ZIMMERMAN, WAYNE C., Waldena, Minn.

The first ten honor men of the 1920 graduates are, in the order of their standing: Griffiths, Storms, Pence, Groves, Lodge, Pope, Rhoads, Butler, Yoder, and Montgomery. The first ten of the 1921 class are Horowitz, Newcomer, Bartlett, Gruenther, Harris, Loper, Lawrence, Hedrick, Palmer, and Gard.

SENT HIMSELF TO JAIL.

Dujat, as County Clerk, Had to Sign His Own Commitment Papers.

Managers of Governor Whitman's campaign, together with Republican leaders in Queens, started out yesterday afternoon to get hold of the County Clerk's office in Queens and at the same time assist the Governor's political fortunes by having him recognize the women voters in filling the vacancy in the office which has been created by the conviction on a bigamy charge of Alexander Dujat, the Democrat who held the office. It has been the plan of Dujat to continue in office by taking an appeal. This would not be decided until after Jan. 1 next, when his term will expire.

Mrs. Clara A. Rodgers of 8,741 102d Street, Richmond Hill, is the Republican candidate for County Clerk at the election next Tuesday. The salary is $8,000 a year, and if Governor Whitman appoints her to the vacancy his managers and friends intend to point to it as a recognition of the women by the Governor.

In Queens all commitments of convicted prisoners must be signed by the County Clerk. Sheriff Mitchell, who was to be Dujat's custodian while awaiting sentence, raised the question how he could properly take charge of Dujat. The question was put up to Justice Cropsey, who decided that Dujat could not make the necessary certification and so the Justice signed it himself. During the three days that Dujat was on trial and while there was no question as to his title to office he had been remanded to the custody of the Sheriff by Justice Cropsey. Each night Dujat signed his own commitment.

Ferry Employes Get an Advance.

After a threat to strike, the 175 water tenders, oilrs, and stokers on the Municipal ferries to Staten Island and South Brooklyn, received yesterday an increase of $10 a month which they demanded. This brings the pay to $120 a month for oilers and water tenders and $115 for stokers, making them the highest paid men in their line in this port.

ALLEE BARBE IN SONGS.

Western Soprano Gives a Program Varied in Schools and Styles.

The model critic of music should not adopt as his slogan: "Treat 'em rough!" yet there are times when the critical worm turns on its tormentors and shows a naughty ill-temper. But yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall was not one of those occasions, though it was hardly one for joy unconfined. The concert giver, or, more properly speaking, the song reciter, was Allee Barbe, who is, despite her name, American, hailing from Kansas City, where she studied with local teachers. In private life she is Mrs. Sandford, and her maiden name is Barbee, not Barbe.

Throughout a program varied in schools and styles, her singing and interpretative power were confusing in their admixture of good, bad, and indifferent. Evidently handicapped by a cold, her voice would not be remarkable at any time. She produces it now fluently, now labored. It revealed some piercingly brilliant high tones, though her middle register often sounded dull, colorless. The same puzzling variations were to be noted in her interpretations. The early part of the recital was devoted to old masters, Handel, Cesti, and others. Nervousness spoiled several of these numbers. She was more at ease in the French section; Ariette by Vidal, Le Colibri by Chansson, an old French song, "Jeune Fillette," arranged by Weckerlin, and the thrice empty Polacca from "Il Guarany," by the Brazilian, Gomez. In this last named Mrs. Barbe essayed coloratura not with particularly happy results. Yet in a song by Sigurd Lie, "Soft-Footed Snow," her breath control, phrasing, and command of plan-issimo were all commendable. Rewarded by a recall, she gave an air from Handel's "Allegro."

In more favorable circumstances this soprano will give a better account of herself. She has a musical nature. Her grouping of songs proves her to have been a careful student of Marcella Sembrich's memorial programs.

Louder Than Thunder.

Since powder came into use in war writers have been fond of comparing the roar of cannon to a thunder storm, thunder being given first rank as the greatest imaginable noise. But nature must take second place hereafter as a noise producer. The gunfire in Flanders has been heard frequently in London, while the limits of the sound produced by the famous mine under Vimy Ridge have not been determined. On the other hand, no peal of thunder has ever been heard, so far as is known, more than twenty miles.—People's Home Journal.

MUSIC NOTES.

Leo Ornstein will be the New York Symphony Society's soloist at the Brooklyn Academy today, in place of Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Gaston Dubois, a Belgian 'cellist at the Rialto, will play his farewell there next week before joining the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Fred Corant, bass, will sing "Lafayette, We Come" in next week's patriotic feature with Carl Edouarde's orchestra at the Strand.

The Y. M. H. A. of Washington Heights will give its second concert of the season in its hall on Sunday evening.

A. Salmaggi has postponed a Neapolitan song contest in Carnegie Hall next Monday because of the influenza.

Alfred Cortot, pianist, recently heard with the Paris Orchestra, will give a solo recital Nov. 11 in Aeolian Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVIN COBB
And a Splendid Programme of Negro Music, Including the
FISK JUBILEE QUARTETTE
COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Carnegie Hall, Nov. 2d, 8 P. M.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Suite in C.....Bach
Symphony No. 7.....Beethoven
Andantino and Scherzo.....Debussy
Overture "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
Seats at Box Office. George Engles, Mgr.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
SIX SATURDAY MORNINGS
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Dec. 14: Christmas Concert.
March 8: Isadora Duncan Dancers.
Subscriptions at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w Aft. at 3.
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JACQUES THIBAUD
Violinist.
Sonata Lekeu, Concerto E Flat, Mozart; (Winter Song) Ysaye, Caprice Guiraud.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w Eve. at 8:15.
"Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris"
ALFRED CORTOT.....Soloist
Prices: Parquet, $2.50; Dress Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00 and 75c. Boxes, $15 & $18.
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TOMORROW (SUNDAY) EVE'NG at 8:15.
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GUILBERT
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Carnegie Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, 2:30.
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GARRISON
KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano.
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Aeolian Hall, MON. EVE., NOV. 4.
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Mischa Elman
Academy of Music
Tomorrow 3 P. M.
Tickets Now on Sale. 75c-$2.00.

Brooklyn Academy of Music
VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON
Illustrated Lecture on
My Four Years in the Arctic.
Mon., Nov. 4, at 8:15 P. M.
Tickets on Sale, 50c-$2.00.
Brooklyn Institute Box Office.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sat., at 3.
N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Opening Concert of the Season
Soloist LEO ORNSTEIN
who will play MacDOWELL'S CONCERTO for Piano and Orchestra. Program includes BEETHOVEN'S 7TH SYMPHONY. Tickets 75 cts. to $2.00 at Brooklyn Institute Box Office.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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THE LIBERTY LOAN TRIUMPH.

The subscription of $6,866,416,300 to the Liberty Loan is a high-water mark in world finance. To us more has been given than to others, and from us has been required less than others have rendered according to their capacity. We may justly take pride in having outdone all records in money affairs, but it is well to remember that more than money is involved. Further money trials lie ahead, and further tests of our national character under trials of peace.

The brightest hopes of the future lie in the manner in which we met the demands of the past. The success of the Liberty Loan is greater than the figures show because of the conditions under which the record was made. During the appeal there were disturbing conditions which ordinarily would have obscured other issues. The influenza, domestic politics, burdensome and vexatious taxes, and fear of worse impending, were among conditions which it was said threatened the success of the Liberty Loan and might have been pleaded in extenuation of failure. The result shows that we were thinking of liberty and the Liberty Loan more than of any or all other things. The money success is obscured by the proof that rich and poor alike are sound in character and value their ideals above their wealth. The world is interested in the disclosure, for the world must look to us for leadership in the problems of peace even as it has relied upon us without disappointment in the troubles of war.

A first small test lies ahead no further than next week. Then the Liberty Loan will be sold unprotected in the open market. There are better profits to be made in speculative issues, or even in pure gambling in security prices. There is no temptation in that for the sacrifice of the $75,540,550 Liberty bonds taken by our soldiers and the $45,000,000 taken by our sailors. Their bonds will not be cashed until maturity unless there are good reasons. The same may be said of twenty millions, more or less, of small subscribers. They are as much out of speculative circles, or even commercial circles, as bond investments were out of their line until Liberty bonds were put before them. But there are millions of bonds which must be sold and which the market must take. Experience has proved that Liberty bonds can be floated in billions despite good financial reasons to the contrary. What the market has not yet shown is the proper difference in price between the sold and unsold Fourth Liberties. No one can sell them without losing the pride and glow of being an original subscriber, and losing something more which has an undisclosed material value which did not inhere in the first three Liberty Loans. Buyers of them in the market took all that the Treasury sold to first subscribers. Buyers of the Fourth Liberties, the ninth variety of our Liberty issues, take only the tax exemption belonging to their face figures. Original subscribers have also the privilege of tax exemptions to an amount of the earlier issues larger by half than their holdings in the fourth issue. It is an ingenious device both to discourage sales in the fourth issue and to encourage purchases of the earlier issues.

The market next week will show the value it places on the privilege. Yesterday's rising prices for the earlier loans perhaps reflect this consideration to some extent and afford the hope that the pressure of the fourth loan will not be as great as for the former issues. It is not to be forgotten that a broad and strong market for the Liberty issues is highly desirable, and buyers are to be encouraged as well as sellers for trivial reasons are to be discouraged. It will be a memorable condition when the market values Liberty issues at par.

MR. HUGHES'S WAY.

It is impossible to read Mr. HUGHES's report of his investigation of the airplane situation without admiration. It is not merely that it is well written or that it is comprehensive, still less that it commands the unquestioning faith of his fellow-citizens—for that is certain; but it is written with that savor of experience that no man of less experience can give to his writing, whatever the subject. It is not only the experienced investigator, or the lawyer deeply versed, or the Justice recently from the highest judicial tribunal in the world; it is all three that combine to produce that sure touch and that atmosphere.

Mr. HUGHES went to his task not only without the slightest tinge of partisanship, but surrounding himself by the terms of his employment and never stepping an inch beyond that boundary. He was instructed to do certain things, and those things he did extremely well, but he would not go beyond them. He would not discuss questions of mere inefficiency, for he was there to look for evidences of wrongdoing. He found it, in several cases, and recommended the court-martial of one officer and the criminal prosecution, in the civil courts, of three more.

In the same way Mr. HUGHES felt himself debarred from going into the question of an "inner ring." On that point he says that the legality of the cross-license agreement entered into by members of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, Inc., was disposed of by the Attorney General, who declared it not in violation of the anti-trust law. "That," says Mr. HUGHES, "disposed of the question, in the absence of a contrary decision by the courts, so far as the action of the Executive Department is concerned," and he passes on. It is not often that one finds an investigator displaying such sobriety, skill, and tact, or taking his work for exactly what it is and not seeking to exceed or expand it in any direction whatever. The things on which he does pass are expounded with a clarity, fullness, and finish which will not easily find a comparison. It is a notable document.

GERMAN POLAND.

Some light is thrown on the imperfect reformation achieved by the new German Government, which is still the Imperial German Government, by its ideas of certain of the territorial readjustments involved in the end of the war. For instance, Dr. SOLF, now Foreign Minister, told the Reichstag the other day that the question of German Poland did not come within the meaning of President WILSON'S fourteen points. Let us see about this. The President demanded a free Poland, including all territory inhabited by indisputably Polish populations. If indisputably Polish means 100 per cent. Polish, perhaps Dr. SOLF is right; but of course it does not mean that.

Posnania, according to German figures, has a Polish population which is 62 per cent. of the total. When it is considered that the German minority includes soldiers and administrative officials who are mere carpet-baggers in most cases, and a very considerable number of Poles who had to say that they were German because the German Government and German employers would not hire them otherwise, the actual German population shrinks to a small figure. In Upper Silesia the Poles are 80 or 90 per cent.; in West Prussia they run from 50 to 75 per cent in most districts; in the Mazurian Lake region of East Prussia they are a majority. The population of these districts, in other words, is "indisputably Polish."

In addition to the fourteen points, however, we may take into consideration the President's subsequent declarations—such as the statement made through Secretary LANSING in May that this country desired to see all branches of the Slav race freed from German and Austrian rule, and his frequent insistence on having territorial questions settled by the wish of the people immediately concerned. This principle, which informs the letter of most of the fourteen points and his other declarations, will surely bring German Poland into unity with the rest of the Polish territory.

The German Poles have been exercising self-determination ever since they were annexed to Prussia, and particularly in the last thirty years, during which period Prussia has tried by the most drastic laws and the most severe economic, political, and social measures to denationalize the Poles of Posnania, Upper Silesia, West Prussia, and the southern part of East Prussia. The Poles have resisted this process with a determination rarely paralleled in the history of subject races, and they have kept German Poland Polish save for a small strip of territory on its western border. A nation which has fought with such determination and success for the preservation of its national individuality is hardly going to lose its rights through the devious logic of a Solf. His motive is plain enough: Posnania and Upper Silesia are rich and prosperous districts, carefully exploited by Prussia; and if Germany can retain Danzig and keep Poland away from the Baltic she will have the rest of the Polish people economically and strategically at her mercy. As in nearly all the other cases where a small people is struggling for freedom from the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, the interest of the non-German world and the demands of justice coincide. The Poles of Prussia must be free.

MR. SMITH AND MR. WHITMAN.

Governor WHITMAN was suddenly called from these parts, which he has been illuminating with his gracious speech, to Erie County, where the Republican brethren are covered with gooseflesh. There tonight he will make the final speech of his curious campaign.

Mr. SMITH has again and again asked the Governor to "discuss the issues of the campaign." The issues of the campaign are the incompetence, the extravagance, the general inefficiency of Governor WHITMAN'S administrations. Senator ELON R. BROWN, Attorney General LEWIS, and other unimpeachable, competent, expert Republican witnesses have testified against Mr. WHITMAN. Mr. SMITH brings that testimony, brings other testimony, into court. The defendant, WHITMAN, does not refute it. Instead, he cries to the reverberant heavens the amene compliments, the polished language of a "gunman" trial.

Mr. SMITH knows thoroughly the business of the State. Apparently Governor WHITMAN knows little about that business. How can Mr. SMITH expect Mr. WHITMAN to discuss the issues? That is not in his power if it were his desire.

MR. NORRIS VISITS NORFOLK.

Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS, the Republican leader in Nebraska, is running for re-election. He was one of the "willful twelve," and he has not repented or pretended to repent. He and his ticket are doing all they can to attract German-American votes, of the kind which is still disaffected. The Omaha World-Herald quotes from The Lincoln Journal, the leading Norris organ, this amazing boast:

> The Third District is heavily populated by Germans, and the accumulation of grievances they have against the Democratic Party, nationally and in the State, is fairly certain, if reports from all sections of the State are to be believed, to be expressed this year in a vote for the straight Republican ticket.

It will be observed that this somewhat involved sentence assumes to speak for the Germans not only of "the Third District," but for the Germans in "all sections of the State." They are all going to vote "the straight Republican ticket," the Norris organ says, to avenge their "accumulation of grievances against the "Democratic Party, nationally and in "the State." Nationally these grievances began when the President protested against the sinking of the Lusitania and did not end when we went into the war.

The head of this "straight Republican ticket" which is to be elected by the German vote to avenge its "accumulation of grievances," Senator NORRIS of the Willful Twelve, has been visiting the City of Norfolk. The World-Herald quotes The Norfolk News to the effect that in that city Senator NORRIS publicly defended his opposition to the war, and The News, which is Republican but not for NORRIS, tells this curious story:

> Senator NORRIS, during his visit to this part of the State, seems to have made it a point to call on certain Democrats whose German sympathies have made them lukewarm toward the war. Whether or not he is consciously soliciting the votes of this class of Democrats, he is certain to get them.

Is there not significance in the fact that his war record is such that it brings him the support of men who are at heart supporters of Germany? Is not this better evidence of the kind of support he has given our war program than the involved explanation he has been making as to why he made his "dollar mark on the flag" speech and voted against conscription and the War Revenue bill? * * * That he is the candidate of the faction that is against the war and wants an inconclusive peace cannot be denied.

We call this a curious story, because its implication is that while Senator NORRIS is willing to call upon Democrats in search of their support, he confines his visits to Democrats who are against the war and whose sympathies are German. A strange figure he cuts in the Senate of the United States; a stranger figure still will Nebraska cut if he is re-elected.

OPENING THE ADIRONDACKS.

Ordinarily it is hard work to interest the public in Constitutional Amendments. The popular vote, the actual common "referendum," is but languid. The custom of "submitting" a number of amendments, usually formal, technical, of no apparent obvious "appeal," must be blamed for this lukewarmness of the voters.

One amendment on which the people are to pass the Tuesday after the first Monday in November has a direct interest for everybody in the State who cares for forest and mountain, for holidays in the Adirondacks, for parks and the pleasure of riding through them, for the preservation and extension of the People's Playgrounds.

Amendment Number Two changes Article VII., Section 7, of the State Constitution, which ordains that the State lands, now existing or hereafter to be acquired, composing the Forest Preserve, "shall be forever kept as wild forest land," "shall not be "leased, sold, or exchanged, or taken "by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon "be sold, removed, or destroyed."

Meant for the general good, this provision is become too rigid, is become an encumbrance to the public good. The Attorney General has been forced by it to hold that the State has no right to build a road over its own lands. The curious disharmony between Constitutional good intention and prescriptions and the facts of as good intention is shown by the law of 1909, authorizing the construction of the so-called Route 25, to run from Utica to Old Forge, "East to Ra-"quette Lake and Blue Mountain "Lake, North to Long Lake, and "thence South to Chestertown, Lake "George, and Saratoga Springs." From Utica to Old Forge, from Long Lake to Saratoga Springs, the State has built macadam roads. Between Long Lake and Old Forge, for a distance of twenty miles, is a dirt road. Then come twelve miles of State land, twelve miles on which no road can be built without that change in the Constitution which the voters are to pass on next week.

From the west and southwest there is no road to the interior of the Adirondacks until one is provided by the proposed change in the Constitution. Nor can there be a continuous highway from east to west through the Adirondacks until that change has been authorized.

THE IMPROVED COAL SITUATION.

The defects remaining in the coal situation are not enough to obscure the betterment reported by the Fuel Administration. More than the normal domestic supply is in the hands of consumers and dealers. For the country at large stocks are sufficient for eight weeks. Points furthest from the mines are best supplied, particularly the Lakes districts, where frost checks transportation. These things were done first, because they must be if they were to be done at all, and now the points nearer the mines are being cared for. It is unlikely that the approaching Winter will be as severe as the last, but if it should be the hardships will be less, provided only that the co-operation with the Fuel Administration, which has produced the betterments noted, shall be continued. Dr. GARFIELD praises the people for their patience and co-operation, and the people may congratulate him as well as themselves upon what they have accomplished together. Trade reports go beyond this official description, and there are even fears of overproduction in the year's closing weeks. No harm will be done if a few million surplus tons shall go into reserves and storage against unforeseen demands.

The miners should not be omitted from this exchange of compliments. Hitherto they have been rather blamed than praised. The record shows that they produced 38,000,000 more tons of coal in the first half of this year than last. And they did this with fewer men. Fifty thousand miners are with the colors, and fifty thousand more were attracted to other work by higher wages. Yet the allotment for the first half of the year was exceeded by nearly a million tons of anthracite and 37,000,000 of bituminous. Looking ahead the prospect is better yet. No less than 600,000,000 tons of bituminous are expected in 1919, nearly 50,000,000 more than this year, and 122,000,000 more than in 1913.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Selected an Interesting Messenger.

As curious as any incident in the whole war was the action of the Turkish Government in choosing General TOWNSHEND, who had been its prisoner ever since the fall of Kut-el-Amara, to carry its offer of surrender and plea for mercy to the British Admiral commanding in the Aegean Sea.

Captives have been sent before, of course, to carry messages to the forces to which they had themselves belonged, but there does not come to mind any previous instance in which an officer of this rank was thus used. Realizing that their situation was desperate, the Turks may have seen the possibility of deriving some advantage from a kindly and generous act sure to create something of much-needed goodwill in the minds of both the British General and his friends at home. They may have felt, again, the desirability of beginning negotiations through a messenger whose trustworthiness could not be questioned by those to whom he was sent. His appearance in such a rôle certainly proved that he was himself convinced of Turkey's sincere desire to be quit of her once terrible ally and to get out of the war on the best terms the victorious enemy would grant.

General TOWNSHEND, naturally, would not have accepted the mission if he had not believed in that sincerity, for it is to be presumed that his captivity was not intolerably severe. That he was as well treated as circumstances permitted is more than probable, not because the Turks are incapable of abusing prisoners, but because they are quite intelligent enough to understand how profitable it would be for them to use this particular prisoner courteously as well as mercifully.

General TOWNSHEND must have been glad indeed thus to regain his freedom, His errand was honorable and complimentary. As everybody long since knew, the failure of his expedition was in no respect his fault, and he will not have to defend at home, as defeated Generals usually do, either his courage or his skill.

But He Got the Guns Into Action.

In one of THE TIMES special dispatches from France there was told anew yesterday the familiar tale of a man who was able to perform a great public service only after he had overcome not only the intrinsic difficulties of a hard task, but also the greater difficulties created by the very people he wanted to serve. This time it was an American officer who months and months ago became convinced that there was no need to let the Germans get all the benefit obtainable from the use of cannon larger than any ordinarily used outside of permanently fixed positions—of fortresses, in short. He knew that there were such guns in the United States and that they could be carried across the Atlantic, and he believed that they could be brought to bear on the German lines of communication.

He had trouble in getting approval here for his plan, and the shipment of the big guns was not easy, for they made a troublesome and even dangerous deckload for the ships that carried them. But he did it. Landed at last in a French port, more obstacles were encountered. The guns were declared to be too heavy for the French railways and too large to go through the French tunnels. They weren't, as the American officer at last succeeded in proving, and now the ponderous weapons are exactly where the American officer determined to put them, and they are doing exactly what he said they would do—causing intolerable confusion and damage to the retreating Germans and very appreciably hastening the day of their inevitable surrender.

This story is not told again by way of complaint or criticism. It was merely what has happened innumerable times in all lands to men with ideas that involved a change of settled habits on the part of other people, and it will go on happening everywhere while human nature remains what it always has been. But the men who fight down such opposition are deserving of fame, but this one isn't getting it—as yet, anyhow. The military censors, moving in their mysterious way, prevented THE TIMES correspondent from mentioning this obstinate artilleryman more definitely than as "an American officer." What harm it would have done to anybody or anything if his name had been told is a mystery on which only the military censors could throw any light, and they would scorn to do it.

A Notable Display of Gallantry.

Among the rewards asked by General PERSHING for members of the American Expeditionary Force is that of a Medal of Honor for Private GEORGES DILBOY, Company H, 103d Infantry, a man to whose name, unfortunately for his country, must be added the word "deceased." But Private GEORGE DILBOY did not die until after he had displayed such courage and efficiency in magnificent combination as well to earn the rare distinction which a Medal of Honor gives—a fact that can be seen even in the brief and formal account of his last exploit that appears in the official citation.

After his platoon had gained a certain railway embankment he was sent ahead with his platoon leader to reconnoitre the ground for a further advance. They ran into a machine gun nest that opened on them at 100 yards, and Private GEORGE DILBOY not only returned the fire, standing erect and unprotected, but he advanced in a bayonet charge of his own until, at 25 yards from the gun emplacement, he fell with one leg almost severed and wounds in several other parts of his body. But he kept on using his rifle, even then, until he had killed two of the German gunners and dispersed the others. Then only did he find time to die.

As a factor in the war this exploit does not count for much, but evidently it deeply impressed General PERSHING, for he not only asks that the Medal of Honor be sent to the soldier's next of kin in Massachusetts, but that if the request is granted he—the General—be notified of the fact by cable. Evidently he ascribes more than ordinary importance of the bestowing of this mark of appreciation, and believes that the prompt announcement of it to the other American soldiers will have a good effect.

A Service of Remembrance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that there must be many men who have given their lives in the war for whom there could be no funeral, and for whom there has been no memorial service, we have planned at Grace Church to have at 8 o'clock on next Sunday evening, Nov. 3, a "service of remembrance," in which we may all give thanks for the courage and the sacrifice of those who have died, not only for the protection of our own country, but for the freedom and righteousness of the world. At this time I shall be glad to read, in addition to the names of those who are commemorated in Grace Parish itself, any other names which are sent to me, that those who have had no opportunity to have a memorial for their loved ones may feel that this service is especially for them.

I shall be grateful if through your columns this simple notice may be extended to every one who would like to share in this service of sacred remembrance and thanksgiving.

CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY.
Grace Church Rectory, New York, Oct. 30, 1918.

Mr. Wilson's Appointments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disclosures in The New York Sun are startling. It is perfectly scandalous that Mr. Wilson should have appointed Democrats to office, but probably too late now to do anything about it. However, as everybody knows, Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, those Damon and Pythias signators of the pathetic appeal in today's Sun, would have appointed Democrats instead of men of their own party. It shows the Republicans up in a most miserable light to be complaining about what they would have had any way under the administration of their own leaders. It is a sad case.

JAS. KENDALL BURGESS.
New York, Oct. 31, 1918.

ENVY.

I've never had much envy for the man
Who rolled in money and a limousine;
I hoped that I'd complete my little span,
Not rich or poor, but comfortably between.

I've felt a spasm, now and then, of shame
When some great writer phrased a poem well,
Yet have I warmed myself before his flame
And so forgotten I had less to tell.

Achievement, if it passed me by, must go;
I knew no reason for a vain regret.
Far from the tideway's boiling ebb and flow,
I'd be forgotten and I would forget.

But there *are* things! I met a man today—
A *man*, I tell you!—with an empty sleeve!
That much of him the Huns had shot away,
And he was fresh from France at home on leave.

The sights that man had seen!—the dangers known!
A medal told its tale of work well done!
And he so young—a lad just newly grown—
Had lost so much, and yet so much more won!

I envied him the glory of his cross,
Won in the fight for worldwide liberty!
I envied him the hurt! The splendid loss
Had left him so much more than all of me!

O. C. A. CHILD.

UNITY IN 1898 AND 1918.

Republicans Now Oppose the President as Democrats Did Then.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Augustus Thomas's attempt to explain the President's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress, may I quote the following from a letter I have just received from an eminent person who ought to know something about this question:

> In the Spanish war the Democratic leaders were so hostile that it was exceedingly hard to get the treaty of peace confirmed by the necessary majority. In the same way in the civil war, the Democrats made their campaign on the issue that the war was a failure, but in this war President Wilson at last took the position that I had for two years been urging that we take. The Republicans have furnished the greater percentage of support in Congress for the war, and the Republican leaders have been those who have given the leadership in the demand for putting war through to the end. Senator Lodge, for instance, has taken more advanced grounds than President Wilson. To support the party to which these Republican leaders belong will be to support the party which is most resolute and most effective in standing for the war. The Democratic Party was Copperhead in '64, "anti-imperialistic" in '98; and, therefore, Lincoln and McKinley typified the nationalist idea as against their opponents. But the Republican Party now is more American pro-war than Wilson and his party combined.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Also, may I recall to those who remember the facts and inform those who do not know that previous to the Congressional election in 1898 upward of fifteen State Democratic Conventions had in their platforms definite declarations that the United States should not take any territory from Spain and that such at that time was the accepted program of the National Democratic Party. If a Democratic Congress had been elected in November, 1898, it is quite true that the Spanish Commissioners at the peace table would have had an effective argument to prevent our securing the Philippines. Does not this fact, which Mr. Thomas and other Democratic apologists, including Mr. Tumulty, conveniently ignore, sufficiently explain and justify the Presidential appeal of 1898?

And is not the situation today the exact opposite? Indeed, is it not unique, not only in the history of the United States but in the history of almost every other country? The minority and opposition party today is one whose success cannot possibly encourage the enemy or fail to hearten the Allies and to stiffen their demands.

RICHARD BARRY.
New York, Nov. 1, 1918.

[In other words, the Democrats in 1898 declared their opposition to the war policies of President McKinley, just as Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lodge have now declared, in the name of the Republican Party, opposition to the war policies of President Wilson. Mr. McKinley appealed to the country to support him against the opposition, and the country responded. Mr. Wilson makes a similar appeal, and the Republicans cry out that he has done an unheard-of thing. Possibly the country may be moved to give him the support he asks for, as it did when McKinley spoke.—Editor TIMES.]

CAMPAIGN FUNDS REPORTED

Republicans Received $676,815 and the Democrats $498,519.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Final pre-election reports of campaign expenses were made to the Clerk of the House of Representatives today by the Republican and Democratic National Committees. The Republican organization had total expenditures of $675,605, with contributions of $676,815, and the Democratic Committee disbursed $450,459, and received $498,519.

The detailed account of the Republican Committee was mailed today from Chicago and will be filed tomorrow. Both committees will present complete reports of all campaign expenditures after the election.

Additional expenditures by the Republican Committee since its last report totaled $184,509, while supplemental contributions amount to $184,470. The Democratic Committee reported an additional expense of $103,000 and new contributions of $86,881.

Among the new contributors to the Democratic campaign fund were Cleveland H. Dodge, Nicholas F. Brady, and Francis P. Garvan, all of New York, $10,000 each; Henry Walters, New York, $5,000; A. S. Mortimer, New York, $2,500, and Charles H. Sabin, New York, $2,000.

HOLD SENATE IN SESSION.

Republicans Bar Adjournment and Democrats Block Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Republican Senators again today blocked efforts of the Democrats to adjourn the Senate until Monday, during the short session. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia moved adjournment until Monday, and Senator McCumber of North Dakota made the point that this was debatable.

Talk began. The point of no quorum was made, and a quorum was not obtained after a roll call. Senator Smith moved adjournment until tomorrow, and Senator McCumber demanded a roll call. On the vote to adjourn the Democrats stood 14 and the Republicans 12. The Republicans say they intend to hold the Democrats in session every day, and the Democrats say they will not allow the Republicans to talk.

SUSPECT JAPANESE ENVOY.

Peking Newspaper Fears Appointment of Obata as Minister.

PEKING, Nov. 1, (Associated Press.)—Yukichi Obata, counselor of the Japanese Legation at Peking in 1915, has been appointed Minister to China in succession to Baron Gonsuke Hayashi. Commenting on this change in the Japanese Legation the Peking Daily News says:

> "The appointment of Obata should serve as a warning to those ignorant and blind Chinese who fondly imagine that each new Japanese Government intends to make up for its predecessor's acts of aggression by pursuing a policy of friendship toward China. Obata made himself notorious during the negotiations regarding the twenty-one demands made by Japan on China in 1915. He probably is the most unpopular Japanese official in the eyes of the Chinese."

SWISS REDUCE ARMY.

Only Eight Battalions Kept, Chiefly to Prevent Smuggling.

BERNE, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced by the Swiss Government that the number of troops with the colors is being reduced to a strict minimum. The majority of those retained, about eight battalions, are posted along the frontiers to prevent smuggling and espionage, in conformity with economic agreements binding Switzerland not to export raw materials which have been imported into this country.

This cordon of troops must be maintained, even in the event of an armistice, and perhaps for some time after the conclusion of peace, to prevent Swiss stocks of foodstuffs from being sent abroad.

HUGHES'S CHARGES START LEGAL ACTION

Department of Justice Says It Will Prosecute Vincent, Vrooman, and Mixter.

GRAND JURY MAY GET CASE

Baker, Still Studying Report, Not Ready to Give Recommendation as to Col. Deeds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Prosecution of the three army officers held by Charles E. Hughes in his report on the aircraft investigation to be guilty of dealing with corporations in which they were financially interested, was to be started without delay, it was said today at the Department of Justice. The cases may be laid before a Federal grand jury in Washington.

The officers are Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, former vice president of the Packard Motor Car Company; Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter, a stockholder in the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation, and Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr., a stockholder in the S. B. Vrooman Company of Philadelphia. If substantiated, the charges made against the officers would involve imprisonment of not more than two years and fine of not more than $2,000.

Reports that other army officers commissioned since the nation entered the war have been dealing with firms in which they have a financial interest are being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice. It was understood that the number of officers under investigation was small.

Secretary Baker said today that he had not completed his study of Mr. Hughes's report and, therefore, was not prepared to announce his action upon the recommendations of Mr. Hughes that Colonel E. A. Deeds, attached to the Bureau of Military Aeronautics, be brought to courtmartial for the alleged supplying of confidential War Department information to former business associates in Dayton, Ohio.

Request for an inquiry by the War Department into aircraft affairs was made some months ago by Maj. Gen. Squier, Colonel Deeds and other officers, but Secretary Baker held it in abeyance until the investigation by Mr. Hughes and the Senate committee has been completed. Mr. Baker did not indicate today when the department inquiry would be started, but it was regarded as almost certain that the officers' request would be granted.

Further investigation into conditions in the spruce producing section of the Northwest, as recommended by Mr. Hughes, was to be undertaken by Government agents, it was said today.

FORD REPLIES TO HUGHES.

1,242 Liberty Motors in Last Month Is Part of Answer.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—In answer to the criticism of Charles E. Hughes that the Ford Motor Company employed some enemy aliens, Henry Ford today made the following statement:

> "The Ford Motor Company has manufactured 1,242 Liberty motors during the last month. That was about 300 more than were manufactured by the next highest factory. I do not know what better answer could be made to all the criticisms.
>
> "We started later than others and have passed all, the production standing up to the most rigid inspection in every particular.
>
> "Our policy is to make men, not to break them. In times of panic great injury and injustice are often done to innocent persons, and we try to keep our heads.
>
> "We would not allow injustice to be done to an old, trusted, and valued employe even though he was born in Germany. The results speak for themselves. Mr. Embe, referred to as the special example in the Hughes report, has been with us a little over twelve years, and he is a most able and excellent engineer and has always given perfect satisfaction. Not one word of fault could be found by Mr. Hughes or any one else with regard to Mr. Embe's actual work.
>
> "We in the plant know that he gave valuable assistance and many suggestions with regard to the development of the Liberty motor cylinders, which are being furnished to all of the manufacturers, with a saving of $345,000 a month to the Government over former prices.
>
> "From the very beginning of the war we have taken the greatest precaution against sabotage or other hostile work of aliens, and at the same time have endeavored to follow the instructions of the United States Government as stated to us by the United States Marshal. We have had no interference with our work that could in any way be traced to enemy aliens. We organized an investigating department, with the utmost care, to examine into the record of every alien enemy and his work, and we have been commended most highly by the Government officials for that work. The United States Marshal can speak for himself as to our organization and work with regard to that."

"The Ford Motor Company did not employ a single German alien without the permit of the Marshal's office. There were 801 applications in all out of 40,000. When the names were brought to us we found that they had already been thoroughly investigated by the Ford investigators," said United States Marshal Henry Behrendt. "We found in our work that the Ford investigating system is the most thorough of any, and I have often referred to it as a model for others to follow.

"We have had less trouble with enemy aliens in the Ford plant than in any other large plant. If there is any blame with regard to the Ford plant, it should be on the Marshal's office, and not on the Ford people. We only found two men against whom a suspicion arose afterward, and they were taken care of. In our investigation we found that many of the 800 had sons and brothers in Europe fighting for America."

Democratic leaders in Detroit declared the reference to Mr. Ford in the Hughes report was an attempt by Mr. Hughes, as a Republican partisan, to bring in something with respect to Mr. Ford that would injure him in his campaign for election as United States Senator.

The Democrats pointed to the fact that Mr. Hughes singled out two of the thousands of Ford employes in an effort to prove that Mr. Ford was overconsiderate of men of German name and birth in his plant. They declare that the only supporting evidence Mr. Hughes offered for his declaration that "there has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathy which is not at all compatible with the interests of the Government" was the statement of a man who had quit the employ of the Ford Company.

They called attention to the fact that there was no reference by Mr. Hughes to the work the Ford Company had accomplished in airplane production.

Mr. MacAuley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, issued the following statement:

"Judge Hughes's report, I am advised, gives credit for the invention and creation of the Liberty motor to the Packard Car Company and to Colonel Vincent while he was still Vice President of this company, in charge of engineering. Shortly after the Liberty motor was created, Mr. Vincent resigned his large salary with this company to accept the position of chief engineer of the Liberty motor for the Government at a salary about one-fifth as much.

"The Liberty engine having been created, there was no Government organization to expedite its production. The crying need was for a man capable of cutting the entanglements of Government red tape, created during peace times, and to get results. Preliminary models were ready within about a week and a complete ready-to-operate Liberty motor was built by night and day effort within a month from the time the Packard Company received instructions from the Government to proceed.

"It cost both Colonel Vincent and the Packard Motor Car Company heavily to develop the Liberty motor, and neither has asked one cent of recompense for that development. The Packard Company's patents and inventions—upon which it had spent several hundred thousand dollars before the declaration of war—were expressly donated to the Government for use during the war gratis, all of which is a matter of written record. Our opinion is that if there had been more red tape cut at Washington during the early stages of the war preparations we would have been in condition to win the war even earlier.

"Lieut. Col. Vincent, being an army officer, is under the rules of the service, and precluded from making any reply to or denial of the charges against him. But the facts are perfectly clear, and as we are not under the restraint upon him we cannot remain silent while even a technical charge is leveled against him."

DEEDS MESSAGE DEFENDED.

Dayton Statement Says It Was Sent to Expedite War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Charles F. Kettering, mentioned with Colonel E. A. Deeds in the Hughes aircraft inquiry report, had little to say today. "The matter will automatically adjust itself," was his only comment.

Colonel Deeds is in Washington. The Talbotts had nothing to say. A statement issued today with no particular sponsor reviewed the situation as follows:

"After all charges and rumors so far developed, the criticism is reduced to two things: First, that Colonel Deeds gave confidential information to his old associates in business, and, second, that the statement to the effect that flying machines were on their way to France was not justified.

"The first of the charges, it is pointed out, falls because of this circumstance. When concerns in this country took up Government work they did so under the 'cost plus' system, whereby industrial establishments were paid a certain agreed upon amount over and above the actual cost of manufacturing the product in question. These contracts as first drawn up by the Government provided that a plant depreciation be determined by the Government. All manufacturers protested against this plan and asked that this matter be left to arbitration.

"While this matter was under discussion and this feature of the contracts was pending no contracts were signed. The Government finally changed this feature of the contracts and agreed to arbitration in the matter of plant depreciation.

"When the Government's decision was reached Colonel Deeds sent a telegram to H. E. Talbott of Dayton, and marked the message 'Confidential.' The reason involved was that Mr. Talbott should not make the decision known until the Judge Advocate General had publicly rendered his opinion. Colonel Deeds's purpose in thus advising Mr. Talbott was to enable the Dayton war work for the United States Government to go ahead.

"In the second instance, concerning the statement that flying machines were already on their way to France, Colonel Deeds realized the importance of getting airplanes to the battlefront, and all aircraft energy of his office was directed to the getting of the first airplanes on their way. Once the first machine was made and sent production would follow, and the inspiration and encouragement that the completion of the first airplane overseas service would give was not underestimated, but was rather emphasized. The first machines were on their way overseas at the time the statement was made public. Mr. Hughes's criticism of the statement was that the inference was left that airplanes were on their way to France in large numbers."

WINS LIBERTY MOTOR FLAG.

Nordyke & Marmon Company Led All Manufacturers in October.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The Nordyke & Marmon Company of this city won the first honor pennant offered by the United States Government to the concern building and shipping 12-cylinder Liberty motors the most rapidly in October, it was announced here today. The contest began Oct. 1, and ended last midnight. The company made a production record of 225 per cent. of its alloted quota in October. The contests are to be continued each month. Five other firms contested during October.

The flag will be presented tomorrow at one of the Indianapolis parks. It will remain at the plant of the winner until won by another concern. Among those who are expected to attend the flag presentation are John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary of War, and Major General W. L. Kenly, Chief of the Department of Military Aeronautics.

BELGIANS RETURNING HOME

Roads in Liberated Areas Filled with Soberly Plodding Peasants.

BELGIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FLANDERS, Oct. 27, (Associated Press.)—After four years of exile the residents of the liberated sections of Belgium are returning to their homes. On all roads peasants' carts and other vehicles loaded with household goods are moving north and east from the rear of the old battleline. The returning ones exhibit no exhilaration, merely plodding on behind their carts silently, apparently unwilling to rejoice before they have seen their village and knew that their homes were intact.

Young men and middle-aged men are on the roads, but they are moving toward the south, being of military age. they are going to join the Belgian Army. They succeeded in escaping deportation by hiding in cellars and elsewhere when the Germans departed.

The population does not appear to have suffered physically during the German occupation. The women and children appear to be healthy, and many declared they had suffered no actual privation.

"But it was due to the American Food Commission," they added; "had we been at

GERMAN DESCRIBES RUSSIA'S TROUBLES

Woes of Life Under Bolshevist Rule Sketched by Writer for the Frankfurter Zeitung.

MOSCOW FEARS THE WINTER

People Get Hunger and Oppression Instead of Promised Bread, Peace, and Freedom.

Further confirmation of recent reports of the desperate situation obtaining in that part of Russia under Bolshevist control is found in an article written for the Frankfurter Zeitung by that leading German newspaper's Moscow correspondent, Alfons Paquet. The German writer begins by describing a "concert-meeting" arranged by M. Lunascharsky, the Bolshevist Commissary for Education, and reports that a scanty audience of 300 in the great Moscow theatre listened apathetically to Lunascharsky's addresses on music and the Revolution and to perfect performances by the ex-Imperial Orchestra of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the overtures to "Tannhäuser" and "Faust." Then, as translated by The London Times, Herr Paquet continues:

"Out in the streets of Moscow there is little enough of beauty or freedom. The little group of leaders who are conducting the armed people of workmen, soldiers, and peasants through the gray privations of the class war know that better than anybody. The action of the Czechoslovaks on the Volga and the Anglo-French undertaking in the north have cut off the Soviet Republic from the corn of Siberia, the ores in the Urals, the wood in the forests, and the fish in the streams. Moscow, once so luxurious, is starving.

"The people go their way pale, thin, shy, and silent. They are waiting for a long Winter without bread and without firing. Those who have clothes and furs are in danger of losing them. The working masses are full of bitterness, because, in view of the everlasting tension of the external situation and the unheard-of rise in prices, they cannot reap the fruits of their high wages and their triumph over the bourgeoisie. In the desolate dwellings of the rich and in the overcrowded houses of the small bourgeoisie terror reigns like a nightmare. There is no end to the searching of houses, the arrests and the shootings, the seizure of dwellings now in this quarter of the town and now in that, and the requisitioning of goods in the few shops which are still open. Universal want grips the roots of the people, while the fight of the Extraordinary Commission against the Counter-Revolution destroys everybody's nerves. Brother against brother, father against son, countless families are torn asunder. The Russian Church, with its golden pictures, and its clocks and cupolas towering over the city, is really deprived of its old power and brilliance. It is weak as a reed waving in the wind, and its priests are under persecution."

Paquet gives an account of public debates on "Christianity and Socialism," and also tells of the increasing vogue of spiritualism, averring that the attendance at séance at any at which something quite extraordinary" had been predicted for Aug. 30, the day on which Premier Nikolai Lenine was shot and seriously wounded. He goes on to say:

"Lenine's wound is such that there is a probability of his taking part in the business of the Soviet for several weeks to come. The firm hand of the outstanding leader will be missed during this time. For some weeks past curiously little has been heard of Trotzky. But at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee which ratified the supplementary treaty to the Brest peace Trotzky delivered a long speech, and was afterward elected President of the Supreme War Council. In the present critical days Lenine's clear and sober sense of facts is missing by the side of the always uneasy, flaming, Mephistophelian temperament of the great agitator Trotzky. Even Lenine's enemies recognize the strength of his personality and the breadth of his horizon.

"The little Jewess who shot at Lenine was just as sincerely convinced as was the Jewish student who killed Uritzky that Lenine is destroying Russia, and this conviction does not live only in those who raise the pistols. The conviction that Russia is being destroyed, and that no sun of a new light is rising out of Russia's present tortures, is universal—in spite of musical afternoons in the theatre. War and revolution are still eating Russia away.

"Bread, freedom, and peace were the three words with which Lenine entered on office. And now, after existing for ten months, this Government finds it necessary, in order to effect even a trifling reduction in the fantastic price of food in its capital, to decree that every individual may bring in fifty pounds of food from outside the city. But the Red Guards promptly robbed the poor people at the railway stations of their fifty pounds of flour, potatoes, or turnips.

"The Government promised freedom, and the oppression in Moscow from above is now more severe than it ever was under the Czars. The old newspapers of the 'intelligent' are suppressed. For the last six weeks the telephone has not been working. The state of transport is such that it takes hours to go from one end of the city to the other.

"Instead of peace, there is revolution and bloodshed everywhere. On Sunday afternoon I passed the Church of the Saviour. The church door stood open, the bells were ringing, and on both banks of the river rifle shots rang out. The people in the street merely took cover under the walls of the church and waited until the firing stopped. Then they went their way without looking around."

Herr Paquet ends by quoting Lunascharsky as saying that perhaps the Bolsheviki will one day have to disappear, but that in that case they are sure to return. Paquet indicates that the first event is more probable than the latter.

DUTTON'S BOOKS
DUTTON'S CARDS
DUTTON'S Juveniles
DUTTON'S Stationery
for Christmas.
681 Fifth Avenue

THE DEBT TO ENGLAND.

What She Has Done for Civilization in This War Told by a Canadian.

England will fight on until the last Hun is subdued and the Hohenzollerns have been overthrown is the statement of F. D. L. Smith, editor of The Toronto Daily News, recently back from the war zone. Mr. Smith maintains that England has and is still bearing the biggest part of the war burden, and that but for the Grand Fleet Germany would have triumphed in the first few months and have made secure the world domination which the Kaiser had dreamed was to be his.

"After four years of a continuous exhausting war," he says, "Great Britain maintains in the field a larger army than that furnished by any of her allies. Any one who visits the western front at the beginning of the fifth year of the war must be impressed with the extent to which Northwestern France has become a British country. English sentries mount guard in the towns of Calais and Boulogne and along the country roads far to the south and east. British troops are everywhere. Even in Rouen and cities further south the British khaki is more common than the blue of France. British airplanes, British ammunition dumps, British transports, British hospitals line the roads and occupy the fields of France from the coast clear through to a line drawn north and south through Paris.

"Not only this. British armies also uphold the allied cause in half a score of other vital theatres of war—in Siberia, in Mesopotamia, at Baku, on the Murman coast, on the Dvina River, in German East Africa, Albania, Palestine, Italy and Saloniki.

"The British people have borne patiently, with unequaled determination, the burden of two vast wars, the one at sea and the other in many widely separated theatres on land. Since the beginning of the war 160 enemy submarines have been sunk, most of them by the British. One and a half million men are occupied today in manning and maintaining the British Navy and merchant Marine. Britain has lost 3,817,000 tons of her precious shipping. The other Allies and neutrals have gained 1,208,000 tons. She cannot replace her tonnage sunk for two reasons—she is using her man power to the utmost, not for her own interests, but in the common cause. In her shipbuilding yards two-fifths of the labor and machinery are required for repair work done at sea for her Allies as for herself. Yet in four years by an almost superhuman effort she has increased the strength of her navy by 50 per cent. This means that in spite of all other calls she has, during four years of war strain, constructed the second largest navy in the world—that is, a new navy larger than any other save her original fleet.

"Britain financed all her allies until the United States came into the war. She has supplied France, Italy, and the United States, to say nothing of Russia prior to the revolution, with a great proportion of their guns, munitions, rifles, uniforms, and airplanes. Besides supplying coal for her own navy, merchant marine, and munitions, she has furnished France and Italy with much coal and great quantities of foodstuffs from overseas. The motherland has assumed an immense war debt, but it is in her expenditure of lives that she has subjected herself to the most grievous losses. Upward of 1,000,000 British soldiers have given their lives in the last four years. Last year alone her list of casualties—dead, wounded, and missing—aggregated 880,000. Her donation of men to the Allied cause exceeds 6,000,000. In proportion to her population she has given nearly three times as many men as Canada. If Canada had done as much it would have 120,000 dead. Even as it is, half of the men in the Canadian Army were born in Great Britain. The United States of course equals Britain's contribution to date the American Republic will have nearly 16,000,000 soldiers in khaki, and nearly 2,000,000 Americans will have given their lives for the common cause."

TO WED RUSSIAN PRINCESS.

Norman Armour, Embassy Secretary, Engaged to Myra Koudacheff.

The engagement is announced of Norman Armour of Princeton, N. J., Secretary of the American Embassy in Russia, to Princess Myra Koudacheff, daughter of Prince Koudacheff of Petrograd.

Mr. Armour is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Allison House, Princeton. His name was mentioned in a dispatch early in September as among the members of the American refugee party which had arrived at Stockholm from Russia. His sister, Miss Barbara Armour, was married last Winter to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of St. Paul's, the American church in Rome. He is a graduate of Princeton, and belongs to the Union, University, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

Prince Nicholas Koudacheff has been Russian Minister to China, and was leader in the movement for a new Russian government in the Far East.

Miss Claire T. Van Lennep Engaged

Mrs. Frederic Van Lennep of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Claire T. Van Lennep, to Major Charles H. Higgins, U. S. A. Miss Van Lennep made her début in society three years ago, and is a member of the Junior League. She has sung in many entertainments for charity, and this last year she has been singing at the war camps and hospitals.

Miss Pierce Weds Lieut. L. Chafin.

Miss Gladys Claire Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Pierce of Tunnelton, W. Va., was married yesterday to Lieutenant Lafayette Chafin, 45th Infantry, U. S. A., at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. The bride arrived on Thursday at the Hotel Astor, accompanied by her sister, Miss Syble Pierce, and plans were made hurriedly for the marriage owing to military orders.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Not with My Money" will be withdrawn from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre tonight and "The Long Dash," a war play by Victor Mapes and Robert Mears Macfay, will have its first performance there on Tuesday afternoon. Robert Edeson and Henry E. Dixey will head the cast.

The first performance of "A Prince There Was," with Robert Hilliard, was given in Atlantic City on Thursday night. The piece is a dramatization of Darragh Aldrich's novel, "Enchanted Hearts," and has been written by Mr. Hilliard and Frank Westerton. It will be seen in Philadelphia before coming to New York.

Otis Skinner will begin his tour in "The Honor of the Family" in Boston next Monday. Evelyn Varden will be his leading woman.

William H. Philbrick has joined the cast of "The Passing Show of 1918" at the Winter Garden.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. | RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT
Christian Believers Are Invited to Pray for
PROPHETIC BIBLE CONFERENCE
CARNEGIE HALL
November 25, 26, 27 and 28
(Thanksgiving Week)
SPEAKERS: Drs. Mark A. Matthews, R. A. Torrey, James M. Gray, W. H. Griffith Thomas, A. C. Gaebelein, David J. Burrell, Ford C. Ottman, J. Wilbur Chapman, John F. Carson, I. M. Haldeman and others.
BIG CHOIR under leadership of CHARLES M. ALEXANDER.
For PROGRAMS address Dr. George H. Dowkontt, 113 Fulton Street, City.

PROFESSORS LEAVE COLUMBIA FOR WAR

75 Members of Faculty Volunteer to Aid Government in Special Fields.

WILL RETURN TO UNIVERSITY

Absences Considered Only Temporary—List Reveals Unusual Angles in Fighting the War.

A survey of the numbers of students and faculty members engaged in war work and enlisted in the army and navy, made by the Columbia University Department of Information, shows that about seventy-five Deans, professors, department heads, and associate professors are now devoting their entire time to he service of the nation while they are on leave of absence from their academic chairs. Among them are men who are experts in their subjects, whose names are known and whose books are read in every university in the world. In addition to the seventy-five faculty members of high rank many other instructors and assistants are in the army and navy.

The list of professors in war work gives an insight into many unusual fields and angles in the war activities hitherto unknown to the public. Some of the professors from the Faculties are engaged in chemical research work to evolve new gases for warfare. Others are experimenting to improve the diet of the soldiers and to lessen fatality from wounds and diseases. A few are studying conditions in the munitions factories to improve working conditions, to relieve industrial fatigue, and to increase production. Many from the engineering Faculties are working upon inventions and new methods for the Ordnance Department, the Shipping Board, the navy, and other agencies for the prosecution of the war. Research is being done by them in practically all essential industries, so that while aiding the cause of the war they are gathering much information for classroom work after the war.

Twenty-four members of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have taken leave of absence to serve the country. One of them, Dr. Alwin W. Pappenheimer, Assistant Professor of Pathology, who was commissioned Captain in the Medical Corps, has done valuable work abroad in research into the causes of trench fever and aided in the isolation of the trench fever germ. Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the Medical School, also is studying diseases among the soldiers in France.

Dr. James A. Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine, is associated with Dr. Livingston Farrand as Director of the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France, and Dr. Lewis F. Frissell, a member of the Faculty of the same department, is working with the committee. Drs. John B. Walker, Ellsworth Eliot, Charles H. Peck, Charles N. Dowd, Eugene M. Pool, H. H. M. Lyle, and Nathan E. Brill are Majors in the Medical Corps, and Major Brill is Director of Base Hospital No. 8.

Professor Edward T. Devine, head of the Department of Social Science, is chief of the Refugee and Home Relief Bureau in France. His bureau has direction of all relief work for the American Red Cross in France, outside of Paris, and has cared for more than 850,000 refugees from territory occupied by the Germans. Herbert N. Shenton, an associate of Dr. Devine in the Department of Social Science, is in the Department of Military Information in the War College at Washington.

Henry R. Seager, Professor of Economics, and author of many books on labor problems and other subjects in economics, is Secretary of the Labor Control Board of the United States Shipping Board. Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History, and author of books on modern history, is doing historical research work for the Government. Dr. John Erskine, head of the Department of English, is Director of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. overseas, and is cooperating with General Pershing's staff in plans for a great educational program among the soldiers during the period of demobilization. He has returned to the United States to aid in the selection of more than 1,000 college professors to form the Faculty of the "Khaki University."

Another member of the university Faculty in the war is Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College, who is Fourth Assistant Secretary of War. He took leave from his work at Columbia to become confidential assistant to Secretary Baker, and then was named as Fourth Assistant Secretary. Professor Henry Johnson, associate professor in Physiography, was commissioned Major in the Intelligence Department of the army and sent to France as a member of General Pershing's staff after his book on "Topography and the War" had attracted attention among military men. He is now engaged in studying the topograhy of future battlefields for the information of officers in the allied armies.

Seven members of the Faculty of the Department of Chemistry have volunteered to aid the Government in research work in chemical warfare, ordnance, and other branches, and four went from the Electrical Engineering Faculty to the Submarine Base and School, at New London, and other training stations where electrical experts were needed. Five others from the Mechanical Engineering Faculty took leaves to give instruction in the training camps for new navy officers. Professor Charles E. Lucke is civilian director in the United States Gas Engine School at the university, and assisting him are four members of the engineering Faculties who have been commissioned in the navy. Professor William Campbell of the Department of Metallurgy is metallurgist in the New York Navy Yard.

H. L. Hollingworth, Professor of Psychology in Barnard, is aiding in the work of the Psychopathic Service at Bellevue Hospital, and other members of the same department from other schools are doing work of the same kind in the camps, and acting as personnel officers for the army. Ernest L. Scott, associate in physiology, and other associates from the same branch, are studying industrial fatigue in the munitions plants. Professor Albert P. Wills of the Department of Physics is engaged in submarine defense investigations.

EX-JUSTICE JESSE JOHNSON.

Retired Brooklyn Lawyer Dies at St. George Hotel in His 76th Year.

Ex-Justice Jesse Johnson, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, died in his apartments in the St. George Hotel on Thursday. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and had been retired from business since 1900, when he suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Johnson was born in Bradford, Vt. He was graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of 21 years, and after studying for one year at the Albany Law School he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Johnson practiced in this city until 1869, when he was appointed First Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Brooklyn, which office he kept for eight years.

Mr. Johnson returned to the practice of law with Col. Albert E. Lamb as his partner, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. In 1883 he was the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Justice Bartlett. Governor Black appointed him a Supreme Court Justice in 189 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Osborne. On his retirement from the bench he resumed his law practice, the firm being Johnson & Lamb.

Ex-Justice Johnson was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and in 1894 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and chairman of its committee on cities. He served as counsel for the commissioners who were appointed to organize a system of rapid transit for Brooklyn, and assisted in organizing the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, the first East River Bridge, the Coney Island Transit Company, and the South Brooklyn Railroad & Terminal Company.

He was the author of "Testimony of the Sonnets as to the Authorship of the Shakespearean Plays and Poems," and "Glimpses of Europe." Mr. Johnson was twice married. His second wife was Miss Mary A. Prichard, who survives him, with a son by his first wife, Jesse William Johnson. He was a member of the New England Society, the Vermont Society, and the Brooklyn Club.

ADVOCATES WORLD POLICE.

Andrassy Wants International Law Strong Enough to Hold Germany.

If the new international law to be established at the final settlement of the world war makes provision for the punishment of such nations as may violate its regulations, the fact that the word of the German Government is not to be trusted would constitute no valid reason for the allied countries refusing to negotiate with it, in the opinion of Count Julius Andrassy, the Hungarian statesman whose appointment as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister to succeed Baron Burian was reported in a Budapest dispatch relayed through Basle on Oct. 25.

Writing in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna of Sept. 22 relative to the sending of the Austro-Hungarian peace overture to the Governments associated against the then Quadruple Alliance, Count Andrassy, after filling nearly two columns with an attempt to justify Germany's invasion of Belgium by asserting that the history of the world showed that no nation had ever taken the old international law seriously when it stood in the way of vital interests, said:

"But however that may be, it is certain that the coming peace can only be made secure if this conception of things is charged, and if this altered conception leads to the creation of an institution better able to maintain international law than has been the case up to now. The new international law will only be of value if a method is found to compel any recalcitrant State to observe and acknowledge international law. If the new agreements even come near to solving this problem, then the supposed mala fides of Germany can be no ground for hindering the arrival at an understanding. But if this is not brought about and if the whole reform, devoid of any kind of sanction, must limit itself to the setting up of some moral obligations, then it would be a sin to continue the present murderous war for the purpose of ensuring such an international reform. Such a reform can be of value and signify progress, but not of such a degree as to justify the demanding of the present frightful sacrifice from humanity.

"I know that one may unconditionally trust the word of Germany, just as much as that of any other State at any time. But I should use this confidence in vain as an argument to influence the Entente; it would have no effect at all. The peaceable elements among the Entente must be calmed by the fact that it is only worth while to continue the war for the sake of such a new reform as will make the new international law practically enforceable. If this may be attained, however, then there is no occasion to be frightened away through the possibility of mala fides by Germany at a later date."

The Count concluded his lengthy article by warning his readers of the fact that the "war parties" in the Entente countries were constantly insisting that the new international law would only be of value if preceded by such a rearrangement of the map of Europe as would follow an Entente victory, and that President Wilson's insistence upon the right of self-determination for small peoples might cause still greater anarchy in national life, and promote the interests of the Entente "war parties."

DR. WILLIAM F. STOTT DIES.

Baptist Educator Was President of Franklin College for 33 Years.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Nov. 1.—Dr. William Taylor Stott, 82 years old, for thirty-three years President of Franklin College, Baptist minister, and educator, died at his home here today.

In 1905 Dr. Stott retired voluntarily as President of Franklin College, and devoted his time to writing a history of the Baptist Church in Indiana.

Dr. Stott was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1868, and later received the degree of D. D. from Kalamazoo College, and of LL. D. from Shurtleff College and Franklin College. Dr. Stott served as associate editor of The Baptist Outlook.

William H. Van Kleeck.

William H. Van Kleeck, long interested in New York business enterprises, died Thursday morning at his home, 35 West Sixty-ninth Street, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Van Kleeck began his business career with Gulich Van Kleeck, wholesale grocer at 120 Warren Street, and later became manager of C. Burckhalter & Co., grocers. Mr. Van Kleeck retired from active business in 1893, but retained some of his connections. He was one of the original incorporators of the State Trust Company, now the Guaranty Trust Company. He was Vice President and senior Trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and Vice President of the Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia.

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Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas
Special request has been made by the Government for early Christmas Shopping this year.

RABBI M. J. GRIES DIES IN CLEVELAND

Pastor of The Temple for 25 Years and a Leader in Jewish Ministry Expires at 50.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Rabbi Moses J. Gries, former pastor of The Temple, Central Avenue and East Fifty-fifth Street, regarded as one of the strongest men in the Jewish ministry in America, and one of Cleveland's most esteemed citizens, died Wednesday evening in the East Fifty-fifth Street Hospital following an attack of intestinal trouble Wednesday morning. He was 50 years old. Funeral services were held this afternoon.

During a residence in Cleveland that extended back to 1892, when he arrived to take charge of a struggling Jewish congregation, Rabbi Gries made a strong imprint on the community.

Although he was a man of unusual cultural achievements and his services as a speaker and lecturer were in great demand, he was a practical man and his counsel was valued by business men. He was a Director of the Citizens Saving and Trust Company and the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company.

Men who had known Rabbi Gries for years spoke of him as a kindly, gracious man.

"Rabbi Gries was a leader in American Israel, and in his death Jewry sustains a great loss," said Rabbi A. H. Silver, who succeeded him as pastor of The Temple in June, 1917. "Mr. Gries has left the mark of a strong personality upon many of the most beneficent institutions of our city. His career was blessed with many notable achievements in the field of social endeavor. His ministry was not limited to any one denomination, but it embraced every humanitarian effort. He was liberal in his religious convictions and progressive in his social outlook."

Rabbi Gries was born June 25, 1868, in Newark, N. J. His parents died while he was young. At 11 he sought admission to the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, but was refused on account of his youth. He persevered, however, and matriculated three years later. He was graduated at 19 from the University of Cincinnati, having attended the Hebrew Union College while he was pursuing his theological studies. His first charge was at Chattanooga, Tenn., and after serving that congregation two years he was called to The Temple.

The Temple then was not the pretentious structure that now stands as a monument to the pastorate of Rabbi Gries. The congregation then numbered only 125 and the Sabbath School was attended by 80 children. One year later the new Temple was built, and after a pastorate of twenty-four years Rabbi Gries announced on Sept. 28, 1916, his intention to retire from the active ministry at the conclusion of twenty-five years' service.

In June, 1917, after confirming his twenty-fifth class, he retired from the pulpit, but he continued to manifest his interest in the congregation and in many of the civic and social problems of the city.

He was a pioneer of an open temple, which included secular activities such as the well-known Temple course. This brought many of the noted artists and prominent men and women in the country to Cleveland.

During the years of his ministry Rabbi Gries was interested in founding and furthering the Council Educational Alliance, Council of Jewish Women, and the Federation of Jewish Churches. He served as President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and of the Ohio State Religious School Association, of which he was one of the founders. He also was a member of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater, the Hebrew Union College. Among Cleveland organizations that he was a member of are the Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Excelsior Club, Council of Sociology, Oakwood Club, and B'nai B'rith.

On June 15, 1898, Mr. Gries was married to Miss Frances Hays, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman Hays of this city. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Robert Hays Gries, a member of the naval unit of the Student Army Training Corps of Yale University, and Lincoln Gries.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL WELSCH, one of the best known real estate brokers in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 534 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was in his 68th year and was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France.

Mrs. CELIA MAY GOULD, wife of Harry H. Gould, a station inspector for the New York Custom House and a daughter of the late Rev. Charles L. Barringer, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 195 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. She was one of the Board of Managers of the Congregational Home for the Aged.

ISAAC IGELHEIMER, 80 years old, a retired merchant tailor and one of the first members of the Temple Beth Elohim, died Wednesday at his home, 567 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Cassia Lodge No. 445, F. and A. M., for fifty years.

Mrs. MARY A. MILLER GATES, wife of Clarence Ver Planck Gates, proprietor of the Paterson Ladder Company, in Paterson, N. J., died at her home there Thursday of pneumonia. She was 28 years old.

JOHN P. McKENNA, 50 years old, a retired policeman, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., on Thursday of pneumonia.

Mrs. FLORENCE M. ALLABACH, wife of Dr. Lazarus B. Allabach, an osteopathic physician in Brooklyn and a niece of United States Senator William M. Calder, died in her 29th year on Wednesday at her home, 476 Thirteenth Street, Flatbush.

JOHN C. LADEHOFF, Jr., 34 years old, a member of the Official Board of the First Place M. E. Church and a member of Greenwood Lodge No. 560, F. and A. M., died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 367 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

HERMAN H. AHRENS, a Brooklyn confectioner, died at his home, 1,192 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, aged 29 years.

WILLIAM FIGGIS, for many years a linen merchant of Manhattan, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 301 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MAY TIPTON, a niece of General John J. Pershing and a sister of Colonel Richard Faulkner, a member of General Pershing's Staff, died yesterday in Lincoln, Neb.

Lieutenant HOWELL LEWIS REID of the United States Air Service died in Paris on Oct. 27.

JACOB ZABINSKI, a division deputy in the office of Collector Edwards, died at his desk in the Custom House yesterday morning. He was 60 years old and lived at 68 West 117th Street.

GEORGE XAVIER M'LANAHAN died Tuesday in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He was a member of the firm of McLanahan & Burton, lawyers, of Washington, and was a director of the Union Trust Company of Washington.

Major WILLIAM B. DEAN, formerly West Point football star and acting division machine gun instructor at Camp Dodge, Iowa, died at the camp Wednesday night.

GEORGE B. WURSTER, 43 years old, who had been connected with W. R. Ostrander & Co. for nearly twenty-five years, died Wednesday in the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville. He was 43 years old.

GEORGE TUTTLE of this city died Thursday in Sound Beach, Conn. He was 91 years old.

CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, for many years a book publisher and seller in this city, died Wednesday at Great Barrington, Mass. He was 75 years old.

CHARLES HILLIKER, 75 years old, a retired carriage manufacturer, died Thursday in Port Chester, N. Y.

The Rev. FREDERICK W. BAILEY, an Episcopal minister, died suddenly Thursday at his home in Worcester, Mass.

DENNIS A. McLAUGHLIN, 59 years old, for twenty-seven years a court clerk of the County of New York, first as deputy in the Court of Common Pleas, and later in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, died yesterday of paralysis. His home was at 2,355 Grand Boulevard, the Bronx.

Mrs. WILHELMINA OBERTUBBESING, wife of Herman Obertubbesing, an official of the Amateur Athletic Union of this city, is dead at her home, 340 West Fifty-first Street, of pneumonia. She was 42 years old.

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Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

STETSON—LINDSLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, 1918, at the home of the bride, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, Mary S., daughter of the late John N. and Ella S. Lindsley, to Henry T. Stetson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Stetson of Orange, N. J.

Died.

ALOFSIN.—Nov. 1, Frederick Roy Alofsin, 16 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Alofsin. Funeral services Sunday, 1 o'clock, at residence, 455 Fort Washington Av. Interment at B'rith Abraham, Newark, N. J.

APPLEGATE.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918, Frank M., Jr., beloved son of Frank M. and Florence J. Applegate. Funeral private.

ARNOLD.—Edward Murray, aged 8 years, son of Edward A. and Anna Arnold, on Oct. 31, at 311 West 104th St. Interment at The Gate of Heaven Cemetery at the convenience of family.

BADE.—John D., age 36, beloved husband of Lenora (nee Klocke) and fond father of John B. Remains at rest in E. C. Waldeck's, 330 West 22d St., until time of service at German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BARNETT.—On Friday, Nov. 1, in his 56th year, Percy M. Barnett, dearly beloved husband of Sally (nee Bloom.) Funeral services at his late residence, 500 West 111th St., Saturday, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M. New Orleans and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

BAXTER.—Oct. 25, 1918, of bronchopneumonia, in foreign waters, on overseas service, Seaman Cortlandt Bradford Baxter, U. S. N., son of Louise I. and the late William Baxter of Peekskill and Lake Mohegan, aged 24 years.

BECKER.—Harry, beloved husband of Emily and father of Ruth Becker, on Nov. 1 in his 48th year. Funeral from his late home, 652 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 10 A. M.

BENESCH.—Bertha, Annadale, Staten Island, wife of Louis Benesch, and daughter of George and Bertha Breidenbach, after a short illness. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

BISCHOFF.—Miss Catherine Bischoff, aged 22, dearly beloved daughter of Charles and the late Mary Bischoff. Funeral from father's residence, 544 East 86th Service St. Joseph's Church, 406 East 87th, at 11 A. M.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, Nov. 1, Mary (nee Holley,) beloved wife of Frederick Brooks. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—William A., Oct. 31, husband of Emma D. Carter, (nee Burber,) son of Samuel D. Carter. Services Nov. 2, 8 P. M., military services Sunday, 2 P. M. both at late residence, 734 Ellsworth Av., Jamaica, L. I.

COATS.—In France with the American Expeditionary Forces, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of pneumonia, Lieutenant Archibald Coats, only son of Alfred M. and Elizabeth Barnwell Coats of Providence, R. I., aged 22 years.

CRAWLEY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Catherine D. Crawley, wife of Peter Crawley and mother of Mary Amelia, J. J., F. M., and P. S. Crawley. Funeral from her late residence, 33 Harrison Av., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Immaculate Conception, 10:30 o'clock. Automobiles will meet train arriving at Montclair, Lackawanna Station, 10:10 A. M.

CRUL.—Nov. 1, Geertiulda J. H. Crul, at the Chelsea Hotel, aged 35 years. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

CUNNINGHAM.—Atkins B., suddenly, of pneumonia, on Oct. 31, in his 48d year, beloved husband of Katherine, (nee O'Shea,) and beloved brother of Marta Cunningham. Interment Baltimore, Md. at convenience of family. Baltimore papers please copy.

DAUTEL.—On Oct. 30, Elsie Caroline, of Blauvelt, N. Y., beloved daughter of John G. and the late Bertha Dautel. Services at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Mott, 1608 Metcalf Av., Bronx, New York City, on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DAY.—Elizabeth C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Day, at Newfoundland, N. J., in her 8th year.

DEANE.—On Oct. 31, Velma Emily, of pneumonia, at her residence, 7 West 92d St. Funeral services and interment will be held at Surry, N. H.

DILLINGHAM.—Charles T., Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y. Announcement is made, with regret, of the death of Charles T. Dillingham, (Fourth Company,) on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918.
AUSTIN E. PRESSINGER, Secretary.

DOWD.—On Friday, Nov. 1, Helena Johnson Dowd, wife of Albert A. Dowd of 572 South Broadway, Yonkers, in her 34th year. Funeral service and interment at Willow Cemetery, East Berlin, Conn., Monday. Hartford and Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

DOUGLASS.—In France, Sept. 29, from wounds received in battle, Jesse Eddy Douglass, in his 27th year, Private, K Co., 107th U. S. Infantry, beloved son of Ida M. and William A. Douglass. Memorial service Sunday, Nov. 3, 3:30 P. M., at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood. Ed 4 Kans papers.

DRABBLE.—On Oct. 10, 1918, of wounds received in battle somewhere in France, William W. Drabble, Sergeant, Company E, 107th U. S. Infantry, (7th New York,) aged 21 years, dearly beloved son of William A. and Mary C. Drabble of Summit, N. J., and only brother of Philip M. Drabble, Corporal, Company B, 105th M. G. Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces.

DRUCKER.—On Oct. 31, Othmar, beloved son of John and Catherine Drucker. Funeral Monday, Nov. 4, 1918, from his late residence, 3,829 Fulton St., Woodhaven, L. I. Requiem mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, 9 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DUMONCEAU.—Oct. 31, Armande Dumonceau. Funeral Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 1:30.

DUNCAN.—On Friday, Nov. 1, 1918, Clara C. Duncan, daughter of the late David and Harriet Duncan. Funeral services at her late home, 399 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ELSON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1918, Ernest B. Elson, beloved husband of Margaret Nash Elson, in his 36th year. Funeral private.

FEGIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 1, William, beloved husband of Theresa Agnes, (nee Taylor.) Funeral services at his late residence, 301 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

FEWSMITH.—At her home, 47 Central Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 31, Jean Allan Hendry, wife of Joseph Fewsmith, M. D. Funeral service and interment private.

GIEBEL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Katherine, beloved wife of Leo Giebel, and mother of Frank, Leo, and Henry. Funeral from her late residence, 560 2d Av., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Carmelite Church, East 28th St., where a requiem mass will be sung.

GRIMKE.—At sea, of pneumonia, on Oct. 6, Louis Rutledge Grimke, 327th Battalion, Tank Corps, son of Louise F. Gawtry and the late Thomas Smith Grimke of Charleston, S. C.

GROSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, 1918, in his 70th year, Frank, beloved husband of Susan, (nee Sartorius,) and devoted father of Florence Fry and Lillian Wertheim and brother of Bernard Gross. Funeral from his late residence, 1,345 Lexington Av., Sunday morning, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock. Hot Springs, Ark., papers please copy.

GROSS.—Brethren of Mount Neboh Lodge 257, F. & A. M., are summoned to attend Masonic services of our late Brother, Frank Gross, at Beth-El Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Sunday, 11 A. M.
ADOLPH BARGSER, Master.

GROTHEER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,938 Webster Av., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918, John D. Grotheer, beloved husband of Mamie Grotheer, (nee Dodt,) in his 46th year. Relatives and friends and the various societies of which the deceased was a member are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Elks' Home, Grand Concourse and Burnside Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege.

HALLETT.—On Oct. 5, 1918, in France, Stanley S., beloved husband of Ethyl Adelaide Hodgetts and son of Adelaide Sadtler and the late Frederick T. Hallett, in his 29th year. Notice of services later.

HALSTEAD.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1918, William I., beloved husband of Patience A. Halstead and father of Charles A. and George W. Halstead and Mrs. Walter E. Osborne, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

HANNIG.—Entered into rest Oct. 31, 1918, Bertha C. Hannig, (n

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BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

WE WILL BUY AT A PREMIUM
NOVEMBER COUPONS
City of Bordeaux
City of Marseilles
City of Lyons
GUTTAG BROS.
32 WALL ST. HANOVER 3131.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

WE WILL BUY
Winchester Arms
J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
Attractive investment for individuals desiring from 3 to 6 months maturities at 6%.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Catawba Power Company
Thirty-Year Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds
DUE JUNE 1ST, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company, dated June 1, 1903, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Twenty-one Thousand, Six Hundred Forty-two Dollars and forty cents ($21,642.40), at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock, noon, November 7th, 1918, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York on or before November 10th, 1918.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Dated New York, Nov. 2nd, 1918.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY

First Mtg. 6% 20-Yr. S.-F. Gold Bonds issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1912, between THE HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indentures dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 31st, 1919, out of the moneys in the Sinking Fund, to wit: 8, 14, 24, 60, 83, 89, 97, 101, 141, 184.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2nd, 1919, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned, Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured and 25% of their par value.

Interest on said bonds will cease on January 2nd, 1919.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By HENRY F. WHITNEY,
Asst Trust Officer.

Dated, N. Y. City, November 1, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PAYN ISSUE, LIEN COLLATERAL TRUST TEN-7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND D BONDS OF THE EASTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1923:—

The undersigned, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, will, under authority of said mortgage, receive offers of bonds of said issue to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($37,500.) on or before November 15th, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, November 2, 1918.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P.M. on the 6th day of December, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $41,808.22. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

New York, November 1st, 1918.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE is given that under the provisions of the Trust Mortgage the following six Bonds of the Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, for $1,000 each, due November 15, 1921, have been drawn for payment, and will be paid at 105 and interest at the office of The Land Title and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 15, 1918, on which date interest will cease.

Bonds Nos. 80, 86, 92, 127, 158, 243.

THE LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Philadelphia, October 15, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Improve, with Some Exceptions—Supply of Credit —Looking to the Future

Most of the Stock Exchange list continued to improve yesterday. Wall Street attributed to itself a purpose to discriminate, more than it had done the day before, between the so-called peace stocks and war stocks, and to this purpose was ascribed the weakness in a number of steel shares and in some other industrials whose orders have been greatly swollen by wartime demands, but despite this it still remains true that there is no unanimity of opinion as to how the eventual coming of peace will affect industrial conditions.

The market still had to contend with the restrictions which have been put upon the use of credit for stock market purposes, but for the most part the market contended with this difficulty successfully. Its influence yesterday was negative rather than positive in that it prevented a further expansion in trading rather than caused any further liquidation. There is good reason for supposing that the recent action of the Money Committee and of the Stock Exchange would have had more drastic effect upon the stock market had it been evident that this action was due to an actual scarcity of credit. There is much evidence which goes to show that it was not due to that, but to a desire to conserve credit for other purposes.

The Treasury Department announced yesterday the total of subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The loan was an overwhelming success, the country having provided not only the $6,000,000,000 which was asked for, but in addition to that $866,000,000 of over-subscriptions. That result indicated clearly a great abundance of credit, the existence of which has been further shown by events since the close of the Liberty Loan campaign. A $26,000,000 industrial note issue offered last week was subscribed between seven and eight times, and yesterday call money loaned as low as 4 per cent, the lowest rate in four months. All of these facts show plainly enough that plenty of credit is available. That is a sustaining influence in the stock market even in the face of restrictions which have to be placed upon the use of this credit for speculative purposes.

The notable response to the Fourth Liberty Loan furnishes evidence of the country's ability to handle a great undertaking successfully, and in this lies, in a broad sense, a good deal of reassurance for the future when the problems of readjustment will have to be dealt with as we are now dealing with the problem of financing the war. One reason why it became necessary to put restrictions on the use of credit for stock market purposes was that a disposition was being shown to expand speculative commitments in the stock market, and this in turn must have been prompted in a broad sense by confidence in the ability of the business of the country to pass successfully through the readjustments from war conditions to peace conditions. Events have not yet justified the slightest relaxation in war efforts, for that relaxation should not come until peace on all fronts is assured, but it was inevitable that the withdrawal of Bulgaria and then of Turkey, and the serious defeat administered to Austria coming close upon the notable success of the great offensive against the German armies, should cause thought to be given to the time after the war and to the conditions which will then prevail in finance and business. The action of the market during the last couple of days suggests that those conditions are being envisaged with confidence. That is well so long as they are also approached with the reserve which prudence dictates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High .....
Low 4	Low 6½
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 5½	Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6½
Ninety days 6	Nin-ty days 6½
Four months 6	Four months 6½
Five months 6	Five months 6½
Six months 6	Six months 6½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	5@5¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand ...	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	.....
Cables ...	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¾	.....
Francs—				
Demand ...	5.47¾	5.47¾	5.47¾	.....
Cables ...	5.46¾	5.46¾	5.46¾	.....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.
$4.8665 London ...	$4.7545	$4.7545
5.1826 Paris ...	4.76¾	4.76¾
Chiasso—		
Hongkong ...	80.00	
Peking ...	124.00	
Shanghai ...	134.25	
19.50 Greece ...	127.00	
40.20 Holland ...	19.40	
32.44 India—	41.875	
Bombay ...	35.48	
Calcutta ...	35.48	
5.1826 Italy ...	6.36	
Japan—		
Kobe ...	54.50	
Yokohama ...	54.50	
19.30 Spain ...	20.40	
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila ...	49.875	
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm ...	28.30	
Copenhagen ...	26.60	
Christania ...	27.20	
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires ...	45.125	
34.42 Rio ...	45.25	
5.1826 Switzerland ...	24.60	
51.46 Russia (currency) ...	7.60	
100 rubles ...	Bid.	Asked.
500 rubles ...	18.70	18.90
	18.60	18.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.72⅛	$4.71¾	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $690,560,467; balances, $91,129,233; United States Treasury debit balance, $17,440,010; Federal Reserve credit balance, $54,725,126.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 49⅛d, official; in New York, $1.01½, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$10,905,776	$53,638,493

INTERNAL REVENUES.

Income and excess profits taxes.....	$27,053,066	$591,653,275
Miscellaneous taxes.....	87,734,509	336,424,696
Miscellaneous revenue	15,548,670	73,925,625
Total receipts...	$141,242,092	$1,085,642,091
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts.	964,324,319	4,079,114,543
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements ...	1,099,095,651	464,446,678
Expenditures	1,105,556,412	5,164,756,634

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
By-Prod. Coke....	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Illinois Central.....	1¾	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 6
Mobile Ohio, pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Stand. Oil N. Y....	$3	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 22

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	797,296	914,125	1,126,004
Year to date	117,476,987	159,031,747	172,631,897

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
66	68⅛	200	Adams Express	67	67	65	65	+4
17½	19½	100	Advance Rumely	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
50½	51½	200	Advance Rumely pf..	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	4¼	10,900	Alaska Gold Mines..	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
2⅝	2½	12,000	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
175	180	16	Albany & Sus.....	180	180	180	180	—
79⅝	82	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	80⅛	80⅞	79⅝	80⅛	+⅜
101	102¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	28	28	27¾	28	...
62¼	62⅞	500	Am. Agricul. Chem...	80	80	80	80	...
43⅝	44	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	100⅛	102⅛	100¼	102	+2
85¾	85⅞	2,200	Am. Can	65	65	60½	62	+2
109	109½	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry.....	44¾	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
41½	42	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	86	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+⅛
90	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil.....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+⅞
16	16½	400	Am. Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	+⅞
81	82	800	Am. H. & Leather...	92	92	92	92	+1½
46	46¼	1,800	Am. H. & L. pf....	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅜
56	57	200	Am. Ice	81	81½	80½	81½	+⅞
57	57⅝	1,900	Am. Ice pf.....	48	48	48	48½	+⅞
40¾	40⅞	3,100	Am. International....	57	57	56	56	— ¾
78½	79	1,300	Am. Linseed	57¼	58	57	57⅜	+1
64½	65	1,600	Am. Linseed pf.....	40½	41⅜	40½	40½	+⅞
99½	100¼	200	Am. Locomotive	78⅝	79¼	78¼	78⅝	+⅜
4	11	100	Am. Locomotive pf..	65	65⅝	64½	64½	+⅜
87¼	87⅜	27,900	Am. Malting	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	+⅞
108	108½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	4	4	4	4	+¼
80	90	800	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	88⅝	89	87	87¾	+¼
110	110½	100	Am. Steel Fdries...	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+⅛
109	113	50	Am. Sugar Ref.....	89½	90⅝	89½	90¼	+⅞
107½	108	3,200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	110½	110	110	110	+⅛
106½	106⅞	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob....	112	112	112	110⅞	+1¼
182	188	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	108⅝	109½	107⅞	112	—
50	51	200	Am. Tobacco	105⅞	107	105⅞	107⅝	— ⅛
94½	95	100	Am. Woolen	186	186	186	186	+1
81⅝	83½	2,500	Am. Woolen pf.....	50	50⅝	50	50⅛	-3
15	15½	400	Am. Writing P. pf...	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+⅛
70½	70⅝	12,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S...	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
92⅝	93	1,500	Anaconda Copper...	15	15	15	15	+⅛
84¼	85	100	Atch., Top. & S. F..	70	70⅝	69⅞	70¼	+⅛
102	103⅛	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	93	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	+⅛
107⅝	108⅛	100	Atlantic Coast Line..	85	85	85	85	+⅛
80½	80⅝	2,500	At., Gulf & West I..	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+⅛
101⅝	104	27,300	Baldwin Loco.	108⅝	109⅝	107¼	107⅝	-1
56	56¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf....	80⅝	82⅝	79⅞	80¼	+⅛
60	61	500	Baltimore & Ohio...	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
15⅝	17⅝	7,900	Baltimore & O. pf...	56½	56½	56	56	+⅛
63⅝	65	500	Batopilas Mining	60	60⅝	60	60	+⅛
63⅞	64⅛	50,700	Bethlehem Steel	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
101⅝	102	500	Beth. Steel, class B..	66½	66½	64½	64½	+⅛
22	23	500	Beth. Steel S p.c. pf..	68½	69	68½	68½	+⅛
40¾	41	1,900	Booth Fisheries	102¾	102¾	101⅞	101⅞	+⅛
154	155	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran...	23	23	22	22	+⅛
10½	10⅝	1,100	Brklyn Bros. x d....	41	41	39⅞	40	+⅛
24½	25½	900	Butte Cop. & Zinc..	155	155	155	155	+⅛
20	20⅞	700	Butte & Superior....	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
16⅝	16⅞	1,000	California Petrol. ..	25	25⅜	24⅝	25	+⅛
63⅛	64	1,900	Canadian Pacific	205⅝	207⅝	205⅝	207⅝	+⅛
36⅞	37	100	Central Leather Co..	166	167	166	166	+⅛
95½	96	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop..	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾	+⅛
58⅝	58¾	100	Chandler Motor	37	37	37	37	+⅛
8	10	100	Chesapeake & Ohio...	95½	95½	95	95	+⅛
7⅞	8	100	Chicago & Alton....	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	+⅛
24⅝	25¼	800	Chi. Great Western..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
49⅛	49⅝	600	Chi. Great West. pf..	8	8	8	8	+⅛
80¼	81	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	24½	25	24	25	+⅛
101⅞	102	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	49½	50	49½	50	+⅛
27½	27¾	1,100	Chi. & Northwest....	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	+⅛
81⅞	82	1,100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P....	101½	102	101½	102	+⅛
60	60¼	300	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf..	27½	28	27½	27¾	+⅛
41¾	42	4,800	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf..	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+⅛
38	40	300	Chile Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
39⅜	39	200	Chino Copper	41½	41½	41½	41½	+⅛
74	75	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L..	37½	38	37½	38	+⅛
67¾	68	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron...	40	40	40	40	+⅛
60¼	60⅝	300	Columbia Gas & El..	38¼	39⅜	38¼	38¼	+⅛
48⅝	48½	200	Consolidated Gas ...	101½	101½	101½	101½	+⅛
102	103	53,800	Continental Can	70½	70½	70	70	+⅛
53¼	54⅜	100	Corn Products Ref...	46½	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
31	31¼	15,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
80½	80⅞	2,600	Crucible Steel	88⅞	89	88⅞	88⅞	+⅛
114⅜	116	900	Cuba Cane Sugar...	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54½	+⅛
10¾	11	100	Delaware & Hud....	31	31	31	31	...
107	110	2,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
47½	47⅝	100	Detroit Edison Co..	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+1⅛
14½	14⅝	10,300	Distillers' Secur....	11	11	11	11	+⅛
3¼	4	7,600	Dome Mines N....	10	10	10	10	...
17⅛	17¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A...	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
32½	32⅝	2,300	Erie	14	15	14	14⅝	+1¼
11	13	900	Erie 1st pf.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
40	42	200	Federal Min. & S....	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
28⅝	28⅝	200	Federal M. & S. pf..	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
45½	45½	300	Gaston, W. & W.x d..	12½	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
15½	15⅝	200	General Cigar	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅛
127	127¾	300	General Electric	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
80	81	2,700	General Motors	45¼	45¼	45	45	+⅛
53½	57⅝	300	General Motors pf...	155	155	155	155	+1
94	94⅜	500	Goodrich Co.	128⅝	129½	127	127½	+1½
31½	31⅝	2,300	Great Northern pf..	79⅞	81	79⅞	81	+1½
54¼	54⅞	1,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P..	57	57	57	57	+1½
66	67	100	Greene-Can. Cop....	94½	94½	93⅜	94¼	+1½
45	46	1,200	Gulf States Steel....	31½	32	31½	32	+1
54	54½	800	Haskell & Barker....	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+⅛
7¾	8	2,100	Inspiration Copper...	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+⅜
34	35	100	Interboro Consol....	46	46	46	46	...
56	57	100	Interboro Con. pf...	54⅞	54⅞	54	54⅝	...
101½	102	300	Int. Agricultural pf..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
29½	29¾	6,000	Int. Harvester new..	35	35	35	35	...
120½	120¾	3,920	Int. Mer. Marine....	56	56	56	56	...
33½	33⅝	43,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	107½	107⅝	107	107	+⅝
34	34½	9,000	Int. Nickel	30	30⅛	29¼	29¼	+⅛
63¾	64	800	Int. Paper	121⅜	122¼	120¾	120¾	+1⅛
20¼	22	600	Int. Paper pf., sta.	32¾	34¼	32⅜	32⅜	+1
54⅜	57	400	Kansas City Southern	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+⅜
39½	39⅝	6,500	Kelly Spring Tire..	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅝
72	73	6,500	Kennecott Copper...	54½	54½	54½	54½	+⅛
82	85	100	Lackawanna Steel...	40	40	40	40	+⅛
99½	101½	100	Laclede Gas	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+⅛
60½	60⅝	100	Lake Erie & West....	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+⅛
36	37	100	Lehigh Valley	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
92	96	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+⅛
96	100	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+⅛
101	101	2,000	Manhattan Elev.....	94	94	94	94	+¼
100½	101	12,200	Maxwell Motors	98	98	98	98	+3¼
67½	68	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf...	33	35	33	34½	+1
102⅝	103	200	Mexican Petroleum..	26	26	26	26	-2
47	47⅜	400	Mex. Petroleum pf...	167	170½	160¾	160¾	+⅛
46	47⅜	153,400	Miami Copper	101	101	101	101	+⅛
111⅛	112½	500	Midvale Steel	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
89	89½	2,400	Minn. & St. L. new..	45⅝	46	43⅝	43⅝	-2¼
55½	56½	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+⅛
69	70	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	94	94	94	94	+⅛
99⅛	99⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,300	Missouri Pacific	10½	11	10½	11	+⅛
24	25	400	Missouri Pacific pf...	25⅜	26	25⅛	26	+⅛
76	79	200	Montana Power	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	-3⅜
13⅞	14⅛	6,600	Nat. Biscuit	77½	77½	77½	77½	-1⅛
28	31	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+⅛
185⅝	189	300	Nat. Enam. & St....	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
60	60½	300	Nat. Lead	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+⅛
23⅞	24	5,600	Nevada Con. Cop....	60	61	60	61	+⅛
84	85¾	500	N. O., Tex. & Mex...	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
35½	37	100	N. Y. Air Brake.....	28½	29½	28½	29½	+⅛
53	54	100	N. Y. Central.....	79¾	79¾	78	78	-2⅞
66	66	100	N. Y., N. H. & H....	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	-⅝
		800	N. Y. Ont. & West..	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
		3,200	Norfolk & Western..	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+⅛
		6,800	Northern Pacific	93	93⅜	92⅜	93⅛	+⅛
		300	Ohio Cities Gas.....	44½	45¼	44½	44½	+⅛
		100	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
		300	Owens Bottle Mach..	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
		6,000	Pacific Mail	31½	32½	31½	32½	+⅛
		116	Pan-Am. P. & T....	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+1
		2,800	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf..	116½	118	115½	115½	-½
		1,300	Penn. R. R. x d.....	48	48	48	48	+⅛
		100	People's Gas, Chi....	57	57⅝	56⅞	57	+⅛
		1,000	Peoria & Eastern....	15	15½	15	15½	+⅛
		3,900	Pere Marquette	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
		700	Philadelphia Co.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
		2,100	Pierce-Arrow pf.....	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+⅛
		1,400	Pierce Oil	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
		900	Pittsburgh Coal	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
		100	Pittsburgh Coal pf...	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+⅛
		200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf..	83	83	83	83	+⅛
		500	Pressed Steel Car...	78	78	78	78	+⅛
		300	Railway Steel Sp....	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+⅛
		100	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	67	67	67	67	+⅛
		100	Ray Con. Copper....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+⅛
		11,600	Reading	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
		6,300	Rep. Iron & Steel...	89	89⅝	88⅞	89	+⅛
		1,500	Royal Dutch	82⅞	83	79	79½	-2½
		100	St. Louis-San Fran..	130	131	126	126	...
		300	Saxon Motor	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
		300	Seaboard Air Line...	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
		2,200	Sinclair Oil Refin...	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+⅛
		100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf...	35½	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
		47,900	Southern Pacific	90	90	90	90	+¾
		8,800	Southern Railway....	103	103⅜	102½	102⅝	+⅛
		900	Southern Ry. pf.....	30⅛	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
		6,300	Studebaker Corp.....	69⅜	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+⅛
		100	Studebaker Co. pf....	66½	66¾	64¼	64½	+⅛
		500	Stutz Motor	95	95	95	95	-1
		400	Superior Steel	42	42	42	42	+⅛

FORM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN HOLDINGS

Body Named by Head of Investment Bankers' Association Meets.

U. S. NOW A BIG CREDITOR

Sub-Committees to Study Conditions in Various Countries—Foreign Nations in Default on Securities.

The Committee on Foreign Securities, appointed in August by President Hayden of the Investment Bankers' Association, held its first meeting for organization in the Metropolitan Club last night, where the members were the dinner guests of Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is Chairman of the committee.

The other members of the committee, most of whom were at the dinner, are:

A. B. Forbes, Harris, Forbes & Co.; A. W. Krech, Equitable Trust Company; Charles E. Mitchell, National City Company; C. H. Sabin, Guaranty Trust Company; C. S. Sargent, Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Co.; M. L. Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; A. H. Wiggin, Chase Securities Corporation of New York; H. L. Stuart, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago; L. H. Parsons, Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia; Clarence Dillon, William A. Read & Co., New York; F. L. Higginson, Jr., Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; H. C. McEldowney, Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh; Herbert Fleishhacker, Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco; John Evans, International Trust Company, Denver; Seward Prosser, Bankers Trust Company, and W. P. Bonbright, William P. Bonbright & Co., New York.

Sub-Committees to Study Conditions.

The Chairman of the committee was empowered, it was stated, in view of the wide geographical distribution of the members of the committee, to appoint a small Executive Committee, to act in case necessity should arise. Arrangements were also discussed, it was said, as to the selection of the various subcommittees for the study of conditions in the various foreign countries whose Government obligations are now held by American investors.

It was said to be altogether probable that the permanent organization of the Central Committee would, like the Council of Foreign Bondholders, which has been in existence in London for more than fifty years, undertake a permanent organization so as to obtain the most complete data available as to conditions in all foreign countries that bear upon the interest of American investors.

It was thought probable that the committee, which is a standing one of the Investment Bankers' Association, may compile an annual report which will include details as to the financial operations of foreign governments, their revenues and expenditures, their borrowings and systems of taxation, commercial conditions, including domestic and foreign trade, their currency and banking conditions as well.

In other words, it was stated, it would, in general, be the important function of this committee to act as a body representative of the great mass of American investors in foreign securities. It was held to be evident that there would be a large field for the work of such a committee, since it was held to be obvious that as time goes on, and during the reconstruction period immediately succeeding the war, America must continue to be active in the handling of foreign securities.

America New Big Creditor.

It was pointed out last night that America, prior to the war, was a debtor nation to the extent of something like four billions of dollars. Now that situation has been completely changed. Chairman Lamont stated to the committee last night that the most available figures indicated that of America's former indebtedness abroad at least three billions had been directly liquidated, and that in addition, since the war began, private investors had loaned to foreign Governments between one billion five hundred million and two billion dollars, still outstanding, and that the United States Government had loaned to its Allies upward of seven and one-half billions.

It was figured that the annual interest alone upon this indebtedness will be over $400,000,000, and the question of continuing investment by Americans in foreign securities, would, it was said, be a vital one.

It was explained when the committee was appointed last August that it was formed, not for the purpose of dealing with any particular situation, and in reply to inquiries last night Mr. Lamont stated that there was no one large foreign Government which was not in default on its securities held by American investors.

Chairman Lamont added:

"The committee has not now to deal with any great loans in default; what we have to do is to study developments in those countries to which we have made loans, with a view to seeing that the debtor country takes no action impairing the security or rights of holders of its bonds in this country."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sept. gross.	$18,884,770	$12,344,341	$12,184,159
Net aft. exp	5,117,440	3,147,150	5,129,759
9 mo. gross.	111,080,975	109,393,516	100,663,789
Net aft. ex.	22,207,067	32,322,145	34,216,371

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA— 1918. 1917. Increase.

Sept. gross.	$2,406,687	$2,030,852	$376,036
Bal. aft. taxes	482,776	484,182	48,594
Net oper. inc.	444,031	419,532	24,499
9 mos. gross.	17,749,388	15,560,805	2,188,583
Bal. aft. taxes	2,068,106	3,290,574	*1,222,268
Net oper. inc.	2,110,881	3,230,733	*1,119,852

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Sept. gross...	$871,425	$842,916	$28,509
Bal. aft. taxes	271,748	257,084	888,532
Net oper. inc..	167,400	†242,147	409,547
9 mos. gross..	7,186,933	5,875,014	1,311,920
Bal. aft. taxes	410,733	1,238,869	*828,136
Net oper. inc.	1,083,814	1,216,833	*778,019

*Decrease. †Income.

Public Utilities.

American Power and Light Company subsidiaries:

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Sept. gross...	$167,678	$155,206	$12,472
Net. aft. taxes	55,774	94,664	*$38,890
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,871	55,708	*$42,837
12 mos. gross.	1,822,243	1,587,427	234,816
Net aft. taxes	867,838	813,648	54,190
Sur. aft. chgs.	393,868	387,198	6,660

PORTLAND GAS & COAL CO.—

Sept. gross...	$173,504	$119,021	$54,483
Net aft. taxes	81,564	54,455	26,909
Sur. aft. chgs.	51,707	26,471	25,236
12 mos. gross.	1,968,764	1,328,437	340,327
Net aft. taxes	752,213	616,568	135,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	400,688	285,779	114,909

KANSAS GAS & COKE CO.—

Sept. gross...	$171,346	$113,807	$57,539
Net aft. taxes	66,230	46,812	19,418
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,403	11,850	11,850
12 mos. gross.	1,982,807	1,715,608	267,080
Net aft. taxes	624,936	496,164	128,772
Sur. aft. chgs.	271,659	244,097	27,562

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.—

Sept. gross...	$464,525	$460,010	$24,315
Net aft. taxes	235,711	236,147	*436
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,574	115,525	*14,151
12 mos. gross.	5,512,449	4,958,380	554,069
Net aft. taxes	2,858,711	2,588,313	270,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,251,850	1,299,106	*47,316

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

New Jersey Zinc Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sept. 30:			
Income	$5,370,781	$5,503,085	$8,304,311
Int. & reserve.	115,000	115,000	115,000
Federal taxes.	1,775,000	2,126,317	.....
Balance	$3,440,781	$3,252,668	$8,189,511
Dividends	1,400,000	2,800,000	6,650,000
Surplus	$2,040,781	$352,668	$1,539,511

Including dividends from subsidiary companies, and after deduction for expenses, taxes, maintenance, depreciation, &c.

COTTON DECLINES ON HEAVY OFFERINGS

Liverpool Prices Slump 100 Points —Freezing Weather Forecast for Parts of the Belt.

There was no change in the trend of prices in the cotton market yesterday. Quotations for the active options still continued downward, with a display of the weakness characteristic of the trading since the opening of the week. The slump yesterday carried prices down to the low records made early in August. December contracts sold down to 27c, January, 26.07c; March, 25.88c, and May, 25.55c, all substantially under Thursday's closing. Slight rallies appeared around midday, but they quickly disappeared under continued heavy offerings. New Orleans was closed yesterday and this fact probably accounted for the selling orders from the South, which would otherwise have been executed there.

Weather Bureau reports forecast freezing weather for some cotton areas, and that, with the recent rains, is likely to have damaging effect on the late crop.

Liverpool prices experienced a slump yesterday. The break there touched the fixed maximum decline for a day's business—100 points. This weakness caused short selling for Liverpool account here and induced the local bear element to put out fresh lines of shorts.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	27.90	28.00	27.00	27.00@27.05	28.17
Jan.	26.99	27.20	26.07	26.07@26.13	27.43
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	25.98 bid	27.22
Mar.	26.63	26.85	25.88	25.88@25.89	27.12
April	.....	.....	.....	25.65 bid	26.87
May	26.50	26.65	25.55	25.55@25.65	26.87
July	26.35	26.40	25.62	25.50@25.62	26.75
Aug.	25.90	25.95	25.90	24.90 bid	26.15
Sept.	.....	.....	24.75	24.50 bid	25.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 29.05c for middling upland, down 115 points; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.25c; New Orleans, closed; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 27.13c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.50c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	23,372	98,090	34,051
Exports	18,296	66,790	.....
Exports, season	962,748	925,004	1,841,934
New York stocks	97,983	92,188	98,634
Port stocks	1,225,304	1,144,065	946,246
N. Y. arrivals	.....	553	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet at 21.26d for middling and 20.85d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 12,000 bales; American, 6,000. Futures opened weak, 42 to 62 points decline, and closed unsettled, 97 to 100 points decline. November, 19.99d; December, 19.17d; January, 18.72d; February, 18.21d; March, 17.66d. Manchester: Yarns easier and cloths small inquiry.

HYLAN ASKS GARBAGE FACTS

Also Tells Brooklynites Staten Island Plant Won't Be Used.

In a letter yesterday to Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. William S. Hubbard, Chairman of its Health and Sanitation Committee, regarding the reopening of the garbage plant on Barren Island, Mayor Hylan intimated that that body wanted the city administration to acquire the Staten Island garbage plant at a cost of a few million dollars. Brooklynites, alarmed at the re-establishment of the Barren Island plant, have been protesting to the Mayor and requesting that the Staten Island plant, established by the Mitchel administration, be used.

The Mayor stated that the city could not take over the Staten Island plant, as it is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal Court, and that if the city attempted to operate it it would cost more than a quarter of a million dollars to put it in proper condition. He said it was necessary to have slips at Coney Island Creek dredged so that seagoing tugs could load garbage there without having to have it sent to Wallabout Basin and reloaded to bottom-dumping scows, and he said he wished to assure the people of Brooklyn that the slips would be ready long before the 1st of April. The Mayor also appealed to the Street Cleaning Commissioner and the Health Commissioner to study the question of garbage disposal and make a report to the Board of Estimate.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
November	$1.18	$1.15	$1.15¼	$1.18½	.....
December	1.16¾	1.12¼	1.13	1.17	1.15¾
January	1.20¼	1.14¾	1.15¾	..	1.11¾

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
November	65⅞	67	67¼	65¾	.....
December	65¾	66	66¼	65½	58¾
January	59¾	60	60	..	.....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 76¼@77c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 76@76½c; No. 4 white, 76c; ordinary clipped, 76¼@77¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
November	26.40	26.37	26.37		25.30
December	.....	.....	25.05	25.00	.....
January	25.06	24.70	24.90	24.85	22.92
Ribs—					
November	22.10	22.00	22.10	21.60	.....
January	22.85	22.00	22.15	21.90	22.70
Pork—					
November	34.90	34.50	34.90	34.80	.....
January	40.00	39.45	40.00	39.50	42.65

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	Prev. Close.	Close.
November	8.65	8.85
December	8.80	8.80
January	8.95	8.95
May	9.10	9.10

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
November	1.62	1.61¼	1.61½
December	1.63	1.62¼	1.63

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,345 packages. While the trade is still very moderate, there is a steady to firm feeling on all fresh table stock, with prices unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 59½@60c; extras, 92 score, 59c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 54½@58½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 53@56c; lower grades, 49@52c; unsalted, higher than extras, 60½@61c; extras, 50½@60c; firsts, 57½@59c; seconds, 54½@57c; State dairy tubs, finest, 58@58½c; good to prime, 54@57c; common to fair, 47@53; renovated, extras, 51c; firsts, 48½@49¼c; lower grades, 43@ 48c; imitation cream, firsts, 45@46c; ladles, current make, firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 40c; lower grades, 33@39½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½c; No. 2, 39½c; lower grades, 37@39c.

EGGS.—9,552 packages. General features of the market are unchanged. The scarcity of new laid qualities continues and there is more demand for such than can readily be supplied. The offerings of fresh gathered eggs are of extremely irregular quality and there is a good deal of the stock still on hand, consisting of variously mixed grades and held fresh, for which trade is quiet at undimproved prices. Better grades are firm, but without material change in the range of sales. Storage eggs are firm. Nearby white eggs continue very scarce. Two cars of Californias have arrived, of which one was of fine quality and sold at 91c, the other, rather more shrunken, with sales of about half the car, at 90c. Nearby stock of strictly fancy new laid quality is very scarce and fully sustained in value. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 62@63c; extra firsts, 59@61c; firsts, 56@58c; seconds and poorer, 51@55c; dirties, No. 1, 44@46c; No. 2 and poorer, 40@43c; checks, good to choice, dry, 41@42c; under grades, 37@40c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 46@47c; firsts, charges paid, 44½@46c; seconds, charges paid, 42½@44c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 92@96c; ordinary to prime, 75@90c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 72@92c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 90@94c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 86@88c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 65@70c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 55@63c.

$100,000,000 OF FOE HOLDINGS TO BE SOLD

Custodian Palmer Sets Dates for Auction of Big Bayer Plant and Other Concerns.

BUYERS MUST BE AMERICANS

Proceeds May Go Toward Rebuilding Devastated Parts of France and Belgium.

Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer announced yesterday that many of the largest German-owned concerns in this country, valued at more than $100,000,000, will be sold at auction to American interests within the next sixty days.

Among these firms are the Bayer Company, said to be the largest manufacturer of drugs in the United States; the Heyden Chemical Company, second in importance in the drug business only to the Bayer Company; the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, N. J., and other German-owned woolen companies, dye manufacturers, and electrical goods firms.

The following concerns, with the date of sale, will be among the first to be sold:

Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J. Dec. 2
Gera Mills, Passaic, N. J. ..... Dec. 10
Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills, Passaic, N. J. ..... Dec. 10
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co., Passaic, N. J. ..... Dec. 10

Other Concerns to be Sold.

On Dec. 19 the 47 per cent. German interest in the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garfield, N. J., will be sold. The chemical and color companies will be sold on the following dates:

The Bayer Company, New York ..... Dec. 3
Synthetic Patents Co., New York ..... Dec. 3
International Ultramarine Company, Ltd., New York ..... Dec. 9
Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J. ..... Dec. 11
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J. ..... Dec. 18
Bauer Chemical Co., New York ..... Dec. 21

Among the other concerns to be sold are the following:

Ernst Gideon Bek Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J. (jewelers) ..... Nov. 14
Bosch Magneto Company ..... Nov. 27
Dresden Lace Works, New York ..... Dec. 6
International Textiles, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. ..... Dec. 11
Stollwerck Company, Inc., Stamford, Conn. (chocolate manufacturers) ..... Dec. 18
Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Penn. (machines and valves) ..... Dec. 14
Dr. Jaeger Sanitary and Woolen System Company, New York ..... Dec. 14

The statement from the office of Mr. Palmer said it had been discovered that the German woolen interests had purchased a large interest in a daily newspaper. The name of the paper was not given. Since they were taken over by the Government, these mills have been employed mainly on making uniforms for American soldiers.

Money May Help Rebuild France.

The statement continued:

"Many other enemy-owned concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian are now being prepared for sale. Before the end of the year, Mr. Palmer intends to sell to American citizens German-owned concerns in this country valued at close to $200,000,000."

The money derived from these sales will be held by the Government under the Trading with the Enemy act, and its use will probably be determined when peace terms are imposed on Germany. If an indemnity is exacted from Germany to rebuild Belgium and Northern France, this money may be part of the immediate contribution for the purpose, the debt to the German individual property owners being assumed as an obligation of the German Government.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s registered	99¼	99¾
2s, coupon, 1930	99½	100
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99	99½
3s, registered, 1946	89	..
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	89	90
4s, registered, 1925	106	106¾
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	92
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104½	105

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	100½	101	100¾
4½s	June, 1965	100½	101	100¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	100½	101	100¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	100¾	101	100¾
4½s	May, 1957	100½	101	100¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	95¼	95¼	94¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	95¼	95¼	94¾
4½s	Apr., 1966	95	95¼	94¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	95¼	95¼	94¾
4½s	Sep., 1960	95¼	95¼	94¾
4s	May, 1959	90	91	89¾
4s	Nov., 1958	90	91	89¾
4s	May, 1957	90	91	89¾
4s	Nov., 1956	89¾	90¼	89½
4s	Nov., 1955	89¾	90¼	89½
4s	Nov., 1936	92¾	93¼	92
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1955	80¼	80	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	81¼	82¼	81
3½s	May, 1954	81½	82¼	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1921-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1919-1920	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1919-1928	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1924-1933	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s	1940-1958	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1932-1939	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1926-1936	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s	1918-1925	4.70	4.53	4.70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling pressure in heavy volume came in the late afternoon yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Securities were in supply on the decline, and prices, even in those issues which had previously been announced, were reduced to a point where but minimum gains were recorded. The reaction came after the market had shown the results of a vigorous demand which made for substantial advances in a majority of the active issues, in both the rails and industrials.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska G M.	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Alaska June.	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Allis-Chalm.	28¼	27½	27½
50	Am Beet S.	63½	61¾	61¾
150	Am Cot Oil.	43¾	43¼	43¼
90	Am C & F.	86½	85¾	86¼
20	Am Cot Oil.	41¾	41¾	41¾
30	Am Ice Sec.	48¾	48¾	48¾
30	Am Lin Oil.	40¾	40¾	40¾
150	Am Loco.	65	64¾	64½
2,780	Am Sm & R 80	87¾	87¾	87¾
10	Am Sugar.	110¾	110¾	110¾
190	Am Sum T.	107½	107¼	108
1,050	Anaconda.	70¾	69¾	70¾
10	Atchison.	93¼	93¼	93¼
20	A, G & W I.	108¾	108¾	109
5,750	Atl Coast L.	82½	79½	80
50	Balt & Ohio.	56¾	56¾	56½
100	Batopilas M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,030	Beth Steel B 60	63¾	64	..
70	Bklyn R T.	40	41	..
10	Butte & Sup	25¼	25¼	25¼
30	Cal Pet	20¾	20¾	20¾
150	Cent Leath.	64¾	63¾	63½
90	Ches & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
860	C, Mil & St P.	40¾	40¼	40¼
160	Chile Cop.	22¼	22	22¼
10	Chino Cop.	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,450	Corn Prod.	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,670	Crucible Steel.	65¾	65¾	64¾
150	Cuba C Sug.	31¾	30¾	31
50	Distill Sec.	48¾	48¾	48¾
250	Erie.	17¾	17	17¾
10	Gt Nor Ry. pf.	94¾	94¾	94½
210	Insp Cop.	55¾	54¾	54¾
100	Int M M.	30¾	29¾	29¾
2,760	Int M M pf.	121¾	120¾	120¾
250	Int Nickel.	34	32¾	33¾
50	Int Paper.	34¾	34	34¾
450	Kenns Cop.	40¾	39	39¾
100	Lack Steel.	74¾	73	73
10	Lehigh Val.	60½	60½	60½
2,690	Mex Pet.	171	160	160
100	Midvale S.	44¾	43¾	43¾
50	Mo Pac.	26¾	25¾	26¼
100	Nat Enamel.	79¾	78¾	78¾
100	N Y Cent.	79¾	78¾	78¾
450	NY, NH & H	39¼	38¾	38¾
240	North Pac.	93¾	93	93
100	Ohio C Gas.	45¼	44¾	45
40	Penn.	47¾	47	47
30	Pierce-A.	46¾	45	45
90	People's Gas	56½	56¾	56½
200	Pierce Oil.	17¾	17¼	17¼
40	Pan Am Pet.	67¾	67¾	67¾
50	Ray Con C.	24¾	24¼	24¾
500	Reading.	89¾	88¾	89
90	Rep I & S.	85¾	85	80
10	Sinclair Oil.	35¾	35¼	35¼
2,010	So Pacific.	103¾	102¾	102¾
215	So Railway.	31½	30½	31¼
750	Studebaker.	66¾	64¾	64¾
150	Tex Pac Ld Tr.	57¾	57¼	57¼
550	Tobac Prod.	78	76¼	76¾
250	Union Pac.	133	132	132½
10	U C Stores.	101¾	101¾	101¾
900	U S Ind Alc.	104½	103½	103¾
60	U S Rubber	67¾	67¼	67¾
24,570	U S Steel.	103¾	101¾	101¾
140	Utah Cop.	89	88¾	88¾
150	Va Car Chem.	57¾	55¾	56¼
130	Westingh'se.	44¾	44	44
590	Willys-Over.	24¾	23¾	23¾

†UNITED STATES BONDS.

$2,150	Liberty 3½ pf.	99.30	99.28	99.20
2,450	1st 4s.	99.00	98.86	99.00
3,700	2d 4s.	99.02	98.96	99.03
2,350	1st 4¼s.	99.10	98.96	99.02
2,250	2d 4¼s.	99.16	99.08	99.08
7,600	3d 4¼s.	97.88	97.80	97.88

*Prices include interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atl P.	27½	27½	27½
18	Cons Power.	102	102	102
50	Cosden.	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Do pf.	37½	37½	37½
30	Con Coal.	84	84	84
25	Davison Ch.	36	36	36

Bonds.

$3,000	Balt El 5s.	95	95	95
3,000	Cosden 6s.	90¼	90¼	90½
4,000	Cons Pow 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,000	Con Coal 6s.	96¼	96¼	96½
5,000	Elk'n Coal 6s	93½	95½	95½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am Zinc.	15	14¾	15
50	Adventure.	1	1	1
15	Bonanza.	77	77	77
1,345	Alaska.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Algomah.	30c	30c	30c
20	Allouez.	48	47½	48
15	Anaconda.	70¼	70	70
150	Ariz Com'l.	15¼	15¼	15¼
155	Cal & A.	60	60¾	60
100	Chile.	22¼	22½	22½
92	Cop Range.	48¾	48	48¾
370	Daly-West.	27¾	27¾	27¾
15	Davis-Daly.	5¾	5¾	5¾
115	East Butte.	10¾	10¼	10¾
175	Isle Royale.	26	25½	25¾
250	Lake Copper.	12¾	12½	12¾
150	La Salle.	2¾	2½	2¾
1,100	Mayflower.	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Michigan.	4	4	4
160	Nipissing.	8¾	8¾	8¾
45	North Butte.	14	14	14
40	Old Dom.	41	41	41
280	Pond Creek.	16	16	16
200	Santa Fe.	65c	65c	65c
225	Shannon.	4	4	4
10	South Lake.	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,185	S & Bos.	4¼	4	4
110	Trinity.	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Tuolumne.	95c	95c	95c
65	U S Smelt.	47¾	47¾	47¾
45	Do pf.	46¾	46	46¾
3,675	Utah Apex.	2¼	2¼	2¼
105	Utah con.	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,150	Utah Metal.	2	2	2
200	Winona.	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

17	Bos & Alb.	135	134½	135
165	Bos Elev.	71¼	71	71½
7	Do pf.	96½	96¼	96½
20	Bos & Me.	34	34	34
10	Fitchburg pf	59¾	59¼	59¾
10	Mass Elec pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Nor R R.	86	86	86
28	NY, NH & H	39	38¾	38¾
35	West End.	47½	47¼	47½
6	Do pf.	57	57	57

Miscellaneous.

5	Am Sugar.	110¼	110¼	110¼
30	Do pf.	111¼	111¼	111¾
438	Am T & T.	106¾	103¼	106½
38	Am Wool pf.	95	94½	95
10	A, G & W I.	109¼	109¼	109¼
510	Booth.	22¾	21¾	21¾
1,070	Century Cop.	13¾	13¼	13¾
25	Cumb'l'd Pow	49	49	49
10	Edison.	165	165	165
45	Fairbanks.	58½	56½	58½
10	Gorton.	29¼	29	29
810	IntPortCpf.	19	19	19
300	Island Oil.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Mass Gas pf	69¼	69¼	69¾
45	N E Tel.	99	98	98
410	Punta Sugar	49½	48¾	48¾
5	Plant pf.	91	91	91
245	Stewart.	32	31¾	31¾
410	Swift.	116	111¼	115¾
125	Torrington.	50	50	50
2	Un Fruit.	75	75	75
5	Do 1st pf.	49	49	49
100	Un Fruit.	144½	144	144½
143	Un Shoe.	42¾	42¾	43¾
5	Do pf.	96	96	96
1,572	U S Steel.	103¾	101¼	101¾
600	Ventura Oil.	8¾	8	8¼
150	Walworth.	17¾	17¾	17¾

Bonds.

$4,000	A T & T 6s.	101	100	101
3,000	C, B & Q 4s.	94½	94¾	94½
1,000	N E Tel 5s.	89½	89½	89½
$15,000	Punta Sug. 8s.	87	86¾	86¾
3,000	U S Sm 6s.	95¾	95¾	95¾
8,000	West Tel 5s	87	87	87

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am Shipb'g.	113	113	113
190	Booth Fish.	23¾	22½	22½
20	City & Conn.	1½	1½	1½
447	Do pf.	18	17	18
300	Cudahy.	128	127	127
135	Com Edison.	111	110	110
25	Fisk Match.	110¼	110¼	110¼
830	Libby, M & L.	19¼	19	19¼
20	M Ward pf.	106	106	106
103	Public Serv.	81	80¾	81
150	People's Gas	57¾	57¼	57¾
535	Sears-Roe.	161	159¼	160½
65	Stewart-W.	69¼	69¼	69½
3,846	Swift Intl.	34¼	33¾	34
1,887	Swift & Co.	115¾	114½	115¾
2,481	Union Carb.	58¾	57¾	58¼
25	U Paper Bd.	23	23	23
15	Wilson.	62	62	62

Bonds.

FOR CITY OWNERSHIP OF TROLLEY LINES

Resolution Calls On Electric Railway Members to Work for That Result

COMMITTEE IS TO REPORT

High Prices and Wages, Due to the War, Given as the Main Reason for the Move.

At the conference of the American Electric Railway Association in the Engineering Societies Building yesterday a resolution was introduced recommending that the member companies facilitate the municipal ownership of the electric railway systems. There were present representatives of about 85 per cent. of the electric railway properties in the United States, of the value of about $6,000,000,000. The resolution was the first concrete movement for the transfer of this vast amount of property to public control. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee of the association, which will later report, and the President, John J. Stanley, head of the Cleveland Railway Company, was vested with the power to call a special meeting to consider the report. Among the members of the Executive Committee besides Mr. Stanley are J. H. Pardee, President of the J. G. White Management Corporation, and T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of this city; Richard McCulloch, President of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, Mo.; L. C. Bradley, President of the Transportation and Traffic Association, and E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

The resolution, presented by J. D. Mortimer, President of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, states that the war has raised "prices and wages to unprecedented figures and threatens the continued operation of the systems," and that this condition prevented the companies from earning a compensatory return without extensive readjustment in fares, and made necessary a reconsideration of the entire problem of the relation between the public and the industry. It further declared that regulation by State commissions had proved unsuccessful, partly because of the incompetence or lack of courage of the commissions, and that of all industries which had suffered from war conditions the electric railways received the least public sympathy.

The resolution states that politicians have confused the issue between the necessity of present financial relief and past failures of the railways to perform their full duty to the public. Municipal franchises are described as of no value. Other parts of the resolution say that electric railway service is needed but cannot be continued under present conditions, that private owners prefer to make sacrifices rather than see the communities deprived of street railway service, and in conclusion the resolution reads:

"The American Electric Railway Association recommends to its member companies that they facilitate in every reasonable way the public acquisition of the present electric railway properties, arranging such terms of payment as conveniently accord with the financial limitations of the present laws of the respective States or municipalities, and that they assist in the promotion of such enabling legislation as may be deemed necessary by the public authorities to bring about the fullest measure of public ownership and operation of railways and their future expansion to fully meet the needs of their respective communities." A resolution was adopted by the association calling for the appointment by the President of a committee to make a study of reconstruction problems.

Mr. McCulloch discussed various methods for increasing returns and decreasing costs of operation, and said that public ownership would solve the question of service, because the employees would be in the civil service, and their pay would be regulated the same as the pay of firemen and policemen and other city employes who now receive less than the many railway employes. The question of public subsidies for the aid of traction companies was discussed by Homer Loring, a Boston banker, and L. S. Storrs, President of the Connecticut Company, said that the question of fares was largely a social and civic problem, and should be considered in the light of the effect upon community habits.

STORING UP WINTER COAL.

Fuel Administration Hopes to Have an Ample Supply in East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Fuel Administration will begin the accumulation of large stocks of coal for Winter storage by Nov. 15 at points in the East, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New England States.

This will be possible, it was announced today, by the practical completion of a program in the region of the Great Lakes to which shipments will be materially reduced within the next two weeks. Coal from Western Pennsylvania will then be available for districts in the eastern parts of that State, New York, New Jersey, and New England, insuring reserves for the Winter for by-product and gas plants which require the variety of coal mined in that section.

Coal released by the reduction of shipments to the Great Lakes from District No. 8 of Ohio also will be available soon for distribution in Western Pennsylvania, New York State west of Buffalo, and in Canada.

It is the belief of the Fuel Administration experts that the situation is now well in hand, and while the most careful conservation is asked by industries and households, there is apparently little danger of suffering next Winter.

MUST STILL SAVE SUGAR.

Hoover Compliments Housewives on Economy Netting 300,000 Pounds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Increase of the monthly allotment of sugar from two to three pounds per capita, effective today, the Food Administration declared, must not be taken to mean that the conservation of foodstuffs generally is not now fully as important as it was at the height of the sugar shortage. While the sugar situation has improved, largely due to the co-operation of American housewives in reducing consumption and to the availability of new domestic cane and beet sugar, the need for greater exports in other lines is no less marked.

Normal consumption of sugar for July, August, September, and October, the months during which the two-pound allotment plan was in operation—is estimated at 1,600,000 pounds. The saving during the four months this year is believed by Food Administration officials to total 300,000 pounds.

3,000,000,000 Smokes for Our Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Orders for 3,000,000,000 cigarettes, enough to provide two smokes for every person in the world, have been placed by the War Department to supply American soldiers for the balance of the year.

MOVE FOR ALLOTMENT OF NEWSPRINT PAPER

Baruch Has Tentative Plan to Supersede Restriction of Space for News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Government control of the newsprint paper industry by which paper will be distributed to all newspapers in the country to protect the smaller newspapers, is being considered by Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board. Dec. 1 is the date when the control would become effective under the present plan.

A tentative plan has been worked out by the pulp and paper section of the board for Chairman Baruch's approval. Operation of paper mills by the Government is not contemplated, but the entire newsprint output of the country would be allocated according to each newspaper's requirements, thus assuring a supply to the smaller papers now said to have difficulty in obtaining newsprint from the mills.

Chairman Baruch said today that investigation of the newsprint situation disclosed that some action by the Government toward equitable distribution of paper was necessary. Some larger newspapers, he said, had been able to purchase an ample supply and in some cases had more than the requirements, while smaller ones faced a serious shortage which threatened suspension of publication.

It is considered probable that the new plan, if accepted, will supersede the present restriction of the use of newsprint, which reduced the news space in daily newspapers 15 per cent. and Sunday editions 20 per cent. Mr. Baruch intimated that he would be in favor of alloting to each newspaper a fixed supply of paper, to be used in any way the publisher desired.

LIGHTENS WHISKY TAX.

Senate Committee Exempts Stocks Remaining in Bond Next July.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Senate Finance Committee decided today to continue work on the War Revenue bill tomorrow and then adjourn until Nov. 8 with a view to finally reporting the redrafted measure to the Senate about Nov. 12.

The committee today adopted an amendment providing that luxuries and semi-luxuries exported to other countries shall not be subject to the new excise taxes of from 5 to 20 per cent. This exemption was especially requested by automobile manufacturers.

Merchandise listed in the excise tax section, for which manufacturing contracts were entered into before Sept. 3, the date of the introduction of the House bill, will not be subject to the tax provision under another amendment adopted. Manufacturers requested this exemption because many of their contracts, including those with the Government, were made without contemplation of the new excise taxes.

Provision also was made by the committee for relief of holders of distilled spirits who may be unable to remove from bonded warehouses the stocks they own before the proposed wartime prohibition law goes into effect next July 1. The committee decided to relieve distilled spirits remaining in warehouses on that date from payment of the annual bond required and let them remain in the warehouse upon payment of the nominal fee.

$200,000,000 More Lent to France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A new credit of $200,000,000 established by the Treasury in favor of France today brought the total credits to that country up to $2,365,000,000, and the total for all Allies to $7,732,976,666.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The process of discounting early peace first begun in the highly sensitive financial markets, is extending through leading industrial and mercantile circles. While still more largely of sentiment, the recent change in business is now more clearly manifest in a shrinkage of actual operations that not alone results from Governmental and other restrictions, but also from the momentous events in the war situation. Increasing hesitation among buyers, who appear in the principal centres in notably smaller numbers, is illustrative of the turn which conditions have taken, and the more frequent cancellation of orders is not the least significant of the late developments.

That last week's recovery in the neutral exchanges was merely a natural rebound from the previous rapid recession, and not an indication of lessened peace prospects, subsequent events have demonstrated. By resuming its decline this week, the market has continued as a reliable barometer of international conditions, notwithstanding that another general rally was witnessed on Thursday. Before the late turn came, new low levels had been reached by the Scandinavian remittance, Amsterdam and Berlin rate, with a parity of 40.2 cents, had fallen to within a small fraction of 41. Not only has the course of exchange on all of the neutral countries strikingly reflected the recent trend of war developments, but a somewhat significant movement occurred this week in French bills, with checks on Paris rising to 5.46. While this quotation is still considerably under the parity of 5.18¾ francs to the dollar, it is the highest thus far recorded in 1918.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade has decreased, operations for the future are under leash, and conservatism tends to assume a more prominent role. Persistent talk of peace is an unsettling factor; the epidemic of influenza has made for noteworthy inroads on final distribution, has deterred country buyers from visiting the larger centres, and the warmest weather experienced in October for more than a generation has held down buying of Fall goods from final purveyors.

Despite the evident signs of a debacle among the Central European powers, manufacturing on Government account and war preparations in general, except in some shipyards, have not halted, nor is there any disposition to let up on essential activities. Indeed, cargo shipbuilding is to be pushed. But in purely domestic lines the tendency is to talk of readjustments that will of necessity be required in the event of the war suddenly terminating, and while some profess to believe that the present lull is only temporary, it is conceded that the pressure to get goods is by no means so strong as heretofore, and, indeed, some maneuvring in the direction of canceling orders already placed at high prices has developed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE.—M. D. Becker Corset Co.; A. S. Becker, corsets; Gregorian.
BOSTON.—J. J. Donovan, millinery, millinery goods; Marlborough.
BOSTON.—C. E. Fogg, furniture, carpets; Manhattan.
BOSTON.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; H. P. Leighton, jewelry, leather goods, woman's shoes; 248 Church.
BOSTON.—Smith, Taylor Co.; W. L. Taylor, mfrs. women's aprons, children's rompers, aprons; 200 5th Av., Park Av.
CHICAGO.—N. Shure Co.; C. H. Cohn, fancy goods, toys; 874 Broadway.
CHICAGO.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; E. Hanson, toys, dolls; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO.—G. L. Hammons Co.; G. L. Hammons, dry goods, clothing; Flanders.
CHICAGO.—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Priest, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 1,183 Broadway, Herald Square.
CINCINNATI.—Smith, Kasson Co.; C. E. Bagwell, shoes; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, O.—Corbett, Jones Co.; H. W. Jones, carpets, furniture, stoves; Stanley.
DETROIT.—McKay & Lawrence; W. J. Lawrence, woolens; Holland House.
LYNN, Mass.—B. F. Green & Co.; B. F. Green, men's furn. goods; Wallick.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Boston Store; W. H. Bruzzel, mdse. mgr., and H. Marsh, silks, dress goods; Latham.
STEUBENVILLE, O.—The Hub; L. A. Anderson, jobs coats; 15 East 28th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Lupton, all kinds of foodstuffs; Room 1206, 115 Broadway.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Kraft Mfg. Co.; L. Kraft, mfrs. silk, wash petticoats; 1,183 Broadway.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av., Latham.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Velours, seal plush, Sol lining. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Black, taupe, navy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Cash for 1,000 better coats; must be cheap. Farragut 5154.

COATS Wanted.—Job of better grade coats, fur trimmed. Eighth floor, 302 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds, suits, dresses; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new Spring styles in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chines, foulards and tricolettes. 54 West 25th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Looking at Spring styles; call any day. Room 301, 116 West 32d St.

FLANNEL Wanted.—8-ounce, 33-inch unbleached canon. Canal 8125.

FURMOSS BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber's 830 wool jersey. Phone Vanderbilt 3900.

KERSEY Wanted.—Taupe 15020 or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

KERSEY, Wanted.—Am. Woolen 15020, navy only. Telephone Gramercy 2020.

NAVY MOHAIR REGULATION FROGS Wanted.—Quantity, for capes; submit samples and prices. Silverstein & Schlossberg, 4 South Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

SERGES Wanted.—619 black and 54249 black and navy; state quantity, lowest cash price. John G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILKS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you in silks that you cannot use? Cash for large or small lots. Madison Square 576.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy and black; must be reasonable for cash; also Kersey, all colors. Mad. Sq. 8598.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or Stevens, all colors. Farragut 596.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Short beaver coats, also stoles and muffs to match; beaver, plush, mole, and kerami; lower prices, best value; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22-24 West 26th.

BLANKETS.—All wool, pieced, and 6/4, full army length and width, to close out. S. Lipp, 53 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3333.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours and all kinds of serges. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8600.

BROADCLOTH.—110 Julliard's 15020, all shades; right prices. Chelsea 2906.

CHARMEUSE.—Crepe, meteor, high shades, plaids; close out. Lindau, 118 West 29th.

CHEVIOTS.—Navy, to close out at once very reasonable. K 3 Times.

COATS—700 snappy coats must be closed out at once; prices veary cheap; jobs. Emanuel, 43 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out; if interested take advantage of this offer. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush; will sacrifice; silvertones, velours, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS to close out cheap. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COTTON PLUSHES, 50 and 54 inches; all shades and qualities for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

DRESSES.—High grade, to close out; tricolettes, Georgettes, jerseys, satins, and serges. American Costumes, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 high grade serges and satins; to close out at a sacrifice. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin dresses of the better kind to close out. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job of jersey, serge, and velveteen; latest models at sacrifice. 8th floor, 14 West 17th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. Duvet de Laine, all colors. Call Madison Square 10255.

FLANNEL EIDERDOWN, printed, 36 inches. Chelsea 3650.

INTERLINING.—Gray and white cotton flannel interlining. Greeley 3877.

KNITTED KHAKI CLOTH.—2,500 yds. of 14 oz. knitted khaki cloth, 44 inches wide, in short lengths, ranging from 1 yd. to 2½ yds. Address Box 28, Woonsocket, R. I.

PLUSH.—Salt's Esquimette for sale cheap. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farr. 6264.

SATEENS.—Several cases navy and black sateens, reasonable. Third floor, 29 West 21st St.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Garfield's serge 3019; also serges, Spring shades, very cheap. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 1503.

SILVERTONES.—Closing out cheap all colors of popular makes. Mad. Square 1520.

SUITS, COATS.—Will sacrifice 300 fine suits, 350 fur-trimmed coats; making extensive alterations. Freedman Brothers Co., 1,338 Broadway.

SUITS of one better grade, smartly trimmed, in all prevailing shades to close out. Gittelson & Steinhauss, 19 West 34th.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, taupe, amethyst, brown, reindeer, at attractive prices. Phone Alvin, Madison Square 8102.

VELOUR.—Gera 10655 reindeer, taupe, plum, navy, brown at Black. Chel. 7834.

VELVETEEN. — 24-inch twillback, taupe, green, plum, brown, Burgundy, to close out. Telephone Madison Square 7748.

WOOLENS.—To close out, remnants and ends of velours, overcoatings and checks. Demmerle & Co., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

Contracts Offered.

CUT, make and trim 800 dozen flannel shirts weekly. P 665 Times Harlem.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES for sale, all kinds, hand-sewing needles. Mills Sales Co., 60 Beaver.

PATTERNS.—Line of perforated patterns, new and desirable designs; complete assortment for needlework trade. 38 West 32nd St., Room 1310.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday ....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Scarcity of Paper Lanterns.

According to an importer of Chinese merchandise, there is a great shortage of paper lanterns. It appears the reason for this is that, owing to the large number of block parties and other open-air affairs that have been held of late, large quantities of these lanterns were used. In many cases they were destroyed, which necessitated buying more when needed again. The embargo on these goods has made it very difficult to obtain any great quantity of them at the present time.

Influenza Affects Optical Trade.

During the last few weeks the influenza has caused a falling off of business among the manufacturing opticians. Previous to the epidemic, business was exceptionally good, and, according to reports, it is gradually picking up again. Owing to Government demands, there has been a shortage of the materials needed in this trade, especially optical glass, as well as a scarcity of labor. Taking into consideration these facts, the price of glasses at retail has advanced but very little.

It's an Ill Wind, &c.

According to wholesale florists, their business has never been better than in the last three weeks. This is due to the epidemic and the funerals in its wake. Prices during the period advanced until they were almost double what they had been. This week business has fallen off considerably, partly due to the decline of the epidemic, and prices have dropped accordingly. It is thought that the trade will be seriously affected because of the $0 per cent. reduction made in their coal supply. At this time last year florists were already using coal to heat their greenhouses, but this year they are holding off until the weather becomes colder.

Fur Men Plan Big Campaign.

Elaborate plans are under way to put this city more thoroughly "on the map" as the fur market of the world. They are to be carried out under the direction of the Raw Fur Merchants' Association, the American Fur Dealers' Association, the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Association, the Fur Merchants' Credit Association, and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. The chief object of the campaign will be to show the fur trappers and shippers of the world that considerable economic waste could be eliminated if they would send their furs directly to New York, where 95 per cent. of all the pelts trapped in this country are dressed, dyed, and manufactured.

More Spring Rug Prices Made.

Additional prices were made yesterday on lines of carpets and rugs for the coming Spring season. Based on the 9 by 12 size, the prices of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company tapestry rugs show an increase of 10 per cent. over those given out in September. No changes from the September figures have been made in the prices of Axminster and Jacquard goods of this concern. Prices of the Firth Carpet Company also show a rise of 10 per cent. over recent levels. Advances of $1 to $1.50 per rug—9 by 12 basis—on the Axminster, velvet and tapestry goods made by McCleary, Wallin & Crouse have been announced by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, through which they are sold. Other sizes have been advanced in proportion.

Little Change to Gray Goods.

Little change was visible in the local gray goods market yesterday. Events on the other side of the Atlantic, pointing to an early peace, continued to encourage buyers to hold off, and they did it in spite of some slight concessions on narrow printcloths that were offered in certain quarters to stimulate contract business. The sales put through during the day were very largely for November shipment, and most of them seem to have been made by second hands. Staple constructions of printcloths, sheetings, sateens, and fine yarn goods shared in them, the last named at quite substantial concessions.

Mild Weather Helped Coal Trade.

The unseasonably mild weather of late October fitted in very well with the slump in receipts of coal which followed the outbreak of influenza in the mining regions, Saward's Weekly will say today. Anthracite has been moving over the local piers in slightly heavier volume this week than last, which seems to bear out reports that health conditions are improving slowly in the parts of t..e coal fields that have suffered the worst. In spite of the fact that the local dealers received less anthracite in October than they had expected to, Nov. 1 found the city reasonably well prepared for cold weather through the heavy tonnage placed in consumers' bins during the Summer.

Dress Goods Business Is Fair.

Despite the epidemic, fair orders are coming in from jobbers' salesmen that are now on the road with Spring goods. There is no question, however, that advance business has been slowed up for the time being. French serges continue to be a strong number on the road, but both they and storm serges are in limited supply as a result of the failure of the big manufacturers to open many lines of all-wool goods for Spring. Storm serges appear the scarcer of the two, as the yarns used in them are said to be the kind that the Government needs in its goods. As for current business, while it has been hit some by the epidemic one of the leading jobbers here reports house sales for October that were 40 per cent. ahead of those for the same month last year. The announced lack of wool for civilian uses for the coming season, while not expected to "bull" the market much, is taken as a guarantee that prices will not come down for some time.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Fancy Nearby Eggs More Than a Dollar a Dozen at Retail.

Having passed the $1-a-dozen mark at retail, the price for fancy nearby eggs now threatens to exceed that figure at wholesale. According to Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices, this grade reached 92 cents a dozen here this week. Foodstuffs were generally firmer, though they represented a smaller part of the changes in the general list than is usually the case. Altogether there were 51 changes shown in a list of 316 commodities, 27 of these being advances. Last week, in 44 changes, 22 were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for the last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl....	$2.25	$2.25	$2.00
Beans, m. c., 100 lbs.	12.00	12.00	....
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.59	.57½	.44
Butter, S.D., ex. f., lb.	.47	.47	.37
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	1.00	6.00
Cheese, w.m., spl., lb.	.33½	.33½	.23
Cod fish, G'ges, 100 lb.	11.00	11.00	9.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb..	.10¾	.10¾	.07½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb	.15¼	.15	.09½
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.92	.88	.72
Eggs, West., 1sts, doz.	.55	.52	.41
Flour, Spr., 196 lbs..	†10.50	†10.60	....
Onions, bag.....	1.25	1.25	2.25
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	10.75	10.75	....
Potatoes, 100 lbs.....	2.50	2.50	$.75
Rice, fancy, head....	.10¼	.10¼	.08¾
Sugar, fine g., 100 lbs.	*9.00	*9.00	8.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.32½	.32½	.26
Tea, Japan, best, lb..	.35	.35	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb..	.27½	.27¼	.23¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs....	9.75	9.50	6.75
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.30½	.30½	.26½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs...	17.90	16.50	10.60
Lard, Mid., 100 lbs..,	28.95	25.20	28.17
Pork, mess, bbl.....	38.00	38.00	45.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs..	9.00	8.50	8.00
Barley, malt., bu....	1.11	1.11	1.30
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu..	1.50	1.61	2.15
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	2.00	2.10	1.30
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.77	.79	.65¾
Rye, No. 2, bu.....	1.77	1.77	1.85¾
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.36½	*2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb...	.33	.33	.36
Copper, electro., lb..	*.26	*.26	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	*38.85	*38.85	34.75
Lead, lb.....	.08	.08	.05½
Spelter, lb.....	.09	.09	.07½
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	*47.50	*47.50	47.50
Tin, lb.....	.77	.77½	.66
Brown sheet, st'd., yd.	.20¾	.20¾	.17¾
Cloths, pr., 6/4x60, yd.	.15½	.15½	.11
Hides, pack., No. 1..	.29	.30	.34½
Hides, cows, hvy., lb..	*.27	*.28	.33
Leath., h'lock, t.r., lb.	*.43	*.43	....
Leath., tn.blks., lb..	*.73	*.75	.67
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb	.66	.64	.63½
Silk, China, st. fil., 1stlb	7.70	7.70	6.70

†Government basis.
*Government maximums.

In addition to the rise of fancy eggs to 92 cents a dozen, an increase of 4 cents for the week, the price of the best Western eggs moved up 3 cents a dozen. The former are 20 cents a dozen above last year's price, while the latter show an increase of 14 cents for the year. The price of the best cheese fell off a bit, but there was a rise of 1½ cents a pound in the cost of the best butter. The cheaper grades of each of these commodities did not change.

The price of Spring 100 per cent. flour fell off 10 cents a barrel here during the week, but in the major provisions market at Chicago there was a general advance in quotations. Mess pork did not change, but all of the live meats, as well as short ribs and Middle Western lard, went up. Neither fresh nor dried fruits in the list showed change one way or the other, and revisions in the vegetables list were fewer than for many months. In fact, there was but one—a decline in rutabaga turnips. Tea, sugar, and spices all were unchanged, but in the coffees there was a rise in Santos No. 4 and a break in Rio No. 7.

Four declines and no advances were shown by the Corry list. Straw, oats, hay, and straw all went down. Government price-fixing activities brought lower quotations on practically all of the varieties of hides listed, but in the leathers there was no corresponding break. Neither were there any advances. Seventeen changes were listed in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, of which all but five were advances. Features were few, but among them was the fact that no revision was made in any prices, for the first time in many weeks.

Declines in antimony, spelter, and tin marked the week in the metals. In the naval stores no declines contrasted with increases in pitch, resin, and turpentine. The miscellaneous changes included advances in tallow, crude rubber, and hops. The last named, however, is only quoted at 27 cents a pound, against 75 cents at this time a year ago.

Textiles again showed little feature. The imminence of peace put a pretty effectual check on advance buying of cotton goods in the gray, in spite of slight concessions on certain cloths. Little snap was visible in the demand for burlaps here, and the silk and woolen trades, for the most part, were only marking time.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Munzer Company, resident representative, 1,133 Broadway, now handles in this market the accounts of the Wyoming Garment Company, Scranton, Penn., and the Simon Strauss Banner Store, Anderson, Ind.

A dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel last night commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the firm of Clifford & Lawton, publishers of trade journals and books, 370 Fourth Avenue. The members of the firm and their employes attended. The toastmaster was J. W. Stephenson, editor of The Upholsterer.

The local salesroom of La Rose Brassiere Company has been removed from 347 Fifth Avenue to the Madbridge Building, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street. Martin Goodsman continues in charge.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

GEORGE I. WILSON & SONS, INC., printers, at 150 Lafayette Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $95,120 and assets of $69,305, consisting of cash, $25,000; auto trucks, $1,000; printing material, $7,950; accounts, $30,820; shares of stocks, $978; cash in bank, $37, and half interest in two lots at Brownsville, N. Y., $2,000. Among the creditors are George I. Wilson, $10,214; Fred G. Wilson, $4,310; L. G. Wilson, $3,850, and American Linotype Company, $5,888. Judge Hand appointed Henry Kaufman receiver; bond, $5,000.

GEORGE W. FIELD & CO., stock brokers, of 50 Broad Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by Cass & Apfel, attorneys for the creditors: Eva Busch, $254; Irving L. Kaden, $1,095, and Michael H. Marks, $500. He also made an assignment to James F. Devine. Judge Hand appointed Jesse Knight receiver. Mr. Field has a branch in Boston and lives at 788 Riverside Drive.

HERMAN I. PECK of 122 West 115th Street, formerly of Peck & Goldstein, builders, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $310,000 and no assets. Of the liabilities $248,000 were secured by mortgages on 534-560 West 148th Street. Among the unsecured creditors are John A. Sharp and Henry A. Orr, as trustees, $29,855, and John C. Orr & Co., $4,650. The liabilities were contracted mostly in 1906.

LOUIS PECK of 567 West 149th Street, formerly of Peck & Scobloff, builders, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $391,741 and no assets. Of the liabilities $350,000 were secured by mortgages on 148-150 East 121st Street, 215-217 East 119th Street, 53-55 East 130th Street, and 501 West 139th Street. Among the unsecured creditors are the State Bank, $7,503, and L. Bossert & Son, $5,880. The liabilities were contracted principally in 1907.

VIBRO SONS CO., INC., manufacturers of instruments for the deaf, at 145 West Thirty-sixth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,477 and assets of $40,295, consisting of stock, $14,559; machinery, $19,600; furniture, $2,800; automobile, $3,276; cash in bank, $605; also stock of the company issued for patents, $80,000. Among the creditors are W. F. Kenny, $9,751; G. W. Powning of New Haven, $2,764, and George Nova, $2,000.

ACME GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY of 132 West Fourteenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $45,093 and assets of $13,570, consisting of stock, $5,500; machinery, $500; accounts, $7,278, and cash in bank, $297. Among the creditors are the following: Central Mercantile Bank, $5,000; Lincoln Trust Company, $3,000; Reliance Metal Spinning Company, $3,645, and Western Electric Company, $2,286.

BEAURESFURE & CO., INC., importers and exporters, 52 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,058 and assets of $1,840, consisting of cash, $640; stock, $140, and claims against person in Lima, Peru, $1,110. Among the creditors is John Jacob Astor, $58.

BESLOWITZ BROTHERS, manufacturers of skirts, at 36 West Twenty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,188 and assets of $8,800, consisting of stock, $2,500; fixtures, $800, and accounts which have been assigned, $5,500.

G. & L. UNDERGARMENT COMPANY, INC., of 12 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,652 and assets of $3,800, consisting of cash in the hands of the assignee, $1,500; claim against a surety company, $2,000, and cash in bank, $300, held as an offset.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC CORPORATION of 161 West Thirty-fourth Street.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 30 against this corporation has been dismissed by Judge Mack before whom a jury trial brought in a verdict for the company.

METROPOLITAN STORES, INC., of 4,219 Park Avenue.—Judge A. N. Hand has accepted the bid of Joseph Briskman of $14,200 for the assets of this corporation.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 189 business failures during the week in the United States, as against 161 for the previous week and 235, 207, 284, and 317 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had thirty-two, New England ten, Southern twenty-five, Western forty-five, Northwestern fifteen, and Far Western fourteen. Canada had eleven, against fifteen for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 1, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Ascher Detective Agency and N. Y. Harbor Patrol—City of N. Y.....$106.00
Basse, Margaret, adm.—V. Clement, costs 108.70
Busch, Basilius—J. Truelsen..... 452.12
Baldwin, John S.—C. S. Newman et al. 1,387.78
Bernstein, Annie, and Morris Elias—F. Wax 115.00
City of N. Y.—L. Luoroth..... 100.00
Cooper, Hyman—A. Cohen..... 1,038.05
Davenport, Butler, and Benjamin B. Davenport—T. J. O. Thinelander..... 3,022.11
Eames-Sachs Co.—Bernard 4,123.18
Empire Cook Laudry Co.—N. Y. Edison Co. 201.77
Ely Colonial Sugar Co.—M. L. Sheine..1,337.12
424 Bay Co.—Annatuville St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—W. Hughes..... 250.00
Finnish Newspaper Co.—M. Lahtinen..125.20
Frankel, Samuel—A. Lederer..... 250.00
Fleck, Ellis, (toggery shop,)—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc..... 416.38
Glancoff, Jacob, and Joseph C. Schnapman, (Western Flower & Feather Co.,) —A. Rhillon 111.94
Gross, Dominick O., and Angelo Mustani—People, &c. 300.00
Gorman, John P.—Apex Leasing Co. 124.14
Holmes, Celia A.—G. W. Chadwayne..2,044.78
Same—L. P. K. Rouk..... 1,856.40
Same—N. Holbrook 1,614.89
Heyer, Nicholas R., adm.—J. F. Park..1,799.89
Hoyt, Arthur S., and Frederick W. Ward—City Investing Co. 1,049.74
Hollander, Elmer R.—M. Sofer..... 730.91
Hornichter, Sigmund—F. Hecht..... 315.65
Interborough Coal Co.—J. Steingel..... 142.15
Joelson, Joseph, and Joseph Josephowitz—M. Reikes 579.99
Kempe, Samuel—L. K. Tuttle..... 231.83
Kaufman, Isidor and Rubin—D. L. Schwartz 903.35
Litwin, Joseph W.—C. Cohen..... 1,524.74
Larry Well Co., Inc.—I. Davega, Jr.... 482.80
Lancet Cloak and Suit Co.—I. Schneider 1,062.20
Lubroth, Abraham—City of N. Y., costs 110.95
Montgomery, R. M.—G. B. Read..... 4,449.62
McCarthy, James and Helen—People, &c. 100.00
Mulroy, James—Thoroughfare Garage Co., costs 109.72
Meacham, George W.—S. K. Lichtenstein et al. 432.50
Newbold, Meyer—Parker Pen Co..... 192.90
Paddell, Timothy F.—N. Y. Edison Co. 262.06
Palmer, Russell—Stair & Andrew..... 193.10
Plate, Frank—J. Plate..... 550.00
Pina, Celestino—C. Calvosa..... 3,087.51
Robinson, Samuel—J. G. Ginsburg et al 121.22
Russell, Anna, and Mary Katz—People, &c. 200.00
Silberstein, Meyer—S. Ballin..... 356.19
Tully, McInnis Co.—J. G. Wilson Corp. 297.95
Travor, Norman—M. Law et al..... 140.60
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—W. E. S. Dyer..... 2,451.28
Williams, John, and Ralph Gerstle (Williams Gerstle Eng. Co.)—Parshelsky Bros., Inc. 867.40
Williams, Jennie—People, &c. 100.00
Wagman, Lena, and French Broad Lumber Co.—H. B. Howell..... 517.65

In Bronx County.

Brown, David, and Samuel Kutinsky—People State of N. Y. $300.00
Getz, Charles B.—Empire Security Co. 939.03
Gaites, Victor—A. Fuchman et al..... 151.31
Gunset, Louis E.—R. J. Donovan Co. of N. Y., Inc. 77.20
Loughlin, Thomas E., as admr.—A. S. Lanaing 2,798.42
Richwait Co., Inc.—Bear Realty Co., Inc. 436.38
Turley, James M.—J. W. Stoltz, &c.... 73.66
Williams, Edgar L.—H. E. Page..... 214.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

William, Geo. A.—W. B. Pritchard, Feb. 20, 1907 ..... $171.67
Pushkoff, Mayer—Nat Buckman Co., Sept. 25, 1911..... 52.62
Cornell, Claire J.—Fifth Av. and 74th St. Corp., Oct.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Bronx furnished an important deal yesterday in the purchase by operators of the five-story building occupying the block front on the south side of 170th Street, between Hughes and Belmont Avenues, fronting 96 feet on the street, 72 on Hughes Avenue and 59 on Belmont Avenue. The buyers were Bernard London and Harris and Ely Moran. The property was purchased from the A. O. Realty Company, which erected the building a few years ago. It is fully tenanted and was held at $80,000. P. Meyrowitz was the broker in the transaction. It is said that the buyers have practically closed a resale of the property to an investor.

Pabst Brewing Company Sells Its Columbus Circle Lease.

The Pabst Brewing Company has sold to Walter J. Salmon its unexpired lease from Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, 1921, of the Pabst Building, situated on the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue and the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Columbus Circle, fronting 100 feet on Fifty-eighth Street and 50 feet on Eighth Avenue by 115 feet on Columbus Circle.

Several months ago Mr. Salmon leased from the owner this property from Oct. 1, 1921, for twenty-one years, including the property known as 7, 8, and 9 Columbus Circle. Extensive alterations will be made at once. William J. Manaam negotiated the sale.

Operator Increases West Side Holdings.

Frederick E. Samson of Philadelphia sold to William D. Kilpatrick, operator, the small garage covering the gore lot 6 by 100.5 by 27 feet at 335 West Sixty-ninth Street, adjoining the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The buyer holds title to 333, a five-story tenement, and now controls a plot of 5,000 square feet, fronting 32 feet and having a real line of 52.11 feet.

Building Committee Approves Two Applications.

Two applications were approved yesterday by the Special Committee on Building Construction of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense at its meeting in the Hall of Records. One was a request from the Department of Charities to complete at a cost of $20,000 a roadway from the Queensboro Bridge to the Blackwell's Island storehouse and for elevators to facilitate the handling of hospital patients. About $500,000 has already been expended by the city on the hospital, which the Government contemplates taking over. The other was the application for alterations costing $4,500 to the female home for aged and infirm in the Kings County Hospital group. The applications, as favorably approved, will be submitted at once to the War Industries Board at Washington.

The next meeting of the committee will be at 10:30 Monday morning.

Vincent Astor to Build $50,000 Factory.

The only plans filed with the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday called for the erection of a two-story brick factory to be built by Vincent Astor on the west side of Exterior Street, 1,154 feet north of 150th Street, for the occupancy of the American Balsa Company, now with offices at 50 East Forty-second Street. C. G. Flygare, architect, has estimated the cost at $50,000.

Tenement Deals.

The estate of Joseph M. Doggett sold to the Charles Galewski Company, Inc., 12 and 14 East 110th Street, two five-story double flats on a lot 32 by 100, held at $50,000.

The securing of a mortgage loan for $15,000 from the German Ladies' Association enabled the closing yesterday of the sale by 324th Witt of Passaic of the five-story tenement house at 147 Forsyth Street, on the east side, to Jeannette Deitz. The loan, which is for three years at 5½ per cent., and the sale, were negotiated by F. G. Greenfield.

Garage Lease Sold to Owner of Property

H. & J. Hof has sold for Henry J. Hillman the ten-year lease of the garage at 240 and 242 East Forty-fifth Street, 59 by 100, to Charles Hoffman, the owner of the fee, who recently acquired the premises from Harry Aronson, Inc. It was leased from the plans by the same broker last August, before demolition of the Zion Church, which was destroyed by fire. The property has since been leased to Best & Co. for the use of their motor delivery vehicles.

The Bronx Market.

The estate of Lorillard Spencer sold to a client of J. Clarence Davies a vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Golden Avenue, 100 feet north of Mace Avenue; also a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Mace Avenue, 125 feet east of Radcliff Avenue.

Cohn & Tittman purchased from a client of Schwab & Co. a plot 75 by 87 on the west side of Fordham Avenue, 425 feet north of 183d Street. The buyer will improve with new-law tenements as soon as a building permit can be secured.

$165,000 Lease on Fulton Street.

An aggregate rental of about $165,000 Costis Takis, proprietor of the Goodey Shop, has leased from the Bergdoff Brewing Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., 144 Fulton Street, a three-story building, on a plot 23.6 by 108.8. The lease has about eleven years to run. F. W. Sharp negotiated the lease.

Brooklyn.

Samuel Galitzka sold for M. Benett to a client for occupancy the two-story stucco one-family house with garage, on a plot 40 by 120, located on the west side of East Eighth Street, 380 feet north of Avenue J, Flatbush.

The Buckley & Horton Company sold 95 Herkimer Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, a three-story two-family dwelling, 21 by 100, for J. C. K. Studwell to a client for occupancy.

E. C. Fanitz sold 10 Sunnyside Avenue, a two-story brick two-family dwelling, 20 by 83, for Hattie Wenslik to John Hart; also 213 Grant Avenue, a two-story brick two-family dwelling, 20 by 100, for G. E. Pellnitz to Jacob G. Ehler.

Levy Brothers sold to Nettie Mendel the two six-story tenements 193-5-7-9 Ellery Street, covering a plot 75 by 100. I. Weinbach was the broker.

Henry Pierson & Co., Inc., sold 208 Sixth Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 22 by 100, for Harriet Tunison; also 109 Park Place, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 21 by 100, for E. L. Snedeker.

Sale of Rockaway Hotel.

H. Richter & Co. sold the Rhineland Hotel at Rockaway Park, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, running back to Sixth Avenue, for A. Verity to Mrs. A. Grimm.

A Recent Buyer.

Katherine V. Hayes is the buyer of 47 Leonard Street, sold Wednesday by the Daly estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

86th St, 62 West, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, 4-story and basement dwelling; H. D. Colt, trustee, against P. W. Mankinen et al.; Curtis, M. & Co., attorneys; due, $12,970.90; taxes, &c., $728.40; adjourned sine die.

129th St, 132 West, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, 5-story tenement; G. W. Dunn et al., executors, against E. S. Peets et al.; W. A. Daly, attorney; due, $23,558.90; taxes, &c., $528.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 4th St, 24x72, Nov. 1; Hedwig E. Trand to Oscar Scheren, 313 West 100th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

attorney, Otto Beller, 1,393 2d Av..... $2,000

AVENUE B, w s, 76.10 ft n of 83d St, 25.4x80, Oct. 29; Frederick Fox (Fuchs) to Philip Krieger, 1,794 Prospect Av, Bronx; due Nov. 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,500 ..... $2,000

BLEECKER ST, w s, 65.6 ft n of Leroy St, 24.6x75, P. M., Oct. 28; Thomas O. Chirney to Bank of Huntington, at Huntington, L. I., 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway $10,000

BANNON ST, 85, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, Oct. 23; Caroline Ray to John M. White, 383 Paris Av, guardian, due Oct. 1, 1923, 6 p. c., equal liens with prior mtg for $10,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

STANTON ST, 162, n s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, 25x75, P. M., Oct. 30; Meier Radwe and Helen Sternberg to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Otto Schullinger, 176 Broadway, ... $12,000

2D AV, 2,314, e s, 25.8 ft s of 110th St, 25x75, Oct. 31; Charles D. Olendorf to William L. O'Conor, 608 West 114th St, trustee of will of Daniel O'Conor, due Nov. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

2D AV, 829, w s, 122.11 ft s of 45th St, 92x27.6x irregular, Nov. 1; Edward Volz to Peter Kasban, 811 East 222d St, Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; attorney, Oscar E. J. Helmstadt, 4,458 White Plains Av $1,500

57TH AV, s e corner of 33d St, 24.8x70, one-half part, all title, Oct. 31; Richard A. Ford to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $25,000

6TH AV, 908, e s, 40.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x80, Nov. 1; Sarah C. Clarke to Richard K. Fox, Red Bank, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $3,000

17TH ST, n s, 333 ft w of 5th Av, 102x184 to s s of 18th St, p. m., Nov. 1; 18 West Eighteenth Street Corp. to Susquehanna Silk Mills, 140 Madison Av, due June 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$75,000

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, p. m., Nov. 1; Darwin P. Kingsley to Ida M. Seeberger, 50 East 68th St, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..... $40,000

71ST ST, 48 and 45 West, n s, 466.8 ft w of Central Park West, 33.4x102.2, P. M., Oct. 3; Laura E. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., trustee of will of Leonard Appleby, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $22,500

86TH ST, 157 to 161 East, n s, 204.6 ft w of 3d Av, 75.8x100.6, Oct. 7; Tappan Realty Co. to Arrowhead Realty Co., 1,571 Broadway, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $106,896.62; attorney, Leon Laski, 160 Broadway $15,000

116TH ST, 130 West, s s, 310.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x100.11, Oct. 1; Rebecca A. Crawford to N. Willard Curtis, 2,405 Atlantic Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., mtg $29,000; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St $2,500

122D ST, 429 East, n s, 321.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, Nov. 1; Antonino Lo-Presti, 309 East 28th St and another to Edmund L. Bayless, 10 East 62d St, and another, trustees, 5 years; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St..... $4,800

123D ST, 420 East, s s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 31; Mary Izzo to Emilie E. Reeve, 234 West 101st St, due Jan. 2, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

172D ST, 650 West, s s, 296.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95, May 1; Charles A. Held to Aug. M. and Aline M. Gesser, at Pearl River, N. Y., tenants by entirety, 5 years prior mtg $42,000; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 38 Park Row $10,000

Bronx.

GRUGER AV, 1,732, e s, 50x100; Hudwill Corporation to George A. Hanrahan, Freeport L. I. and ano, Oct. 31, 1 year, 6 per cent; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1,000

GRAND BLVD and CONCOURSE, w s, 125 ft n of Minerva Pl, 25x125; Johanna Trueman to Herman Thielhelm, 517 West 150th St, Oct. 30, 3 years, 6 per cent; attorney, D. J. Oliva, 2,050 Amsterdam Av..... $1,000

HUGHES AV, s e cor 179th St, 73x— to Belmont Av x50x9.6; Pauline Wemstein to R. O. Realty Co, 7 West 22d St, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 31, due Sept. 1, 1923, 6 per cent.; attorney, H. J. Kinsty, 299 Broadway $8,000

JACKSON AV, 675, w s, 41x107.8; Stars and Stripes Realty Co to Broadway Savings Inst., 5 Park Pl, Oct. 31, 3 years; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway....$33,000

LOT 1022, map Laconia Park; Thomas Merrie to Timothy Ryan, 148 West 67th St, Oct. 28, 5 years; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway $2,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH ST, 326 and 328 West; Tosti & Sarone, Contracting Co., Inc., against West Eleventh Street Warehouse, Inc., owner; Paletz & Zucker, Inc., contractor.....$853

21ST ST, 202 and 204 East; Morris Spergel against Lexington-Twenty-first St Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$949

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

77TH ST, 219 to 223 West; Thomas & Buckley Holding Co. against Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corp., et al., March 20, 1918 ..... $149

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Are You a Renter?

Then Inspect Our

Charming 7-Room Brick Homes

beautifully decorated, ready for occupancy, with garage, and all built in Brooklyn. Subway 20 minutes from Times Square.

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Property Office, 224 Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

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BRICK HOUSE, $6,900.

At Jamaica, in finest location, a new 7-room house, all modern improvements, excellent traveling facilities; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn. Owner, 91 Union Ave., Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LARGE LOFT SPACE TO RENT

From February 1, 1919.

520 Broadway, TWO OR MORE FLOORS

each floor about 4,500 sq. ft.

Two elevators.

FIREPROOF SPRINKLED

JOHN J. HALLERON,

252 WEST 138TH STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

40TH ST., NO. 34 EAST

High Class, Elevator, All Improvements;

3 ROOMS AND BATH;

non-housekeeping; including service.

$900 to $1,200.

Bohnenkamp & Schneider, Agts.,

542 5th Av., N.Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 3859.

SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS

1109-1111 Madison Av.

CORNER OF 83D ST.

Every modern convenience; $1,800 to $2,200. See Superintendent, or

JOHN A. SCHOEN, 119 Bible House Tel. Stuy. 490.

BROOKLYN.

Kinko Duplex-House

MONROE PLACE 42A.

Near Subway.

A Kinko duplex apartment of eight large rooms and two baths. Strikingly artistic. Rent $2,200 per year. Can be seen by appointment.

KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND COMPANY,

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NEW JERSEY.

AT GRANTWOOD

APARTMENT; 5 ROOMS AND BATH; heat and hot water, furnished, modern concrete building; $47.50. Take 130th St. ferry and car, get off Palisade Ave., first stop.

GEO. H. LIMBACH

Telephone 752 Cliffside. Palisade, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

LOW RENT.

Opportunity to live in a fine street in good style for little money; three-story house, two baths; suitable to sublet in rooms or floors to good advantage; callers for floors daily; rent house $75. Inquire 10 West 130th St.; or Robert Lovers, 376 Lenox Ave.

Small furnished house on the east side, below 86th St., from Dec. 1 to May 1. O 358 Times.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.

Newly erected; beautiful 8-room modern detached house, with double garage; all improvements; sacrifice price; easy terms; can be used for 1 or 2 families; must be seen to be appreciated; located on Ocean Av., between Ave. S and T; Brighton L to Av. U or Ocean Av. car passes door; owner. MANVER REALTY CORP., 160 Broadway, Manhattan. Phone 2386 Cortlandt. Room 1201.

Queens.

Move right in brand-new 7-room house, all modern improvements; tiled kitchen, bath, combination fixtures, hot water, steam heat, hardwood trim; panelled and beamed dining room; driveway for garage; need $1,000 cash; balance easy terms; only $5,200; worth $6,500. Address C. Biedenkapp, 36 East 23d St., New York City.

ONLY $4,800.00.

Big bargain; 2-family brick; $500 cash, balance easy terms; always rented; particulars. Address Room 74, 36 East 23d St., New York City.

Long Island.

"THE GABLES"

A new dwelling of unusual charm. English Stucco design, brown tone, with mottled roof. Artistic and pleasing to a remarkable degree; 8 rooms, 2 baths, large plot 120x140; 2-car plastered garage with all improvements and sleeping quarters on second floor. In Hempstead, L. I., convenient to Garden City, golf links, &c. Will take $12,750 on reasonable terms. O. L. Schwencke, Jr., 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

English cottage, stucco, just completed, with large plot; a model in detail and planning; spacious veranda; sleeping porch, &c.; in finest section of Hempstead, Long Island, 42 minutes out; a bargain at $8,500; on reasonable terms. G. P. Norton, 277 Broadway, New York. Worth 4657.

For Sale.—Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York; 8-room new house; every convenience; furnished or unfurnished; large yard; coaled; terms. Telephone Forest Hills 6417.

HANDSOMELY furnished 8 room house for rent; baths, garage; Winter coal supply in cellar; North Shore, Long Island; 22 minutes from New York. Tel. Bayside 2724.

10-Room House, all improvements; garage; corner lot, near trolley and railroad station; rent $55. Telephone 2934 R Bayside. Straub, Douglaston, L. I.

Offering my beautiful Long Island corner residence, ten rooms, three baths, garage, half hour out, $16,000; very easy terms; ample coal. L 400 Times.

Furnished house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, coal. Call Saturday, Sunday, or evenings. 68 Middletown Street, Jamaica. Phone 1442-J.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, panelled dining room, sunroom, white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer gas, electricity; handsome concrete basement; concrete walks; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour; ride; $4,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 174 Nassau St. Tel. 3808 Beekman.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY.

Have over $200,000 in various sums. Will also entertain good location unimproved. Fullest particulars will receive prompt consideration. DAVID VOGEL, 198 Broadway.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house for sale; profit $150 per month. 259 West 75th St. Telephone Col. 9937.

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$500 CASH, balance your own terms. I will give you 10 years to pay off second mortgage; price, $6,000; splendid two-family brick houses in best section of Bay Ridge; 11 rooms, two baths, two heaters; top floor rents for $27 per month; costs owner $9 per month to live on first floor. Only three houses left. Act quick. Phone 1650 Sunset. Torkel Larsen, 4605 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE BARGAINS

Beautiful two-family new brick houses, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 large store rooms, 2 porches, 2 heaters, garage for 2 cars, near Subway station, $1,500; investment gives owner free rent on first floor. Torkel Larsen, 4605 5th Av., Brooklyn.

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AT BELLE HARBOR, finest section of Rockaway, choice corner plot, 80x100, improvements, convenient transit facilities, restricted, for sale at a sacrifice. Joseph F. Coufal, 318 E. 53d St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A wonderful bargain

at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

33 1-3% discount from former price; large stone mansion of 15 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sun parlors, beautiful woodwork, stable, garage, garden, one acre; choicest surroundings, most valuable residence section. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Management of real estate solicited by long-established concern; economical management, personal supervision; references. M. P., 218 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

You can have an office on Broadway, use of desk, full privileges, use of telephone switchboard carrying 10 numbers, your mail cared for and forwarded if desired, consultation free, all for $5 per month. Duane Co., 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Yard and shop, Long Island City, midway between tube and Queensboro Bridge, 55x100; reasonable rent; living apartments upstairs and offices on second floor; dry basement and shed in rear. Apply Room 1010, 103 Park Av., New York City.

Will sublet, Fifth Avenue Building, desirable office, fronting on 5th Av., double room, lease runs until May 1, 1920, at $150 per month. Dill & Collins Co., 419 Lafayette St.

Candler Building, 220 West 42d.—Large light furnished room; part of suite, with or without service. Room 1903. Phone 1942 Bryant.

LIQUOR STORE.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER ON COLUMBUS AV.; LOW RENT. APPLY WM. A. TAYLOR, INC., 205 COLUMBUS AV.

Corner offices or showrooms on 5th Av.; 15,000 sq. ft.; rent, $18,000. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Sublease—Store and basement, over 10,000 square feet; suitable for automobile or tire business. Inquire 1,730 Broadway.

LIGHT double office, neatly furnished; telephone, etc.; Broadway and 42nd St. Telephone for appointment, Bryant 1268.

TO RENT.—Two large, light rooms; Broadway outlook; suite 1110, 46 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th subway, large store, $100 monthly; 3 years.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1,203.

ELEGANT office to sublet; suitable for professional men. 309 Broadway, Room 500.

457th ST., 16 EAST—Handsome parlor floor for business, dentist or doctor. Furnished.

Desk room in light, cheerful office 505 6th Av., Room 1606.

Part of office or desk room; airy room with north light. 31 East 27th St., Room 85.

MADISON AV., 785.—Parlor floor, basement store, apartments, 3 large rooms, bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

57TH ST., 48 EAST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone.

60TH ST., 134 EAST—Parlor rooms, light housekeeping; $7 a week.

70TH ST., 55 East, (near Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished seven rooms, bath; southern exposure. Mme. Coyle, Lenox 1690.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realthy, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

PARK AV, 940, (East 81st.)—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment, corner. Tel. 3463 Lenox.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST.—Beautiful 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence. (London Terrace;) steam heat, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.

Unusually wonderful studio, three rooms and bath; (studio room 25x35 feet, two open fireplaces;) most artistically furnished.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.

Most beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; (living room 20x20 feet, open fireplace;) Steinway grand piano.

42D, 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

44TH ST., 254 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished front parlor and bedroom, steam heat, electricity, bath; dentist's residence.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55 to $100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath; $85 to $100, including service; also unfurnished, $65 to $75; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 3 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix-Portland Hotel.)—Desirable suites, two rooms, bath, $21 per week up; European plan; high-class American plan, $24.50 week up per person; special monthly rates.

47TH, 31-41 WEST—Select one-room apartment; large room; steam, electricity.

49TH, 11 WEST.—2 or 3 rooms with bath; non-housekeeping; maid service; furnished or unfurnished; also 8 handsome large rooms, beautifully decorated, on parlor floor with bath; parquetry floors; unfurnished; maid service; tea room in basement.

52ND ST., 70 WEST.—Floor two large rooms, two baths, together on separate.

54TH ST., 201 WEST.—Sublet charming apartment, 4 rooms, bath. Apartment 6-D.

54TH ST., 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two suites; private baths.

57TH ST., 130, WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished two rooms, kitchenette, bath; 12th floor.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Housekeeping apt., 3 rooms; charmingly furnished; southern exposure; $175.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Overlooking Park; 2 room studio apt.; kitchenette; beautifully furnished.

38 WEST 59TH ST.

Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new west end.—2-room apartment; $60-$70. Col. 4468.

71ST, 346 WEST. — Handsomely furnished; mahogany, Oriental rugs, &c.; two-room suite, kitchenette, private bath; elevator apartment. McGuire.

72D ST., 42 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in the style of refinement and taste; wonderful sunshine; Japanese restaurant; leases only. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

72D, 124 WEST.—Completely furnished 5 outside rooms, southern exposure, $250; immediate possession. Apt. 701, Phone Col. 2440.

72D, 116 WEST.—Attractive home-like 2 rooms, bath; southern exposure; maid service. 14 E.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studio suites, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; terms moderate.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, steam heat, electricity; high-class house; reasonable.

79TH, NEAR RIVERSIDE.—8 sunny rooms, 2 baths, all comforts, $250 to $550, according term. Decorator, Schuyler 9600.

81ST ST., 203 WEST.

The Barrington—To sublet, handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, housekeeping apartments. Superintendent.

83D ST., 317 WEST.—Seven light rooms, comfortably furnished apartment. Apt. 5.

86TH AND WEST END AV., (Della Robbia Apts.)—High-class, light four-room apt., furnished complete for housekeeping, until May 1 or longer; $175 per month. Call, after 12. Apt. 116.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Well furnished comfortable 2 or 3 room suite, high class apartment; private family. 5 West.

109TH-BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, apartment; modern; $165 monthly, only to parties buying furniture; monthly income, $270; immediate. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

113TH (near Broadway).—High-class bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 W. 113th. Telephone Morningside 1801.

116TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment; 3d floor, rear; immediate possession. Tel. 3040 Morningside. Thompson.

118TH, 210 WEST. (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable 2-room suite, private bath; 1 room, with bath; hotel service.

180TH ST., 854 WEST.—Seven large, sunny, airy rooms, two baths, exceptionally well furnished; piano, linen and silver optional; near bus, car and subway; references exchanged. Telephone 3508 St. Nicholas.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH CLASS APARTMENT, FACING CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEAR PLAZA; RENT OR SELL. TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1535.

Apartment at Hotel Gotham, very choice, consisting of two bedrooms, two baths, and large parlor, to rent for term of one year or less. For appointment telephone Madison Square 5000.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.

Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West, Uptown or Downtown; rent $1,200 to $10,000. Apartment Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, perfectly appointed housekeeping apartment to rent for any period of time; five large-sized rooms and bath; all conveniences. 104th St., near Riverside. Telephone Riverside 1780.

BROADWAY, (near 110th St.)—Bachelor or business woman; two rooms, bath, elevator; $75 month; references essential. Stern, 240 W. 104th St.

BROADWAY, 2,383.—Newly renovated; electricity; substantially furnished; 4 rooms, 7 rooms. Schuyler 7654.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Phone Col. 2700.

FURNISHED hotel apartment, six rooms, two baths, to sublet; Maria Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St. Inquire of lessee. Apartment 81.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

HOTEL CALVERT.

Bachelor apartments; light, warm, comfortable rooms; hotel conveniences; single, double, with or without bath; special rates. Bryant 2080.

(145 West 41st St.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (between 84th and 85th Sts.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; piano, victrola; immediate possession; long, short lease. Mrs. Coyle, Schuyler 5906.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th St.)—Beautifully furnished six corner rooms, bath, all outside, facing Drive; modern house; for 10 months or longer. Apply Superintendent, any time. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 rooms facing drive. Manager.

WEST END AV., 753, (near 96th St.)—Entire floor, two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; $90 monthly, year; can arrange for shorter period.

WEST END AV., 789.—Five rooms; best of everything; Knabe baby grand piano. Craven.

WEST END AV., 789.—Five rooms, attractively furnished; everything new, even to the building. Apt. 6B.

2 room, $55; 5, $135; 6, $125; 7, $225; light, sunshine. Tripp, 416 W. 118th; hours 10-2. Morningside 3502.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (Between 31st and 32d Sts.)—2 rooms and bath, $50; new, modern; electricity, fireplace, shower bath, maid service. Apply on premises, or Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 4.

49TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; gas, electric light free; also parlor floor and basement; business or residence. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

1,188 MADISON AV., (COR. 87TH ST.) seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms; very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

TWO ROOMS.

Furnished or unfurnished, select apartment house, lease, $60 and $70 per month; immediate possession. Manager, 43 5th Av.

WAVERLY PLACE, 27.—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, front, completely decorated; $480 per annum. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Telephone 5116 Columbus.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 2,026, (corner 121st St.)—Eight rooms, two baths; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rent $1,100.

12TH, 49 WEST.—3d floor, rear, skylight studio, bedroom, and bath; $65. Superintendent.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $85 monthly up; lease. Apply premises.

57TH, 43 WEST.—Small apartment, elevator, elegant house; exclusive locality.

73D, 46 WEST.—Ten rooms, three baths; passenger and also servants' elevator; living room 15x27, other rooms in proportion; asking $3,000.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished (or unfurnished) 2-room suite; southern exposure; fireplaces; exclusive; maid service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
All modern conveniences; excellent locality. RENTS, $540 TO $840 PER ANNUM.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
EDWARD C. H. VOGLER,
Amsterdam Ave., corner of 82nd Street.

716 WEST 180TH ST.

Very desirable apartment, seven rooms, all modern conveniences, $62.

Five-room, walkup; uptown, west side; $35 to $40. Albert, Farragut 4878.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Seven beautiful rooms, 2 baths, one block from subway, in a strictly fireproof building; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Otell, Audubon 5400.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT. —AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH CLASS STUDIO APARTMENT, CENTRAL PARK, SOUTH, NEAR PLAZA; $2,700. TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1535.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment or house wanted, about 10 to 12 rooms, east side, between 45th and 60th Sts.; occupancy Nov. 15 or Dec. 1; splendid opportunity if owners going South. A. G. de Sherbinin, 60 Broadway. Tel. Rector 7568.

Well-furnished apartment, four sleeping rooms, two baths, wanted by responsible tenant, for months of November and December; rental about $800 monthly. A 447 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—One or two room furnished heated apartment with kitchenette and bath, below 48th; not to exceed $45; references. Z 504 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, for 3 adults to March 1, possibly longer; west side below 100th St.; rent about $250. Address H B 97 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of two furnished rooms and bath; give full particulars. E. H. Paddock, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

Two living rooms, bath, kitchen, furnished, fully equipped; west side only. G 795 Times Downtown.

Three rooms in West End, below 82d St.; good references. G 388 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted Dec. 1 by middle-aged couple, 4 or 5 room apartment; rent not to exceed $45; west side preferred. G 795 Times Downtown.

Two rooms and bath, Washington Heights, near Broadway. K., 537 West 121st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Nicely furnished single room, southern exposure, bath, telephone; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST. — Handsome parlor floor, sunny square room, running water; references.

56TH ST., 33 EAST.—Comfortable double room, private floor; gentlemen or married couple.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two

HELP WANTED—Female.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS

worth of the name, with daughters who must work and who want their daughters, while earning the best wages, to be in good surroundings, supervised by considerate people, with thorough teaching in our business school, reasonable working hours and rapid advancement to those who excel,

Should call in person with their daughter and talk with Mr. Minnerly, Superintendent of Best & Co., 5th Av., at 35th St., 6th floor.

GENERAL houseworker, white; no washing, high wages, good home; references required. Apt. 3-E, 349 West 85th St.

GIRLS
and
WOMEN.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PEOPLE LIVING IN BROOKLYN.

This company's buildings are located in Brooklyn, near the East River, between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; three minutes' walk from the Sands St. Station and Brooklyn Bridge.

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Rapid advancement to better-paying positions in our shipping room to those who qualify. The work consists of assembling and wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping.

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These positions, for active girls over 16 years of age, consist in filling mail orders in our piece goods, hosiery, underwear, and millinery divisions; pay $9 to $10 per week to start; no experience necessary.

PACKERS.

No experience necessary; positions offer an opportunity to those who may never have been employed or who have not worked for a number of years, but feel they should now be employed.

ALL EMPLOYED NOW MAY PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS.

LARGE PLANT DOING VERY IMPORTANT WAR WORK NEEDS GIRLS AT ONCE; AGES 18 TO 40; BEST LIVING CONDITIONS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GIRLS WHOSE CHARACTERS ARE BEYOND REPROACH.

APPLY READY TO LEAVE.
DU PONT CO.,
244 WEST 23D ST.
U. S. EM. S. PERMIT 44.

GIRLS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRL for general clerical work; adaptable beginner preferred; salary $8; advancement. B 231 Times.

HOLLERITH KEY PUNCH OPERATORS AND STENOGRAPHERS WANTED AT ONCE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Borden and Starr Avs.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, or Greenpoint cars to Calvary Cemetery car.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, thoroughly competent and experienced; capable of taking entire charge and control of household; must understand keeping accounts and have executive ability; send copy of references; state age, nationality, and salary expected. B 256 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; good cook; apartment; two business people; wages $35; good Christian home. Call Saturday after 1, 3-A, 316 West 97th St.; 'phone Riverside 6780.

HOUSEWORKER AND MOTHER'S HELPER to assist in family of three, no laundry, good home and wages; reference required. G., 22 Stephenson Boulevard, New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 4690 N. R.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework small family 2 adults; good wages. Call bet. 9 and 12, Apt. 15, 301 W. 46th St.; O. J. Dennis.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl (white) for general housework; small family; 523 West 112th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Morningside 82.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MAID. — REFINED FRENCH VISITING MAID; HALF OR WHOLE DAY. WEIR, 270 PARK AV.

MESSENGERS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

NURSE GIRL, young, to take baby out; sleep in or out; good home and light duties. Call Mrs. Quinn, 237 West 74th. Apt. 2E.

NURSE—For two well-behaved children; good home and wages; reference required; Apt. 3 E. 349 W. 85th.

OFFICE GIRLS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

OFFICE GIRLS in office of an insurance company; must be at least 18 years of age; opportunities for advancement to clerical positions; salary to start, $9 weekly; state age and education. Address P. O. Box 825, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

SALESLADIES.

New 5th Av. retail toy store requires experienced, neat, intelligent saleslades for permanent positions. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and reference, Strauss, 7 West 22d St.

SALESLADIES WANTED

IN LADIES' COAT, SUIT AND DRESS SPECIALTY SHOP ON FIFTH AVENUE. MUST BE EXPERIENCED.

O 287 TIMES.

SALESWOMEN.

WE REQUIRE EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR
STATIONERY
BOOKS,
JEWELRY,
NOTIONS.

CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS; NO SATURDAY NIGHT WORK. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced Oliver machine operator preferred. Call B. Messina's Sons, 436 Canal St.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary desired. G 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export house; good opportunity; state experience, salary. H 671 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Taking dictation in English and either French or Spanish; state age, experience, salary. A 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for a competent, neat, and willing girl; salary $16 start. New York Millinery & Supply Co., 1237 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, for temporary work. American Chicle Co., 303 Borden Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for busy office; fast, accurate; salary, $17 to start. Write, giving experience. B 250 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, with knowledge of bookkeeping; neat, accurate. B 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Little or no experience, but with initiative. Botwin, 45 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; rapid; salary not over $15. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SUPERINTENDENT and instructress of nurses wanted for 60-bed hospital, growing institution in Philadelphia, Penn.; must be capable teacher; state qualifications and references. Address J. G., Z 286 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and general office assistant in bank; also girl to operate statement machine; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 216 Times.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. —Call 146 East 28th St. today, 4 P. M.

TYPIST to take dictation from business phonograph; steady; $15 to $18; 9 to 6; Saturday, 9 to 1. Third floor, Metal Stamping, 13th St. and East Av., L. I. City. Queensborough Tube to 11th St. or 59th St. Bridge to Vernon Av.

TYPISTS.—Salary, $60 month; big company; hours, 9-4, Saturdays 12; quick advancement. Write, stating age, experience, H 625 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted; must be accurate and rapid. Hazard Lead Works, Inc., 309 Broadway, N. Y., Room 107.

TYPIST, able to translate French to English. Morris Russel & Co., 14 Church St.

WARD MAID.—Pay $30 month. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 4 P. M.

WOMAN, (white,) trustworthy, for general housework in country; good wages and home for right woman. Apply 484 75th St., Brooklyn. Phone Bay Ridge 564.

WOMAN, respectable colored, to clean hairdressing parlors or take care lady's apartment; no Sundays. Mrs. Whitney, 155 West 132d St.

YOUNG LADIES wanted in office of an insurance company as filing clerks; also several to assist in mailing department; splendid opportunity for advancement; high school graduates preferred, but not necessary; salary, $12-$13 weekly, according to assignment; state age and education. Address P. O. Box 325 City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY for general office work and to handle mail with exporting and importing concern; good opportunity; state salary desired. B 769 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN WITH DOMESTIC SCIENCE TRAINING OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN LUNCH ROOM WORK; SHOULD BE GRADUATE OF HIGH SCHOOL; PERMANENT POSITION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START, $14. B 704 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN to attend switchboard; must be able operate typewriter. Apply Rogers-Brown Co., 46 Cedar St.

YOUNG WOMEN

with college or technical school training, able to do simple drafting work, lettering, and plotting charts; business experience preferred; good salary to start and advancement; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. A. H. C., 463 West St., N.Y.C.

YOUNG WOMEN, who wish to care for children and learn orthopaedics; good salary and good home. Apply N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS ARE WANTED
by big business houses every day. TRAINED file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and there are opportunities for promotion. Our inexpensive four weeks' course teaches you the things you can't learn in an office, and also gives you ACTUAL PRACTICE in filing. Positions secured when proficient. The only Filing School affiliated with a Filing Equipment House. Afternoon and Evening classes now forming. Classes limited. Call, write, or phone today. Telephone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street, near Broadway.

INSPECTORS.—Competent and qualified inspectors are urgently needed for the examination of the construction of airplanes and airplane parts.
We are instituting a course to give the necessary training to obtain certificate of qualification as aircraft inspector.
Government pay is $75 a month and up.
We are in touch with and have the approval of the Government.
Men who obtain our certificate will be assisted by us in obtaining a Government appointment.
Write, phone or call for particulars.
EDUCATIONAL DEPT., 4TH FLOOR,
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 47TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 Nassau St. Stenographers, typists, clerks, bookkeepers, office girls; excellent opportunities; registration free; hours 9-5:30.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary; men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Men employed in this work, if they prove satisfactory, will be advanced to steady factory positions when plant is completed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant;

OR TO

Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
211 Bowery, New York City;
240 West 23d St., New York City;
20 East 22d St., New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
OR TO
UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

ACCOUNTANT to act as assistant cost accountant in factory of large Christian firm located in East Harlem; essential industry; must be accurate, double entry bookkeeper, with past experience. Phone Mr. Berry, 5550 Harlem, for interview.

ACCOUNTANT. — Certified or chartered seniors wanted for permanent work; salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating experience, education, and qualifications, B 227 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADDRESSERS; EASY WORK; GOOD PAY; DAY AND EVENING. BOYD'S 19 BEEKMAN ST.

ASSEMBLERS. — WANTED, EXPERT RADIATOR ASSEMBLERS AND TESTERS FOR AEROPLANE RADIATORS; GOVERNMENT WORK; 8 HOURS; 60C.-$1.50 PER HOUR; LUNCH FREE. MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORP., 143D ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in publishing house; good opportunity and advancement. E. T. H., P. O. Box 97, Mad. Sq.

BANK.—Young man, about 17, wanted downtown bank, Manhattan, messenger; $45 monthly to start; references required. B 700 Times Downtown.

BANK wants boy for messenger and general office work; state age and salary desired. B 217 Times.

BELTMAKERS, pressmen and helpers wanted for Philadelphia; good wages and transportation paid. Apply Room 538, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Phone Rector 9625.

BENCH HANDS.

Must understand micrometer and blueprint work.

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

REQUIRE

A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE MEN'S ADVERTISING COPY.

A part time position, requiring not more than 3 hours per day, 3 days per week.

Address Philip Le Boutillier by MAIL ONLY, giving full particulars, experience and an indication of what kind of men's copy you can produce.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, by Stock Exchange firm, man able take full charge of set of brokers' books; must have had Wall Street experience; state age, qualifications and salary desired. B 598 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for large corporation fifty miles from New York; must have accounting and auditing experience; rapid and accurate; state age, salary, experience, &c. B 657 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for order dept. and to assist on books; salary $30; state age, experience, and nationality. K 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for Stock Exchange house. Box 258 Times, 2 Rector St.

BRANCH OFFICE MANAGER.
A manufacturer of national prominence, whose products are marketed through grocery channels, desires to employ immediately a branch office manager for Southern territory, headquarters Richmond. Applicant must be not over forty years of age, not in Class 1 or 2 of the draft, and capable of supervising a large branch office and a force of at least forty salesmen. No application will be considered that does not state clearly the applicant's age, previous experience and ideas in regard to compensation. B 694 Times Downtown.

BOYS

FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter only,
Mr. Prentzleln,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT No. 113.

BOYS. — 14-17; IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH; APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. H 667 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted for office work who can operate typewriter; must report for duty at 8 A. M. sharp. See Mr. Wilkins, 2d floor, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

BOY, 16 years old; good position; chance of advancement; salary $12; must be neat and furnish excellent references. Write Box D. C. 150, 220 West 42d St.

BOY.—Office boy wanted for busy executive; fine opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. Apply Times Annex, 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOYS.—Big company; salary $36 month; rapid advancement; hours, 9-4; Saturdays, 12. Apply Saturday or Monday, 10-2, Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

BOYS to collect material for ship industries and assist in stock; opportunity to learn business. Apply Horne Mnfg. Co., 2 College Pl., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended; $8 to start. B 661 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or over, for light factory work. 501 West 44th St.

BUSINESS MANAGER WANTED.

One of our clients, a large manufacturing company doing 100% war work, requires immediately the services of a thoroughly qualified executive.

Energy, tact, and thorough experience in business management required.

Apply in person, with full history and supporting data, at our offices, Tremont Building, Boston.

Cooley & Marvin Co.,
Accountants, Engineers, and Appraisers.

BUYER.—To an experienced mill supply and machine part buyer desiring a chance of securing factory experience is offered the opportunity of associating himself with the purchasing department of one of the largest of the recently constructed Government plants; only applicants of proven ability will be considered, and to one who combines such ability with an unusual degree of initiative and resourcefulness the opportunity for development will be unlimited. Z 300 Times Annex.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS.

SPEND THIS WINTER IN THE SOUTH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., ON CANTONMENT WORK; FINE CLIMATE. APPLY

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
310 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN;
126 CLINTON ST., MANHATTAN;
240 W. 23D ST., MANHATTAN.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

CARPENTERS wanted for concrete form work; concrete shipyard. Apply Ambursen Construction Co., Inc., Little Ferry, N. J.

CARPENTERS wanted for finishing work; $6.50 a day. 68 West 45th St.

CHEMISTS. — Experienced analytical chemists by largo dyestuff concern; prefer those with good college training; give full particulars and salary expected. A. C., 239 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; chief clerk with good accounting knowledge; excellent opportunity for advancement to first-class man. A 796 Times Downtown.

CLAIM CLERK, one having had experience handling railroad claims. B 232 Times.

CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; competent man in order and billing department; must have experience in this work. A 795 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted by large cotton goods house, experienced in all details connected with export of textiles; state full details and salary. A 453 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERKS.
MEN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE, BETWEEN AGES 19 TO 45 YEARS; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL,
121 W. 17TH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

COST MEN
WANTED.
A large organization doing 100% war work desires the services of three men well versed in modern cost practice, with especial reference to burden distribution; make your reply complete, to be held in confidence if requested. Z 272 Times Annex.

COST MEN WANTED.
A large organization doing 100 per cent. war work desires the services of three men well versed in modern cost practice, with especial reference to burden distribution; make your reply complete, to be held in confidence if requested. Z 290 Times Annex.

COTTON YARN BUYER.—A large export and import house offers excellent opportunity to young man who knows the qualities and market conditions; knowledge of South and Central American market requirements helpful, but not essential; state nationality, age, experience, draft classification, and amount of remuneration expected. B 638 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; good opportunity to become manager of department; state full details, age, and salary expected. K 66 Times.

CUTTERS WANTED.—Two A-1 short knife shirt cutters; can use only first-class, experienced men. Splendid opening and permanent positions to the right men. Address C. E. Buffington, Supt., M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.

DIE SINKERS.

MUST BE FIRST CLASS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

DRAFTSMAN.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNER ON LIGHT JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES; PERMANENT POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO COMPETENT MAN. U. S. GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENT WORK; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED, TO M. H., 121 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN,
tool designer, one familiar with lathes and automatics preferred. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, N. Y.; take Penn. R. R. to Main St., Flushing, or B. R. T. cars to Prospect Av., or Flushing or College Point cars from Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Lawrence St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Mechanical detailers and tracers; permanent position; Government work; apply after 10 A. M. Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; marine engine for Southern yard. Write Kemp, 360 7th Av., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, good at lettering, to do work at home evenings. A 441 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK JUNIOR.
Night work only, to a thoroughly experienced man we offer a good position at a good salary. James, 247 West 46th St.

DRUGS.—In wholesale drug house, experienced drug checkers; advancement. 91 Fulton St. Licensed by U. S. E. S. 276.

EDITOR for trade paper; must understand makeup; state age, experience, salary expected; technical knowledge unnecessary. G 45 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, experienced on Otis cars. Apply engineer, The Pictorial Review Co., 222 West 39th.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for apartment house; wages $50. Apply Supt., 570 West 180th.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for apartment house; wages $50. Apply Supt., 598 West 191st.

ENGINEER AND MASTER MECHANIC

For large Brooklyn factory; good pay and excellent prospects for thoroughly competent man; ability to direct the work of others is essential; experience and knowledge of economic power plant operation is necessary, plus the ability to put that knowledge into practical use; applications will be treated as strictly confidential, but must give full particulars of applicant's training and experience to receive consideration. A 424 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER.

We desire a young college man to work in our research laboratories.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

ENGINEER,
for large cocoa and chocolate factory working on Government contracts; experience on ice machines essential; steady position, good salary. Call or write, Employment Department, Rockwood & Co., Park and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT for electrical and mechanical tests; permanent position; Government work; resident of Brooklyn preferred; apply after 10 A. M. Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, white or colored, 8-hour day; good wages; steady employment. New York Hospital, 8 West 16th.

ENTRY CLERK, EXPERIENCED, TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL; NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS. E. C., 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN.

Machine assembly foreman to take charge. Raymond Engineering Corporation, 309 Lafayette St.

FOREMAN.—Carpenter, working foreman, for small shop, able to handle machinery; permanent job for right man; $32.50; 8 hours. Davin, 74 Irving Place.

HOUSE MAN, for bachelor's apartment; prepare breakfast and dinner; if desired, work elsewhere or go to school during day; state age, references, and remuneration expected. Z 283 Times Annex.

INSTRUCTORS wanted; two experienced workmen competent to teach machine shop practice or carpenter work to college students; applicants should give references and state experience, age, and draft classification, and whether they have ever taught beginners. Address E. F. C., 38 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

JANITOR, 20-family house, West 177th St. Apply Murray Hill Co., 1,138 St. Nicholas Av., near 167th.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

A graduate mechanical engineer who has had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS

for messenger and mail service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS WANTED.
STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY.
NATIONAL SULPHUR CO.,
624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

LACE WEAVERS WANTED. APPLY REGINA LACE CO., CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND.

MACHINISTS Wanted.—Over 45 years of age preferably. Call National Binding Machine Co., West and Vesery Sts., 3d floor.

MAIL CLERK wanted to take charge mail department, New York Stock Exchange firm; $65 to start; permanent position. Address C. Z., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

MANAGER AND READY-TO-
WEAR BUYER.

Thoroughly experienced women's ready-to-wear buyer for retail cash cloak and suit establishment in Providence, R. I. One who is capable of assuming full responsibility of managing and merchandising a specialty house with twelve departments. New York interviews arranged for those desiring same. Address, giving full particulars, W. H. Kerr, 501 Washington St., Boston.

MAN wanted, exempt from draft, who thoroughly understands the managing and selling of carpets, beds, and blankets. Apply to Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway, New York.

MAN, colored, to work on country estate near New York; should be able to take care of furnace, horse, and 100 chickens. Call 6th floor, 1,764 Broadway.

MAN, colored, to work on country estate near N. Y.; should be able to take care of furnace, horse, and 100 chickens. Call 6th floor, 1,764 Broadway.

MAN to take care of flat paper stock and act as receiving clerk in downtown printing establishment; wages $20. A 454 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Wanted by Stock Exchange house, man to assist in cage. Box 260 Times, 2 Rector St.

MAN wanted to run passenger elevator and tend to low-pressure boiler. Write C. L., 14 Avenue A.

MAN for typewriting, telephone; knowledge of bookkeeping; after 12. Room 1002, 35 Nassau.

MAN, handy with carpenter tools, for packing and crating machines. 501 W. 44th St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

We prefer men who have had three years' experience in designing small apparatus.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICS.
To mechanics who have had machine assembling or adjusting experience an opportunity is offered to train for positions as out-of-town repairmen; to men who qualify a good future is assured; state age, experience in detail, and salary expected. T. M., 385 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, experienced, wanted for shop doing general repair work, larger part on Fords; man who can take charge of shop preferred; state qualifications and references; about one hour's ride to New York City; pleasant surroundings. Z 285 Times Annex.

MEN.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

OPERATORS,
DIE, TOOL AND MACHINE
SETTERS;

BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS;
EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; 18-50 YEARS.

APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
SATURDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 12 M.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WILL BE OPEN EBECTION DAY.

REMINGTON ARMS UMC CO.,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

MEN in wholesale drug house; general laboring work; permanent; advancement. 91 Fulton St. Licensed by U. S. E. S. 276.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP, WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, W. & B. HANGSTANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANTS, &C.

GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS
FOR
STEADY MEN.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

MULTIGRAPHER, expert; call Saturday and Monday. Woelfler & Co., 11 Broadway.

OFFICE MAN wanted, experienced, for C. B. Exchange of 3,600 subscribers; furnish references, state salary expected and where now employed. Petersburg Telephone Co., Petersburg, Va.

OFFICE BOY wanted for general office work; good opportunity to work up in well known automobile organization. Call Colt-Stratton Co., 100 West 64th St., 5th floor.

OFFICE BOY.
Mercantile concern. Write or call Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d. Permit No. 254.

OFFICE BOY—Young man accustomed to putting out large mail and making himself generally useful; large corporation; salary $45 per month. B 715 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large insurance Company. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, N. Y. C. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 361.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE PERFUME HOUSE. CALL V. VIVAUDOU, INC., 418 WEST 26TH.

OFFICE MANAGER.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ONE WHO KNOWS HOW TO MANAGE. MUST HAVE ACTUAL E-PERIENCE IN SUPERVISION OF LARGE OFFICE USING BURROUGHS SYSTEM OF MACHINE BOOKKEEPING. B 699 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PACKERS in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. 91 Fulton St. Licensed by U. S. E. S. 276.

PHYSICIAN,
diagnostician, physical examination of men at New York City. Communicate by letter, giving full details, to Room 3215, 120 Broadway.

PLUMBERS. NOTICE.

SHIPBUILDERS NEED HOUSES AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
YOUR HELP REQUIRED.

APPLY U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE:
22 East 22d St., Manhattan.
240 West 23d St., Manhattan.
176 Clinton St., Manhattan.
210 Jay St., Brooklyn.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

POLISHERS AND GRINDERS ON BRASS AND STEEL; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GENERAL OPTICAL CO., INC., WASHINGTON ST., MT. VERNON.

PORTERS

FOR WAREHOUSE WORK.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

PORTER
for general work around office and factory; night shifts; 5 nights week. 290 Hudson St.

PRINTING SALESMAN Wanted.—The Mason Printing Corporation of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the largest commercial plants in the central part of the State, requires a salesman who can suggest practical selling ideas and assist customers in preparing plans; commission basis.

PRINTING SALESMAN, who can influence high-class trade along commercial lines, including loose leaf and manifold work; must be experienced and capable of assuming entire charge selling end of the business. Address Confidential, K 23 Times.

PURCHASE AND SALES CLERK wanted for Stock Exchange house. Box 259 Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
wanted to devote part time or all time to assist an executive; must be stenographer. Answer, stating age, education, past position, if any, and salary expected to start. A 440 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MEN—GENERAL
on machinery, Warner & Swazey and Fox lathes. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove St., Flushing, N. Y.; take Penn. R. R. to Main St., Flushing, or B. R. T. cars to Prospect Av., or Flushing or College Point cars from Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Lawrence St.

SALESMEN.
BEST & CO.
Require

Clothing salesmen in their Men's and Boys' Departments. Must be accustomed to serving a first-class clientele. Those with following preferred.

All applications in the strictest confidence and no references are looked up until after a satisfactory interview has been had. Apply Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED MAN TO SELL TIRES, ONE WHO HAS SUCCESSFULLY SOLD MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILES, CASH REGISTERS, TYPEWRITERS, OR OTHER HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY FOR METROPOLITAN TERRITORY; APPLICANT MUST BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH RECORD OF PREVIOUS SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE AND MUST EXPECT A MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; SALARY. K 72 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted by a high-class domestic embroidery house to sell to jobbers and better class cutting up trade; good opportunity for a hustler; must state experience; strictly confidential; commission and drawing. B 236 Times.

SALESMAN.—Preferably one now selling for mill supply house, to represent manufacturer of power plant essentials, calling on engineers in Manhattan and vicinity; state age, salary expected, and experience. Z 278 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to sell plush coats, New York and vicinity; commission. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SALES MANAGER.
A manufacturer of national prominence desires to employ immediately a sales manager to handle a branch office sales force of forty men. No application considered unless applicant has had experience in handling men and application states plainly age, experience and salary expected. Applicant must be under forty years of age, and not in Class 1 or 2 of the draft. The manufacturer markets through the grocery trade, but experience in this line of business not essential. Address B 696 Times Downtown.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT MAN wanted for dry goods firm; experienced with export sample work; must have had some years' experience. K 35 Times.

SEWING FOREMEN.
LARGE WAR PLANT, EMPLOYING SEVERAL HUNDRED POWER SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS, WANTS TEN FOREMEN; MUST BE AMERICAN BORN AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DIRECTING AND SUPERVISING STITCHING ROOM WORK. APPLY AT ONCE, U. S. GAS DEFENSE PLANT, JACKSON AV. AND HONEYWELL ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT and Packer in wholesale dry goods house; must have experience. John Hood & Co., 104 Franklin St.

SHIPPING CLERK, city experience preferred. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

STEAM ENGINEER

competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT No. 113.

STENOGRAPHER and expert typist; permanent position with large corporation; desire tact and discretion who has had secretarial experience. In replying, state fully experience and salary desired. B 714 Times. Downtown.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL CHAUFFEURS FOR THEIR ELECTRIC CARS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 43D ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; high class, with clientele; commission basis. O 223 Times.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Call 146 East 28th St., today, 6 P. M.

TIME STUDY MAN wanted by large plant doing war work; good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary wanted. Address W 719 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER. — Settled man, reliable, steady. C. F., 46th St. and 11th Av.

TOOL GAUGE
and
DIE MAKERS.

First-class men on jig fixtures and gauge work.

MACHINISTS.

All around on tool work.

INSPECTORS
in tools, jigs, and fixtures.

INST

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Brewer, C.	Crawford, W. B.
Dana, H. W.	Dudgeon, H. R.
Ecker, L. C.	Dwinell, W. G.
Robinson, D. G.	Foster, H. E.
Brenneman, R. E.	Rose, J. H.
Coffin, G. R.	

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bailey, R.	Skirball, L. I.
Caffee, W. M.	Stukes, J. T.
Ducat, R.	Lewis, T. K.
Frisch, I. J.	Bradfield, S. J.
Hawkins, J. C.	Drake, J. R.
McGarty, M. A.	Christopher, H. V.
McVey, E. A.	Lyttle, J. D.
Tyng, F. C.	Selby, C. A.
Wheatley, F. E.	Bryson, R. D.
Branin, C. N.	Decklider, A. F.
Brady, C. S.	Murray, A. L.
Fettes, D. S.	Erskine, E. B.
Kauffman, H. R.	Hawley, W. J.
Morehead, I. R.	Powick, T. H.
Price, G. S.	Boone, J. L.
Pruett, W. V.	Fernbach, S. G.

Following appointed Captains:

Horni, J.	Booth, W. M.
Branner, W. S.	Buck, T. D.
Field, E. H.	Doyle, J. W.
Henry, B. D.	Stalker, J. B.
Sanbloom, J. L.	Jackson, J. S.
Dow, P. E.	McAllister, F. D.
Fisher, S. E.	Carney, S. D.
Duncan, O. B.	Cook, J. F. D.
Irwin, P. C.	Phillips, W. C.
Bakes, E. C.	Austin, M. R.
Summers, W. R.	Downes, W. A.
Potter, C.	Kradwell, W. T.
Machler, F. P.	Kelly, W. F.
Babcock, H. L.	Hilscher, F. W.
Ward, J. M.	Finch, L. H.
Boaz, J. J.	Curran, S. F.
Bodenstab, W. H.	Gault, W. R.
Williams, D. L.	Deering, A. B.
McKinney, W. T.	Gault, W. R.
Heyn, D. S.	Stackhouse, C. P.
Hunter, J. R.	Canoe, J. O.
Canfield, J. E.	Melton, J. E.
Van Dalsem, W. S.	Davies, C. G.
Bacon, E. F.	Markley, J. P.

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 48:
CAPTAINS.

De Witt, J. P.	Smith, L. E.
Hollis, S. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hellman, R. S.	Meeer, G. J.
Hodgkiss, J. J.	Wise, P. L.
Houtz, C. H.	

Schwartz, 1st Lt. A. J. C.; Wheeler, 1st Lt. L. H., and Sweany, 1st Lt. R. B. T., to Camp Greenleaf.

Sandlin, 1st Lt. J. T., and Sartorius, 1st Lt. A. M., hon. discharged.

Delaney, Capt. F. J.; Coleman, 1st Lt. D. B., and Naumann, 1st Lt. A. A., will report to Chief of Staff.

McCampbell, Lt. Col. E. P., to Camp Pike.

Vedder, Col. E. B., and Adams, Capt. L., detailed as members of a board appointed Sept. 12.

Dorland, Maj. W. A. N., to Madison Barracks Hosp.

Alton, Maj. G. P., to Dallas.

Andrews, Maj. C. W., to Hazlehurst Field.

Bartholomew, Maj. H. S., to Rockwell Field.

Dibble, Maj. J., assigned to Air Ser. Div., at Camp John Wise.

Powers, Maj. C. A., to Camp Jackson.

Gardner, Maj. G. W., and Manwaring, Capt. J. G., to Evac. Hosp. No. 48, at Camp Greenleaf.

Carter, Maj. H. R., Jr., to Evac. Hosp. No. 55, at Camp Greenleaf.

Schwardtfeger, Maj. O. M., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.

Lytle, Capt. J. A., to Camp Beauregard.

Lychtenberg, Capt. J. S., to Camp Sevier.

Warren, Capt. D. S., to Camp Gordon.

Scott, Capt. J. W., to Evac. Hosp. 55, at Camp Greenleaf.

Kretschmer, Capt. H. L., to Base Hosp. No. 74, at Camp Greenleaf.

Shatto, Capt. A. B., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.

Hale, Capt. J. W., to Hosp. No. 19, at Azalea, N. C.

Perry, Capt. R. St. J., to St. Paul.

Crook, Capt. R., to Love Field.

Smith, Capt. B., detailed as a member of a board appointed Sept. 5, vice Maj. G. P. Cooper, deceased.

Mayne, Capt. H. H., to Army Hosp., at Madison Barracks.

Lynch, 1st Lt. G. B., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Holt, 1st Lt. E. K., to Hosp. No. 18, at Dansville, N. Y.

Shealey, 1st Lt. M. J., to Army Hosp. being organized at Norfolk State Hosp., Norfolk, Mass.

Jones, 1st Lt. S. D., to Base Hosp. at Camp Grant.

Steele, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Wadsworth.

Greve-Hagen, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Monroe.

Benbow, 1st Lt. E. A., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. South. Dept.

Quartermaster Corps.

Bradlee, Maj. T. S., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Young, J. E.	Harney, D. J.
Crommelin, G. B.	Cook, H. E.
Clinton, E. H.	

McMahon, J. J., and Lynch, T. M., appointed Majors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS MORTON CURRY, PROPRIETOR of Comet Cloak and Suit Co. of No. 36 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being actively engaged as Ensign in the United States Navy, the above business will be temporarily discontinued until his return from the service.

No one has any authority to purchase merchandise or incur any indebtedness on his behalf from this date.

Dated, October 29th, 1918.

PERSONAL.—INFORMATION WANTED OF the heirs of John and Esther Golden, or Goldner, formerly of Williamsburg, N. Y. Chas. S. Pettee, Admr., P. O. Box 1436, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Money wanted to expand machinery concern. —Located Brooklyn, N. Y., building patented line machines necessary to paper mills and allied industries, also textile and rubber industries; now classed as essential war industry, but normally a peace-time business with connections all parts world; business growth in spite of war overloads present plant, although running day and night; preparing now for large further increase after war. For particulars address H 681 Times Downtown.

Grocery store; willing to close out business to interested buyer; from $1,500 to $1,800 week business; large city near N. Y. C. Mail letters K 28 Times.

MOTION PICTURE partner wanted, $1,000 and services, because I have two theatres; splendid opportunity for good party; experience not necessary. K 64 Times.

Four elegantly furnished apartments, $4,000; profit $300 monthly; all rented on lease. Immediate. 3915 Cathedral.

Wanted, $1,000; secured by New York City bond of equal amount and stock in financial corporation. O 220 Times.

PARTNER with $5,000 or $10,000 for an established children's shoe factory. B 697 Times Downtown.

Modern hardware business; big income; sacrifice price. Nehemiah, 54 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.

Three live letters that sell things, $10; evidence on request. K 31 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26321.—In Bankruptcy.—ALFRED L. HOLSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Alfred L. Holstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 30 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 15, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26026.

Notice is given that MARGARET C. SULLIVAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 3, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26035.

Notice is given that WILLIAM BUESS, INC., alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—25102.

Notice is given that GEORGE N. FOSTER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 9, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fowler, R.	Pfefferkorn, C.
Moir, F. E.	Fitzpatrick, F. G.
Campbell, G. J.	Kellogg, R. D.
Allen, F. C.	Deffke, G. H.
Ramé, E. W.	Bramah, J. L.
Smith, T. J.	

Following appointed to be Captains:

Barkman, R. A.	Rogers, H. T.
Luckemeier, W.	Conkling, F. J.
Carson, E. B.	Bowe, R. F.
Keating, F. A.	Gray, H. O.

Kuhn, Capt. P. V., to Ft. Des Moines as Qm., relieving Capt. L. P. Betty.

Currey, Capt. E. G., to Wash. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Irwin, Capt. V., to Camp Eustis, relieving Capt. H. P. Smith.

Keyes, Capt. C. M., assigned to C. A. and will proceed to Ft. Warren.

Stafford, 1st Lt. H. J., to Camp Dix as asst. to Sub-Depot Qm.

Engineers.

Fisher, Maj. C. R.; McKee, W. M.; McGregor, Maj. R. R., and Thompson, Maj. J. S., will report to the Chief of Engs.

Following appointed Captains:

Cooper, R. L.	Sanford, F. L.
McMillan, F. C.	Mead, R. G.
Carpenter, M. M.	McLean, J. A.
Buchanan, J. R.	Brooke, S. P.
Ong, F. M.	Kelley, A. R.
Hirschberg, W. P.	Matthews, A. I.
Spofford, H. N.	Locklin, C. B.
Fox, R. M.	Paton, W. C.

Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 33d, at Ft. Warren: Sawyer, Maj. G. B.

CAPTAINS.

Murphy, E. E.	Stowell, C. H.
Allen, C. K.	Horton, G. E.
Howard, F. C.	Barker, S. C.
Curtis, R. F.	Parker, R. A.
Kendall, A. L.	Dittrich, J. A.
Baum, H. J.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lindner, J. E.	Reid, W. H.
McCullogh, S.	Carpenter, I. W.
Callahan, J. W.	Winton, A. B.
Hunneman, R. D.	Bartlett, F. H.
Ray, E. F.	McKay, F. R.
Richter, C. P.	Pratt, G. S.
Gumpper, H. D.	Scranton, H. A.
Clark, Maj. W. C., to Ft. Screven, Coast Defenses of Savannah.	
Cowdres, Maj. J. J., and Hoge, 1st Lt. D. B., to Ft. Monroe.	
Hoyd, Maj. W. T., to Ft. Washington.	
Peacock, Maj. D. W. K., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in personnel branch, operations div.	
Betts, Capt. E. G., to Ft. Hancock.	
Edwards, Capt. P., to Washington in office of Chief of Coast Art.	
Felt, 1st Lt. L. W., appointed a Capt. in Air Service.	
Read, 1st Lt. M. M., and Strong, 1st Lt. W. P., are assigned to 28th.	

Sanitary Corps.

Fishleigh, Maj. W. T., from duty as member of a board appointed April 18, to make a study of types of motor vehicles.

North, Sr. M., appointed a Capt., and will proceed to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Gregory, J. H., appointed a Capt., and will proceed to Camp Greenleaf.

Thuma, 1st Lt. R. A., to Rockefeller Inst., New York, for inst. in special chem. methods.

Infantry.

Albright, 1st Lt. J. J.; Eimdorff, 1st Lt. H. M.; Hayne, 1st Lt. F. B.; Pope, 1st Lt. G. W., and Ward, 1st Lt. F. T., promoted to be Capts.

Norton, 1st Lt. F. W.; Burbage, 1st Lt. J. C., and Atkinson, 1st Lt. R. A., and Brown, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Kendrick as students in Gas School.

Bussing, Maj. G. C., to Camp McClellan.

Kimball, Maj. A. H., detailed with Tank Corps at Gettysburg, Penn.

Coulter, Maj. C., Jr., relieved from present assignment with 22d.

Field Artillery.

Following promoted to be Majors and assigned as follows:
CAPTAINS.

Krueger, C. C., 82d. McDonald, T. F., 43d. McNeal, A. W., 14th. Carter, F. R., 15th Lynch, P. L., 5th. Ammunition Train. Minton, H. C., 4th.

Mullett, 1st Lt. F. A., promoted to be a Capt. and assigned to 17th Ammunition Train.

Sensing, 1st Lt. D. M., promoted to be a Capt. and assigned to 118th F.A., at Camp Mills.

Smith, Maj. E. M., to Ft. Sill.

Holt, 1st Lt. J.; Wood, 1st Lt. M. H., and Allen, 1st Lt. R. L., Jr., to Camp Kendrick in Gas School.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Galowhur, Maj. W. G., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Akers, Capt. J. C.; Berlin, Capt. R. C., and Kimberly, Capt. H. S., promoted to be Majs.

Blanchard, 1st Lt. E. B.; Colledge, 1st Lt. E. W., and Day, 1st Lt. A. C., promoted to be Capts.

Losh, A. R., and Helm, D. B., appointed Capts.

Ordnance.

Hubbell, Lt. Col. L. D., to Springfield, Mass., as Cmdg. Off. of the Springfield Armory.

Hall, Capt. O. C., to Washington, D. C.

Inman, 1st Lt. J. M., to Philadelphia.

Becker, C.; Brittingham, A. D.; Bartlett, H. S., and Lowenberg, M., appointed Capts.

Motor Transport Corps.

Hutchings, A. E., appointed a Capt. and assigned with training school at Camp Meigs.

Cameron, Maj. C. W., to Macon, Ga., as Motor Transport Corps Off. in training school.

Klock, F. A., appointed a Capt. and assigned in Maintenance Div., Washington.

Harris, Capt. J. A., Jr., and Dillingham, Capt. W. F., promoted to be Majs.

Edmonds, H. H., appointed a Capt. and assigned with Repair Unit 315, at El Paso, Texas.

Signal Corps.

Walser, 1st Lt. A., and McCamlon, 1st Lt. J. M., to Mineola.

Hesser, Capt. E. B., hon. discharged.

Dental Corps.

Reesman, Maj. W. L., and Delber, Maj. H. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe for course of inst.

Viney, 1st Lt. A. W., hon. discharged.

Air Service.

Tantum, W. H., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Wash.

Smith, 1st Lt. L. H.; Pillsbury, 1st Lt. E. S., and Pell, 1st Lt. C. C., promoted to be Capts.

Miscellaneous.

Maybach, Col. A. A., and Ayres, Col. L. P., U. S. A., detailed to Gen. Staff Corps.

Stone, Maj. W. P., U. S. A., ret., advanced to grade of Col. on retired list.

Rogan, Maj. C. B., U. S. A., ret., advanced to grade of Lt. Col. on retired list.

Kaahn, R. D., appointed a Major Judge Advocate and assigned to Eastern Dept. at Governors Island.

Jerry, Maj. H. W., General Staff, to Wash.

Frothingham, L. A., appointed a Major, unassigned, and will report to Wash.

Brooks, Maj. W. H., U. S. A., ret., will report to Chief of Staff.

McCreery, D. C., appointed a Capt., Judge Adv.

Maynard, H., Jr., appointed a Capt. in U. S. A.

Watkins, R. R., appointed a Capt., Judge Adv.

Sexton, W. H., appointed a Capt., Judge Adv., and assigned to Camp Grant.

Manning, Maj. L. G. E., U. S. A., ret., advanced to grade of Capt.

Messer, 1st Lt. G. N., U. S. A., to Camp Sherman as Physical Training Officer.

Nelson, J. B., appointed a Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept. and assigned to Camp Shelby.

Bender, Capt. J. R., U. S. A., to Hattiesburg, Miss., as Physical Training Officer at Camp Shelby.

Holloway, 1st Lt. W. W., promoted to be Capt. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept. in office of Provost Marshal Gen.

Wende, 1st Lt. J. A., Vet. Corps, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for inst.

Resignations.

Brooks, Capt. T. C., M.C.
Gibbs, 1st Lt. F. J., F.A.

Leaves.

Following are granted 10 days:
Reesman, Maj. W. L., Dent. Corps.
Delber, Maj. H. M., Dent. Corps.
Haynes, Capt. J. C., Inf.
Borow, 1st Lt. B., M.C.
Wagner, Capt. A., U. S. A.
Morgan, 1st Lt. J. Y., Qm.C., 2 weeks.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following appointments in the United States Army have been made to date from Oct. 31:

CAPTAINS IN U. S. A.

Keller, A. G.	Rogers, J. S.

1ST. LTS. IN U. S. A.

Harding, R. E.	Nichols, L. M.

Kuhlman, A. L., Major in Inf.

1ST. LTS. IN INFANTRY.

Barnes, A. L.	Sampson, P.

Fife, H. A., Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

CAPTAINS IN JUDGE ADV. GEN.S DEPT.

Johnson, R. L.	Stuart, T. M., Jr.
McIlahie, P. J.	

1ST. LTS. IN JUDGE ADV. GEN.'S DEPT.

Eades, E.	Swiggett, S. E.
Leahy, E. Y.	

Buchenal, C. E., Capt. in Army Serv. Corps.
Allen, H. E., 1st. Lt. in Army Service Corps.
Arnstein, W., Capt. in Engineers.
Dent, W., Capt. in Tank Corps.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Babcock, F. R.	Woodside, A. F.
Cook, G. E.	

Griffin, W. W., major in Quartermaster Corps.

CAPTAINS IN QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Barthl, C. F.	Gronde, O. F.
Jordan, C. B.	Omlin, J.
Scott, C. V.	Speed, C. A.
Whitely, A. L.	

CAPTAINS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS

Wood, E. L.	Kellogg, J. P.

1ST. LTS. IN MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Carl, H. F.	Fair, C. M.
Drummond, H.	Thomas, J. H.
Adams, F. A.	

Portis, M. M., Capt. in Medical Corps.

1ST. LTS. IN MEDICAL CORPS.

Bates, H. L.	Johnston, R. S.

Gillette, L. N., Capt. in San. Corps.
Thomas, F. H., 1st Lt. in San. Corps.
Dierksmier, C. H., 1st Lt. in San. Corps.

1ST LTS. IN AIR SERVICE.

MacDonough, L. R.	Folke, C. D.
Mayer, D. B.	McClure, P. L.
Downing, B.	Rogers, C. L.

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.

McQueen, A. R.	Wilson, S. A.
Jones, I. F.	Williams, H. P.
Shea, P. T.	Beckler, H. E.
Gross, L. D.	

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 2: Sergt. J. J. McLaughlin, from 6th to 40th.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. Thomas Brennan, 15th Insp. Dist., to Headquarters Div., in Bureau of Telegraph, from 8 A. M. Nov. 3 to 8 A. M. Nov. 25; Patrol. Benjamin Nachmann, 47th, to Headquarters Div., in office of Chief Clerk, for 6 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6.

Leave of absence (without pay:) Patrol. Martin Short, 101st, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 3.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. Daniel Glenn, 35th, from 1:40 P. M. Oct. 26, during disability; Patrol. C. H. Menken, 7th, from 6:30 A. M. Oct. 4 to noon Oct. 22; J. F. Prendergast, 26th, from 7:30 P. M. Oct. 13 to noon Oct. 19; J. M. Dynan, 26th, from 2:40 P. M. Oct. 19, during disability; W. F. Schneider, Traffic Div., Sub. E, from 3:55 P. M. Oct. 15 to noon Oct. 17; Emil Carbonell, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 2, from 1 P. M. Oct. 21, during disability.

Fined: Patrol. J. A. Thorpe, 38th, failed to immediately convey prisoner to station house and report said prisoner, demanded money from prisoner for his release and upon payment of same released him, failed to make entry that he left booth, permitted citizen to enter booth, entered both in company with citizen, failed to make entry that he had arrested and released a citizen, 30 days; J. J. Cullen, acted in an insolent manner toward Sergeant in demanding return of money from him, threatened Sergeant, absent from post in liquor saloon, holding glass of whisky in his han, 3 days; J. A. Gunning, 43d, absent from reserve, in liquor saloon, drinking, 5 days; D. E. Kenlan, absent off post, in vestibule of liquor saloon, 2 days; John Morris, 45th, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 3 days; D. L. Smith, 45th, absent from inspection of men, arms and equipments, 1 day; insolent to superior officer, 4 days; William Lamond, 49th, in liquor saloon, in uniform, off duty; smoking while in uniform, 3 days; A. G. Hindle, 80d, left department bicycle, 1 day; Edward Schneider, 112th, absent from post, in premises, hat and coat off, lying down, 1 day; A. C. Schnebbe, 125th, absent from post, on physical exam., guarding prisoner in hospital, 2 days.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Fireman 1st grade P. J. Hissing of H. & L. Co. 106, from his late residence, 140 Norwood Av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Monday, Nov. 4. Interment at Holy Trinity Cemetery. Members of H. & L. Co. 106 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report, in full uniform, at the above residence at 9:45 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, Jerome St., near Liberty Av., and after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when the detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Chief of the 36th Battalion will detail an officer and one man, and the Chiefs of the 35th, 37th, and 49th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 106, at 8:45 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

The members of the Department Band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir at the 12th Regiment Armory, Columbus Av. and 62d St., Manhattan, at 9:30 A. M., Mon., Nov. 4, and Thurs., Nov. 7, for practice.

Retired: Fireman 1st grade F. Anderson, Eng. 85, on an annual pension of $825, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 4.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Twenty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $594,750, were chartered today. They include:

Worthy Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Good, F. Spiro, B. Ladinsky, 135 Broadway.

Rogers Auto Sales Corp., Albany, $5,000; F. S., and L. and P. L. Rogers, Albany.

Magnet Co., Manhattan, to deal in metals, minerals, and products, &c., $60,800; V. Cah, J. Estes, J. E. Delbourgo, 41 Union Square.

Scott Warehouse and Dock Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; G. L. Liessagan, A. R. Lessinsky, K. E. Toomey, 149 Broadway.

Home Slipper Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. Cahn, N. Klein, L. Strauss, 1,159 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Arbor Press, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000; D. C. McMurtrie, E. Wirsing, K. Goldsmith, 355 West 145th St.

Standard Finishing Co., Manhattan, sponging and refinishing textiles, $10,000; J. S. Rosenthal, W. S. Gordon, M. Levy, 20 Vesey St.

French & Sterling, Inc., Manhattan, insurance agents, $5,000; G. V. Anderson, C. A. Sterling, A. H. French, 621 East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

American Hotel and Restaurant Ware Co., warming tables, coffee urns, and metal spinning, $5,000; S. Frank, I. Shnelwert, N. Greitzer, 348 Canal St.

Eastern Aseptic Furniture Co., hospital furniture, $15,000; A. Gendler, B. Low, B. Perlstein, 854 East 175th St.

Prosha Eighteen Corp., Buffalo, real estate, goods, wares and merchandise, $30,000; A. L. Johnson, W. H. Kennedy, E. Lindau, Buffalo.

Spengold Woolen Co., Manhattan, $20,000; G. and S. Spentorsky, M. Goldstein, 9 Post Av.

The Axel B. Wallin Co., Manhattan, brokers, $10,000; E. Roeder, E. J. Villanyi, A. B. Wallin, 2,099 Webster Av.

Richmond Auto Service Co., Buffalo, $10,000; W. H. Watson, J. L. Kinsey, M. E. Sullivan, Buffalo.

A. G. Ratzner Co., Manhattan, general mail order and department store business, $100,000; J. Lelman, R. H. Raphael, J. B. Ratner, 61 Broadway.

North South China Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $50,000; A. L. Hillyard, A. Watson, F. R. Sandford, 65 Liberty St.

Leo Cohen Co., Manhattan, knit goods, $5,000; Lenita, J. B. Finkelstein, L. Cohen, 285 Haven St.

National Oil Lease and Development Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. N. Steinfeld, J. Melcer, W. H. Cooper, 1,482 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

C. F. Brooks Co., Dunkirk, $5,000 to $40,000.

Land & Cox, Manhattan, $25,000 to $80,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Manufacturers Button Corp., Manhattan, $650,000 to $150,000.

Queensboro Holding Corp., Queens, $91,000 to $63,000.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

M. Hackfield & Co., Hawaii.

DISSOLUTIONS.

H. Lewis & Co., Manhattan.

Wire Traders Assn., Manhattan.

W. T. Little & Co., Manhattan.

Sconondowa Driving Park Assn., Vernon.

Schultz Electric Co., Brooklyn.

Manufacturers Pure Food Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Charters filed: Wanamaker-Missimer Co., Camden, knit goods, $100,000; Charles C. Wanamaker and Frank C. Missimer of Philadelphia and Albert D. Cummins of Haddonfield.

New York Blue Print Paper Co., Jersey City, $60,000; Charles Bruning, Eugene Bruning, and Kurd Morch, all of New York.

Guarantee Trucking Co., Newark, to operate trucking business, $5,000; William H. Van Gordon, Louis Hendler, and C. C. Cleove, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 1.—Charters filed: C. E. Cohassen, Inc., sell tool devices, $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

The Laurel Creek Oil Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Morris & Co., to deal in investments of all kinds, $100,000; Samuel C. Wood, A. D. Suess, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Fry Equipment Co., life-saving suits, $100,000; E. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock of Wilmington.

Economy Refrigerating Co., $10,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Reducing Co., Washington, D. C., from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The area of high pressure which occupied the Plains States Thursday evening has made some progress eastward, and now overlaps the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

A cyclonic depression is moving southeastward over the Canadian Northwest, and a second depression is developing in the Rocky Mountain region.

Fair weather has prevailed in all parts of the country except the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, where scattered rains have fallen.

Temperature is below the seasonal average west of the Mississippi and above to the eastward.

Fair weather will continue during the next forty-eight hours in practically all parts of the Washington forecast district.

Temperature will change but little in Eastern districts, but will rise slowly in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; continued cool.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Western New York—Unsettled Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	34	51	4 P. M.	47	52
6 A. M.	34	50	6 P. M.	45	49
9 A. M.	38	51	9 P. M.	43	47
12 M.	44	55	11 P. M.	40	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 1:15 P. M. Minimum, 45 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 55 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:25 Sun sets.....5:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:48	0:14	12:30
Governors Island	5:55	6:19	0:47	1:22
Hell Gate	8:37	9:25	3:09	3:30

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.

8:45—10 Av. & 28 St.; Amer. Express Co.....Slight

8:50—790 E. 150 St.; not given.....Slight

10:30—12 Broome St., (auto;) not given, Slight

10:50—Mott Av. & 138 St., (auto;) not given.....Slight

11:30—301 E. 22 St.; not given.....Slight

11:40—640 E. 12 St. not given.....Slight

P.M.

2:00—60 Clinton St.; Sadie Schecter..Slight

2:20—1,478 Madison Av.; Moses Caul..Slight

2:40—13 St. River, (scow;) Buckner Contracting Co.....Slight

3:10—128 E. 20 St.; not given.....Slight

4:10—174 Allen St.; Harry Chaplin..Slight

4:46—1,158 E. 19 St.; David Marshevitz..Slight

5:10—442 E. 87 St.; Mrs. Nolan.....Slight

7:00—318 W. 18 St.; Peter Sharkey..Slight

7:00—112 E. 12 St.; William Shilling..None

8:40—280 Audubon Av.; David Posner. Slight

9:05—902 Trinity Av.; Rosie Habner..None

9:10—14 Rutgers Pl.; Sarah Disserman, Slight

Education Notes.

The Bay Ridge High School has sent to its graduates notice of the establishment of a placement bureau in the school. It wishes to learn if they need its assistance; just what they are working at now and where, together with what other details they are willing to tell, such as salary, hours, possibilities, &c., and to ask whether they will co-operate whenever a vacancy occurs in their office so that they may send an applicant if it has one; or whenever they have a temporary rush so that it may send a part-time worker.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 85, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting on the evening of November 7 in the school building, Evergreen Avenue and Eldert Street, in honor of its graduates and teachers now in the service of the country.

At a meeting of the Teachers' Union on Nov. 8 delegates to the Teachers' Council will be elected.

The conference of ungraded class teachers in the Stuyvesant High School has been postponed from Nov. 4 to 11.

Joseph Yeska, member of the Board of Education, in a letter to Charles Rozelle, Jr., President of the Teachers' Interests Organization, says that Mayor Hylan is positively in favor of an increase in teachers' salaries, and in favor of equal pay for equal work. He advises the teachers to obtain legislation for raising the tax rate up to whatever number of mills may be necessary to bring about the equal pay. It will require $12,000,000 to bring it about. Mr. Yeska says that he does not know Governor Whitman's attitude on the question, but that Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Governor, has assured him that he is in favor of equal pay and an increase in salaries for teachers, and, if elected, would advocate the increase and support the necessary legislation to make available additional sources of revenue.

There have been placed as of Oct. 2, 1918, on the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following: John B. Turney, 90.63; Henry Jacoby, 86.03; Max Pearlman, 86.33; William J. Fitzpatrick, 83.53; Alexander Brook, 80.62; Jacob M. Rosenfeld, 79.67; Samuel Kauner, 77.69; Abraham Gottlieb, 76; Sidney D. Phillips, 75.37; Adolph H. Schneeman, 75.18; Philip Cheitman, 72.85; H. Ronald Michel, 71.26; Samuel Weishaus, 71.22.

The Civil Service.

City.

The eligible list for nurse, female, temporary work, is as follows:

Emma Batterman, 100; Alice F. Burke, 100; Mary A. C. Higgins, 100; Annie E. Smith, 100; Ida D. Jernegran, 99; Helen Savage, 95; L. L. Sim, 95; Fanny Hwert tron, 98; Rose Fitzsimmons, 93; Emma S. Stonehouse, 90; Margaret Robinson, 90; Lillian Babcock, 89; Eva P. Barbee, 85; Hannah Lord, 85; Pauline J. Schullery, 81; Sara M. Haithman, 80; Mabel A. Mumford, 80; Lucile Hyder, 80; Mrs. M. W. Blake, 80; Margaret Lewis, 80; Hedwig C. Grasy, 80; Nina J. Gallery, 80; Frank A. Stewart, 79; Marie L. Ross, 79; Ella R. M. Moore, 79; Elizabeth B. McGann, 79; Edith Marcus, 78; Marie E. Jones, 78; Jane E. Lobdell, 75; Katherine Mills, 75.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 3 an examination for textile tester, for women. Vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $1,080 to $1,380 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentage in the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education, experience, and fitness, 90. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their sixtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

PALM, CHARLES, (Nov. 5, 1917;) total assets, $142,814; assets, real estate, $67,000; cash, $3,211; personal, $70,502, chiefly mortgages, stocks, and bonds, $2,100. His son and daughters, Charles Palm, 43 Academy Street, Queens; Emma Palm, Rose C. Palm and Anna Palm, all of 172 East Sixty-fourth Street, $34,552 each.

EARGEANT,

GRELL TURNS MALL INTO PARK 'GARDEN'

Much Curiosity Aroused as Laborers Start Digging in Central Park.

SAYS WINTER KILLED TREES

5,000 Trees Ruined by Weather of Extreme Severity Early in Year —400 by One Storm Alone.

Laborers of the Park Department under the personal direction of Park Commissioner William F. Grell began yesterday removing the sod from both sides of the famous "broad walk" on the Mall in Central Park, as the first step in preparing extensive flower beds designed to make, the Commissioner said, "a veritable floral paradise" of that part of the city's property. The work will be carried out under supervision of Landscape Architect Julius Burgevin and Park Forester Jacob Kaplan.

Commissioner Grell assured those who questioned him yesterday that the proposed plan "will not destroy a single permanent feature of the Park," nor will it be made at the expense of the removal of a single live tree or shrub.

The Commissioner's plan for the redecoration of the Mall calls for the making of flower beds to extend for about 800 feet, the entire length of the broad walk that centres the Mall and leads toward the band stand. These beds will extend out about five feet from the walk. The sod that is being taken off, Commissioner Grell said, is being taken to other parts of the Park where it has been sorely needed. The beds will be filled with Summer-budding plants, he added, and while the desired floral effect will not be obtained until warm weather, the laborers are now engaged in forming the beds and preparing the soil for the later reception of the plants.

It is proposed to plant greenery at the far ends of the beds, so that from the walk it will appear as though the bright blossoms were banked with green. It is also said that the plan contemplates the planting at intervals of blue spruce, but there is some difference of opinion as to whether blue spruce will grow in the conditions here. Mr. Grell asserted the plan that is now being carried out has for its object the "beautifying" of one of the most beautiful spots in the Park.

"The severe weather of last Winter," said the Commissioner, "caused the killing of about 5,000 trees in the Park. In one cyclonic storm not so long ago there were 400 trees destroyed as the storm swept over the wooded part of Central Park. The plan of making a garden spot of the Mall is my own, and the dozen or more trees that we have taken up there were dead ones. Not a single live tree has been touched.

"Since so many trees are gone—for we have had to take away about a dozen that formerly graced the Mall—I thought it would be well to break the sides of the broad walk with flowers; in other words, to make on a grander scale a flower garden that will be something exceptional and will become on a larger scale what the popular flower garden is in Prospect Park, Brooklyn."

The Commissioner was asked whether his plan of improvement had not caused protest. He said that what criticism there was had come from "a mistaken view" that the contemplated plan called for the removal of trees or marring the permanent features of the Mall. There was no reason for complaint, he held, and in so maintaining he recalled that a man had called to see him to protest against the removal of trees. This man was surprised to learn that all the trees which were being removed had been killed by the weather, and still more surprised to know there were so many of them in the Park.

Mr. Grell repeated that the abnormal weather of last Winter was hard on trees in this vicinity, especially those that were supposed to hold up only in ordinary Winter weather in these parts. Hundreds of horse chestnuts, lindens, and planes have gone, and it is probable that the Park Department will have to begin extensive tree planting to make good this loss. The money for changing the Mall will come out of the fund available for Park improvements.

LAY WREATH AT STATUE.

Bishop Julien Says Our Fighters Are True Men of Jeanne d'Arc.

The Rt. Rev. Eugene Louis Jullen, Bishop of Arras, and Mgr. Alfred Baudrillart, President of the Catholic University of Paris and a member of the French Academy, placed a wreath yesterday afternoon on the statue of Joan of Arc at Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive. Taking part in the ceremony at the statue were also Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission; J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, who is Honorary President of the committee which erected the memorial, and Captain Eugene Duthoit, Professor in the Catholic University of Lille.

Bishop Julien said that the American soldiers in France are now pressing on to victory "like the men led by Joan of Arc." M. Knecht said that the various religious sects of France would always stand together as they have stood during the war.

Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the Joan of Arc Committee, who presided, announced that twenty graves in the Brooklyn National Cemetery of French soldiers and sailors who had died in this country would be decorated today by Americans "in appreciation of the care the French have taken of the graves of American soldiers who fell in this war."

JOBS OPEN FOR SOLDIERS.

To Retain Seniority of Railroads When They Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Seniority rights will be given to railroad employes who, after serving as soldiers or sailors, return to their former work, W. G. McAdoo, the Director General of Railroads, announced today.

The majority of the roads under Federal control have announced they will preserve seniority rights for their employes who have gone to war, and have also indicated that, as far as practicable, preference in re-employment will be given to soldiers and sailors as they are mustered out.

The Director General today issued the following general order which will cover all the roads under Federal control:

(1.) In order that as nearly as practicable there shall be a uniform treatment of this matter, the following general principles will govern:

(a) In the case of an employe having established seniority rights, so far as practicable, and where the employe is physically qualified, he will be restored to such seniority rights.

(b) In the case of employes who do not have seniority rights under existing practices a consistent effort will be made to provide employment for them when mustered out of military service.

(2.) Upon railroads where the assurances given on this subject have been more specific than the provisions of Paragraph (1) hereof, such assurances shall be observed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Twenty-five shares of Metropolitan Petroleum, certificate numbers 2089 for ten shares, 1064 for ten shares, and 3462 for five shares; transfer has been stopped on same. If found notify Thomas Marsalis & Co., 49 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—One $500 6 per cent. convertible debenture bond of the Consolidated Gas Co., No. A2174. Finder please send to Mechanics and Metals National Bank, 20 Nassau St., or M. W. Larendon, 82 Wall St.

LOST—Oct. 31, between 140 Broadway and 61 Broadway, lady's watch, sapphire blue enamel, platinum face, platinum medallion on back, eight diamonds; suitable reward. Room 1520, 61 Broadway.

LOST — Nov. 1, ladies' washroom Farmers Loan and Trust Co., small topaz ring and small spinnell ruby ring, diamond points. $25 reward and no questions upon return to desk, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—Nov. 1, 12:30, between Malden Lane and Wall St., gold wrist watch, oval face, double suede strap; reward more than value of watch. Miss Lavine, 82 Wall St., Room 1512. Tel. 1235 Hanover.

LOST—In the neighborhood of Carlton Terrace Restaurant, silver belt with Scotch plaid enameled links. Finder will receive reward by returning same to L. D. Frank, 106 West 87th St.

LOST—Diamond platinum bar pin, between Hotel McAlpin and Bonwit Teller's and 5th Av.; 5 large stones and several small ones; reward if returned. Fannie Christian, Hotel McAlpin, Room 607.

LOST—In candy store, McKinley Square, black leather pocketbook containing cash, Liberty bond book, powder puff, key. Keep cash; kindly return Unna, 1,214 Boston Road.

LOST—Between Morningside and Riverside Drive, on 122d St., old-fashioned silver locket with turquoise heart; valuable for associations; reward. B 247 Times.

LOST—A taupe lynx scarf, in taxi from Astor, Wednesday, midnight. Reward if returned to Miss Margaret Dougherty, 1,230 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—At 2d Av. and 67th St., gold cigarette case, inscription, "From Mary Ann and Sunny Jim, Feb. 14, 1918"; reward. Phone Plaza 1030. Initials, J. F. S.

LOST—Four boxes of shirtwaists in Post Office, Grand Central; may have been taken by mistake; reward $20. Goodman Shirtwaists, 10 West 46th St.

LOST—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday, a collapsible jewel box from automobile; $75 reward. I. Martin, New Weston Hotel.

LOST—Pearl necklace, between 30th St., 2d Av., or in St. Stephen's Church, East 29th St.; reward. J. E. Powers, 319 East 30th St.

LOST—Square watch set with diamonds, 29th St. to Stern Bros., 8th Av. and 42d St. cars; reward. 340 West 29th.

LOST—Seed pearl necklace, Sunday night, between 46th and 89th Sts.; reward finder. Apply Room 810, Ritz Carlton.

LOST—A fox neckpiece, left in taxi between Hofbrau House and 44th St.; reward. Call Madison Square 967.

LOST—Diamond wedding ring, engraved S. M. L. to A. C. P. Return 129 East 69th St., Apt. 9B. Reward.

LOST — Pearl-diamond ring at Newbury, Labor Day; reward. Harbeck, 306 Lexington Av.

LOST—Horn-rimmed spectacles, Tuesday night, Times Square subway station. K 32 Times.

LOST—Diamond pin, Bennett Av., West 181st St.; reward. Duff, 21 Bennett Av.

$500 REWARD,

and no questions asked, for return of ring containing one large sapphire in platinum and diamond setting; lost Monday, Oct. 28. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., Jewelers, 624 5th Av.

$750.00 REWARD.

No questions asked, return diamond bar pin about three inches, lost Oct. 27 at or between New York City and Lake Mahopac. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.

No questions asked, return gents' single stone diamond ring, lost Oct. 17, 74th St., near Columbus Av. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD.

No questions asked, return diamond and onyx monogram, initials H. H. W., lost about Sept. 15. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$150 REWARD

for circle pin of diamonds and pearls, lost Oct. 28, between 5th Av.-57th St. and East 62d St., Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Oct. 14, small female screw-tail Boston bull, brindle and white; $50 reward for return to Theo H. Clifford, Lyon and Curtis Sts., East Elmhurst, L. I. Tel. 7300 Newtown.

LOST—Thursday morning, Airedale, male; collar bears name "Towser" and 1917 Parchmount License 835; liberal reward for return to A. W. Walter, 427 West 147th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EFFICIENCY

is a wartime word. It applies to cooks and cooking. It applies to nutritious dishes whose flavors are made delicate, snappy and appetizing by the efficient sauce—

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It "wakes up" tasteless cooking.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Other Services

"WHAT IS THE SOUL? DOES IT SURVIVE THE DEATH OF THE BODY?" is the subject of an unusually interesting lecture by Prof. C. T. Everson, New York's foremost Bible lecturer, Sunday, 8 P. M., Casino Theatre, 39th and B'way. Largest Sunday night audience in New York. Free.

You are invited to hear
DR. S. N. WILEY
of Philadelphia,
"The Necessity for Messiah's Kingdom."
a timely lecture all should hear.
SUNDAY, 3 P. M., CARNEGIE HALL, Studio 61. Seats free. No collection.

A. A. LINDSAY, M. D.
"PERSONAL CHARM."
"PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY."
Hotel Ansonia. Seats free. 8 P. M., Sunday and Tuesday.

RESCUE SOCIETY,
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.
Wide-awake Gospel services nightly, 10 P. M.
T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street "L" or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D. Services at 11 A. M., Rev. A. T. GUTTERY, Special Representative from Great Britain to the United States. At 7:45 P. M. the Choir will render Gaul's "Holy City" under direction of Dr. Harry Rowe Shelley, Organist. Brief address by Dr. CADMAN.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway). Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum. Mr. J. E. McAFEE will discuss "The Community Church."

Ethical Culture

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. S. K. RATCLIFFE, "Reconstruction Plans of the British Labor Party."

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner South Oxford St., Brooklyn.
Ministers { Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, R. Paul Schearrer.
10:30—Dr. Albertson.
7:45—{Mr. Riggs, Mr. Schearrer, Dr. Albertson, } on
"GOD AND THE FUTURE AFTER THE WAR."

Protestant Episcopal

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Carroll Streets.
MUSICAL SERVICE OF DEVOTION FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY AND BLESSING OF VOTIVE SHIPS FOR RESCUES AT SEA.
Sunday, Nov. 3, at 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

"AMERICANISM OR PARTISANSHIP,"
Dr. S. PARKES CADMAN.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men Only. Free.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
West 57th St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"THE CHALLENGE TO THE CITY CHURCH TODAY."
12:00—"SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PASTOR'S BIBLE CLASS."
8:00—"DOES GOD ANSWER PRAYER?"
IN HIS EVENING SERMON DR. STRATON WILL CONSIDER THE QUESTION, "WAS THE TIDE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR TURNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON'S CALL TO FASTING AND PRAYER AS THE TIDE WAS TURNED IN THE CIVIL WAR BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL TO FASTING AND PRAYER BEFORE THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG?"
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO EVERYBODY.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE SECRET OF SOUL REST."
8—MRS. MARION BOOTH KELLEY will speak on
"CITIZENSHIP."
The Pastor will speak on
"THE ISSUES OF THIS ELECTION."
Touching on the President's partisan appeal, and in local matters, making the inquiry as to who is responsible for the drunkenness of sailors on our streets.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.
J. Howard Ardrey, Leader Men's Class 9:40.
Young Women's Bible Class at 10.
Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service.
Social hour, 6 P. M. Program, 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"HEAVENLY VISION, IMMENSE COMMISSION, IMPERIAL SUBMISSION."
8 P. M.—"IS DEATH A GREAT ADVENTURE; OR, IS THE PHRASE FOOLISH AND SENSELESS, A TREASON TO GOD AND A BETRAYAL OF SOULS?"
Dr. Haldeman will testify that so far from adventure, death is the threshold of certainties. Christians ascend to the third heaven, to the Holy City, know one another, are filled with joy, and wait there for the coming of the Lord and immortality. The unsaved descend to the sorrows of Hades, later on enter Gehenna or the second death, are eternally disembodied and become wandering, hopeless ghosts forever.
Friday night, Nov. 8, 8 o'clock—Exposition of Deuteronomy. "Why Did God Command Moses to Destroy the Nations of Palestine?"
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Because of the impossibility of answering all of them, Dr. Haldeman takes this public way of thankfully acknowledging the many, many tender written messages of sympathy and comfort sent him by friends and strangers on behalf of the death of his beloved son Harold.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
11 A. M.—A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
"The Fine Art of Tolerance."
8—PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWILL of the Russian Court, noted writer,
"THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. (In Service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Coming Day."
8 P. M.—Memorial Service for Emil Cachione. Pastor Scalera and numerous Italians will assist.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Czechoslovaks."
8 P. M.—"MAKE YOUR OWN CREED, BUT BE TOLERANT OF OTHERS."
Nov. 10th.—"Worship as You Choose, but Live Reverently."
Nov. 17th.—"Pray as You Feel, but Trust Always."
Nov. 24th.—"Meet Every Experience Fearlessly and Be Brave."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179th-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"Over the Top."
8—"What Is the Use of Church Membership?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"With All Thy Heart."
8 P. M.—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick speaks.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—200 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Grand Ball Room, Waldorf-Astoria.
Services, Sunday, 11 A. M., speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "The Gift of Healing."

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock.
Speaker: DR. FELIX ADLER.
Subject: "Men's Thoughts About God in the Light of the Great War."
Sunday School opens at 9:30 Sunday morning. Children of non-members welcome.

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
MINISTER, REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
11: "The Transfiguration of Sorrow."
8: "The Woman of the Night."
PROPHETIC CONFERENCE at 3:30 P. M.
Subject: "Are We Nearing the End?"
CHILDREN'S CHURCH at 2:45.
Mid-week Bible Study Thursday at 8.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.—Preaching by Rev. Robert McQuilkin of the Sunday School Times.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 W. 39th St.
H. PERTELEVITCH RAUD of Russia,
4:15 P. M.—"God's Purpose in This Age."

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Dr. Silverman on "OUR CONSOLATION."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Significance of the Allies Victory."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30 o'clock.
All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5TH AV., AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon), 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
RELIGIOUS UNITY IN WAR WORK.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 10:45.
Dr. Wise: Winning the War, Losing the Peace? An Appeal for Justice to the Allies.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTION SYNAGOGUE,
Mt. Morris Theatre, Sunday, 10:45.
Major LA GUARDIA on "Scenes Abroad."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. CHARLES M. JACOBS, D. D.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN, Madison Av., 73d.
11 A. M., Dr. Julius B. Remensnyder.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN ST. CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Sockman: "Cautious Christianity."
8—Gaul's "Holy City."
6 P. M.—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.
(The Big Church Around the Corner.)
Rev. J. W. Chasey, B. D., Pastor. 11-8.

UNION, 48TH ST., WEST OF B'WAY.
11 A. M., Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. F. C. HARDING, M. A.,
"A WIDE-AWAKE RELIGION."
8 P. M., Lecture by LEMUEL E. GIBSON of Des Moines, Iowa,
"THE HUMAN MOVIES."
Illus. by charts. Music by Union Quartet.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
120 West 76th St., near Columbus Av.
Rev. ALLAN MACROSSIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, D. D., of Drew Teheological Seminary will preach at the morning and evening services.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
11 A. M., Rev. WILLIAM SPURGEON, D.D., of London England.
No afternoon service on account of United War Work Campaign. Mass Meeting in Madison Sq. Garden.
6-8 P. M., Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
Southwest corner of Square, near Sixth Av.
A VOLUNTEER AT VERDUN.
ILLUSTRATED ADDRESS, 8 P. M., BY R. B. WOOLLEY.
11 A. M., Communion Service.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Holy Communion, 10:15. Service, 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"A HOLY ALLIANCE."
Men in the U. S. Service especially welcome.

New Thought

FREE LECTURE
Subject:
"THE WAY OUT OF THE WILDERNESS, OR BEWILDERED."
By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND
(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker of Mental Science.)
AT COHAN THEATRE,
Broadway and 43rd Street,
TOMORROW AT 11 A. M.
(Doors open at 10:30.)
SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
FREE DAILY LECTURES
Bretton Hall, 86th Street and Broadway, every morning at 11 o'clock (except Saturdays and Sundays) Friday Evenings at 8:30 o'clock.
Free Friday Evening Lecture:
"INSTANTANEOUS HEALING."

NEW THOUGHT.
National New Thought Association.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn.
Tomorrow, 11 A. M.
Margaret C. La Grange, Leader.
SUBJECT:
"VISIONS AND PROPHECIES FOR MODERN MEN."
Tobias Westlin, Musical Director.
NO COLLECTION.
Live Topics. Forceful Speaker. Public Invited.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., "Perfect Love Casteth Out Fear." EDITH A. MARTIN.
Sunday, 3:30 P. M., ANNA C. NOLLE.
8:15 P. M., Mrs. M. C. STOIBER.
Monday, 3:15 P. M., Healing, PAULA VERDU.
8:15 P. M., Healing, EDITH A. MARTIN.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., EUGENE DEL MAR.
8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, ANNA C. NOLLE;
8:15 P. M., CLINTON O. COLGROVE.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN;
8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, 10:30 A. M., REV. MABEL IRWIN.
Healing daily, 11 A. M., Mrs. CANNON.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER.
28 West 72d St.—11:15 A. M., Mr. Walter Newell Weston. Subject, "The Law of Supply." Songs by "Tex-Y's" Quartet.
Meeting 8:15 P. M., conducted by Miss Julie M. Cooke. Subject, "Kingdom of Christ on Earth."
Meetings at 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. daily, except Saturday. Wednesday evening meeting conducted by Mrs. Paula Verdu.

DR. ELIZABETH SEVERN
will speak on
"PSYCHOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE,"
Sun., 4 P. M., at 104 East 40th St.
All welcome who are interested in Mental Healing and Self-development.
Class Course in Mental Chemistry Begins Wednesday Evening, 8:15.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant.
Every Sunday, 11 A. M.
Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject, Nov. 3, "Rebuilding Your Life Through Creativeness." Music. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN.
Sunday Morning Services, 11 o'clock.
MEHLIN PIANO HALL.
4 East 43d St.
"THE SUCCESS IDEA." All Welcome.
Residence, The Biltmore.

Dr. and Mrs. F. HOMER CURTISS, Sunday, 11, "The Revelation of St. John." Wednesday, 8 P. M., "The War in Man." 824 Carnegie Hall. New address, 298 West End Ave., corner 74th St..

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15,
"SCIENCE IN BUSINESS."
Admission Free. Good Music.

UNITY SOCIETY, 163 West 57th St.
Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

EDITH RARICK, Carnegie Hall, Room 504, 7th Av. Entrance.—Lecture Wednesday, 8 P. M. Silence 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street,
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—COMMUNION SERVICE.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D.,
will preach in the morning, and in the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10.
Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., in the Chapel.
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Growth of Character."
8—"Belgium's Gratitude," Monsieur P. Blommaert.

Presbyterian

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
in the City of New York.
Founded 1716.
Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation,
Fifth Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
OPENING SERVICES
11 A. M.
The following Ministers will officiate:
The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst,
The Rev. Dr. George Alexander,
The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield.
8 P. M.,
THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH
will be sung by the Choir under the direction of
DR. WILLIAM C. CARL.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. GEORGE W. KING, D. D.,
will preach at both services.

LABOR TEMPLE,
Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.
OPEN FORUM 8 P. M.
Prof. HARRY F. WARD,
Subject, "DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Memorial Service for our Dead in the War.
ALL SEATS FREE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.
FRIDAY, NOV. 8, at 8 P. M.
HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.
Collection for Red Cross Auxiliary.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D. will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.
11.—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin on "The White Hope." 8.—"Liberty Sing and Sermon."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
DR. EVANS will preach, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Austin Smith.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (choral, except Monday and Saturday.)
Soldiers and sailors especially invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend; D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon (Rector). 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., N. Y.—From City Hall, Duane car to Scammel. Contains Museum, Slave Galleries, Tweed Scratch, 11 A. M., Dr. GUTHRIE, "THE MAKINGS OF A SAINT."

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—"Must We Give Up Christianity?" (B'tor)
4—Music: "Holy City," Gaul.
8—Forum: Mr. Algernon Lee, Socialist Candidate for Congress.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
45TH ANNIVERSARY.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rector;) 4, 8 P. M. (Rev. John Acworth.)
Foster's Communion Service in C at 11.
Popular Vespers with violin, 'cello, harp, and organ at 4. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Rector.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, B.D., Rector.
Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 8 and 9 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street,
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service and Sermon, (The Rector)...11 A. M.
Service Memorial to Men Who Have Died in the War, (The Rector).... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
Ninth Av. and 28th St.
Rev. Lucius A. Edelblute, M. A., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon: "Health and Blessedness," Rector.
8 P. M.—Musical Service and Address; "Rheims," Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Speakers, Colonel and Mrs. Spanyon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. H. PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
10 A. M., Holy Communion, Litany, Sermon, (Rector.)
11 A. M., Choral Evensong.
Weekday services daily, except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40, Prayer of Intercession.

Chapel of the Intercession, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway, 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar, 8, 8:45, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S
Fifth Av. and 127th St.
REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D.D., RECTOR.
Services, 8-11.—Rector preaches on "OUR DEAD."
Vespers at 4. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M., for children of neighborhood.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
3 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4:30 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
Sunday services 8, 11 (Rector), and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., RECTOR.
8 P. M., Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
REV. WM. T. WALSH, RECTOR.
11 A. M.—Bishop Greer: Confirms.
8 P. M.—"Renewing Your Life."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11—Sermon by the rector, "A Race of Heroes—The National Soul Revealed in Personalities."
4—Lecture by W. N. Guthrie on "The Boche."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. ALL SOULS' DAY. Sat., Nov. 2, Low Masses of Requiem 7, 8, 9:30; Solemn Requiem Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. DELANY, D. D.,) 10:45; SUNDAY, NOV. 3d, Low Masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. DELANY, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOOD